



Super Polymer

Oriem Pty Ltd

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 12/05/2023

Print Date: 12/05/2023

S. GHS. AUS. EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Super Polymer
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Aqueous Emulsion – Dispersion, Non-hazardous
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Recommended for Industrial and/or Professional use only. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Oriem Pty Ltd
Address	3/189 Newton Road Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	9055 0030
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.oriem.com.au
Email	Purchasing@oriem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

SUSMP Classification: None allocated.

ADG Classification: None allocated. Not a Dangerous Good according to Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, IATA or IMDG/IMSBC criteria.

UN Number: None allocated.

GHS Signal Word: NONE. Not hazardous.

Hazard Statement	There appear to be no hazards associated with this product.
Prevention	P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. P264: Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.
Response	P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P370+P378: In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog, to extinguish.
Storage	P410: Protect from sunlight. P402+P404: Store in a dry place. Store in a closed container. P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	P501: If they cannot be recycled, dispose of contents to an approved waste disposal plant and containers to landfill (see Section 13 of this SDS>)

Emergency Overview:**Physical Description and Colour:** Expected to be a white liquid.**Odour:** No data.**SECTION 3 Composition and information on ingredients****Ingredients:**

Reportedly non-hazardous ingredients.

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5-day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

SECTION 4 First aid measures**General Information:**

You should call The Poisons Information Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned, or irritated by this product. The number is 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia (0800 764 766 in New Zealand) and is available at all times. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation	First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Skin contact	Irritation is unlikely. However, if irritation occurs, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until chemical is removed.
Eye contact	No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
Ingestion	If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media:**

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture:

- Fire Incompatibility – None known.

Advance for firefighters:

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- **DO NOT** approach containers with water spray from a protected location.
- 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:

- Non-combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM:

Not applicable.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Accidental Release:**

Minor spills do not normally need any special clean-up measures. In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. As a minimum, wear overalls, goggles, and gloves. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC, and Nitrile. Eye/face protective equipment should compromise, as a minimum, protective glasses and, preferably, goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the clean-up area, we recommend that you use a respirator. Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. However, if you have any doubts consult the Australian Standard mentioned below (section 8).

Otherwise, not normally necessary.

Stop leak if safe to do so and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite, or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers whenever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of materials enters the drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Avoid contact with moisture. - 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. - DO NOT allow clothing wet with materials to stay in contact with skin. <p>Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.</p>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. Check packaging – there may be further storage instructions on the label.</p>
Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
CCS Super Polymer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure Controls:

Appropriate engineering controls:

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed 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.

Types of contaminants:	Air speed:
Solent, 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, conveyor 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

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.

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 absorption 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].

Hand/ Feet/ Skin protection:

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

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage, important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- Frequency and duration of contact
- Chemical resistance of glove material
- Glove thickness and
- Dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g., EUROPE EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 216.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 24 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 216.1.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 216.1.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement, and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type, and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturer's technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required by specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e., where there is abrasion or puncture potential.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Other protection:

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Physical Description and Colour:	Expected to be a white liquid.
Odour:	No data.
Freezing/Melting Point:	Approximately 0°C.
Boiling Point:	Approximately 100°C at 100Pa.
Flash Point:	Will not burn until water component is driven off.
Upper Flammability Limit:	Does not burn.
Lower Flammability Limit:	Does not burn.
Flammability Class:	Does not burn.

Volatiles:	Water component.
Vapour Pressure:	2.37 kPa at 20°C (water vapour pressure).
Vapour Density:	As for water.
Specific Gravity:	No data.
Water Solubility:	Miscible.
pH:	No data.
Volatility:	No data.
Odour Threshold:	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	As for water.
Coeff Oil/Water Distribution:	No data.
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable for liquids.
Autoignition Temperature:	Does not burn.

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf like properties.
Conditions to avoid	None known.
Incompatibilities	No particular incompatibilities.
Fire Decomposition	This product is likely to decompose only after heating to dryness, followed by further strong heating. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. May form nitrogen and its compounds, and under some circumstances, oxides of nitrogen. Occasionally hydrogen cyanide gas in reducing atmospheres. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headaches, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgement, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Polymerisation	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

SECTION 11 Toxicological Information

Local Effects:

Target Organs: There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

Major Health Hazards: No significant risk factors have been found for this product.

Classification of Hazardous Ingredients:

Ingredient: Health Hazard Statement Codes

No ingredient mentioned in the HCIS Database is present in this product at hazardous concentrations.

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. In addition, product is unlikely to cause any discomfort or irritation.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

Skin Contact:

Short Term Exposure: Available data indicates that this product is not harmful. It should present no hazards in normal use. However, product may be irritating, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

Eye Contact:

Short Term Exposure: This product may be irritating to eyes but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

Ingestion:

Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is not harmful. However, this product may be irritating to mucous membranes but is unlikely to cause anything more than transient discomfort.

Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

SWA: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by SWA.

NTP: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC: No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

CCS Super Polymer	Toxicity: Not available Irritation: Not available
Water	Toxicity: Oral (rat) LD50 > 90000 mg/kg ² 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.

Water	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Insufficient data to be sure of status.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations**Product / Packaging disposal:**

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by; burial in a landfill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

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

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

National Inventory Status:

<u>National Inventory</u>	<u>Status</u>
Australia – AICS	Yes
Canada – DSL	Yes
Canada – NDSL	No (water)
China – IECSC	Yes
Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan – ENCS	Yes
Korea – KECI	Yes
New Zealand – NZIoC	Yes
Philippines – PICCS	Yes
USA – TSCA	Yes
Taiwan – TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	Yes
Vietnam – NCI	Yes
Russia – ARIPS	Yes

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other Information

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code:	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition).
AICS/AIIC:	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.
SWA:	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC.
CAS Number:	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
Hazchem Code:	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially firefighters.
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
NOS:	Not otherwise specified.
NTP:	National Toxicology Program (USA).
SUSMP:	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
UN Number:	United Nations Number.

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARAFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FROM PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.