



## Riva Light Cure HV Capsules

SDI Limited

Version No: 3.1.1.1

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

Issue Date: 29/01/2016

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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 Light Cure HV 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	Light-cured dental cement for dental restorations by dental professionals.
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 Brunson 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
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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	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

#### 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]	R36/37/38 : Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. R43 : May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Continued...

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**Legend:**

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] [1]

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  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, 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)**

H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

**Supplementary statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.  
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/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.  
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

**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**

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

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]
1.9003-01-4 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	15-25	compartment 1 contains  <u>acrylic acid</u> <u>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]

Continued...

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1.868-77-9 2.212-782-2 3.607-124-00-X 4.01-2119490169-29-XXXX	15-25	<u>2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate</u>	R36/38, R43 [2]	Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1: H319, H315, H317 [3]
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-25	dimethacrylate cross-linker	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1. Not Available 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	10-20	acid monomer	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
1.87-69-4 2.201-766-0 3. Not Available 4.01-2119537204-47-XXXX, 01-2119851173-43-XXXX, 01-2119851174-41-XXXX	1-5	<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]
1. Not Available 2. Not Applicable 3. Not Applicable 4. Not Applicable	93-100	compartment 2 contains <u>glass powder</u>	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

**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

<b>General</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> <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> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>
<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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## 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 is generally ineffective.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Continued...

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Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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## 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.
- ▶ 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 dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) 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

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.

## 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

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## Riva Light Cure HV Capsules

Storage incompatibility | None known

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 8.1. Control parameters

## 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
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-	0.71 mg/m3	7.8 mg/m3	1000 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		
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available		
dimethacrylate cross-linker	Not Available	Not Available		
acid monomer	Not Available	Not Available		
tartaric acid	Not Available	Not Available		
glass powder	Not Available	Not Available		

## MATERIAL DATA

NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I

When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised"

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

## 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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood-local control only

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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]

## Skin protection

See Hand protection below

## Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- ▶ 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

## 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 P3	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P3	A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - 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)

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

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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. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination
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 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. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.

Riva Light Cure HV Capsules	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	TOXICITY Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	IRRITATION Nil reported
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	IRRITATION * Rohm & Haas Eye (rabbit): SEVERE * post-exposure Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*
tartaric acid	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: ca.920 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	IRRITATION Nil reported
glass powder	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
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	

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## Riva Light Cure HV Capsules

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.

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

2-HYDROXYETHYL  
METHACRYLATE

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.

Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example

Monoalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53

Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38

Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety ( $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO}$  or  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO}$ ) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.

This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer *de facto* carcinogens.

Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg\* Effects persist beyond 21 days

## 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

## Skin Irritation/Corrosion

## Serious Eye

## Damage/Irritation

## Respiratory or Skin

## sensitisation

## Mutagenicity

## Carcinogenicity

## Reproductivity

## STOT - Single Exposure

## STOT - Repeated Exposure

## 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
acrylic acid homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	1684.686mg/L	3
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	EC50	48	Crustacea	210mg/L	2
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	EC50	504	Crustacea	90.1mg/L	2
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	NOEC	504	Crustacea	24.1mg/L	2
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	345mg/L	2
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

Continued...



**Riva Light Cure HV Capsules****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
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
tartaric acid	LOW	LOW

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.4415)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
tartaric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.0017)

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
acrylic acid homopolymer	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (KOC = 1.043)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DO NOT 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>
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.  
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

**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								
14.5. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	Not Applicable	Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Class	Not Applicable								
Subrisk	Not Applicable								
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable	Classification code	Not Applicable	Hazard Label	Not Applicable	Special provisions	Not Applicable
Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable								
Classification code	Not Applicable								
Hazard Label	Not Applicable								
Special provisions	Not Applicable								

Continued...

## Riva Light Cure HV Capsules

Limited quantity	Not Applicable
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**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
	Classification code	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precautions for user	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****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  
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

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

**2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE(868-77-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Continued...

## Riva Light Cure HV Capsules

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances  
 European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)  
 European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31  
 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

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

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)  
 European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

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

Not Applicable

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
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
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	868-77-9	607-124-00-X	01-2119490169-29-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2	GHS07, Wng	H315, H317, H319
2	Skin Sens. 1, Eye Irrit. 2, Skin Irrit. 2, Skin Sens. 1B, Aquatic Chronic 4, Not Classified	GHS07, Wng	H317, H319, H315

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.

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.

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (acrylic acid homopolymer; tartaric acid; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (acrylic acid homopolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Y

Continued...

## Riva Light Cure HV Capsules

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**

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H290</b>	May be corrosive to metals.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H312</b>	Harmful in contact with skin.
<b>H314</b>	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>H318</b>	Causes serious eye damage.
<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
<b>H340</b>	May cause genetic defects.
<b>H350</b>	May cause cancer.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>R36/38</b>	Irritating to eyes and skin.
<b>R51/53</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Other information****DSG / DPD label elements**

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2.1

<b>Indication(s) of danger</b>	Xi
<b>SAFETY ADVICE</b>	
<b>S02</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>S24</b>	Avoid contact with skin.
<b>S26</b>	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
<b>S35</b>	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
<b>S37</b>	Wear suitable gloves.
<b>S39</b>	Wear eye/face protection.
<b>S40</b>	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
<b>S46</b>	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
<b>S56</b>	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
<b>S64</b>	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

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

Continued...

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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end of SDS