

Ardex 25

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: **4712-42**Version No: **6.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: **01/09/2016** Print Date: **02/09/2016** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Ardex 25
Synonyms	mortar levelling compounds admixture
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)	Ardex (Ardex NZ)
Address	20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 Australia	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1800 224 070	+64 3373 6928
Fax	1300 780 102	+64 3384 9779
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)	+64 3373 6900
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max	
Flammability	0		
Toxicity	0		0 = Minimum
Body Contact	0		1 = Low 2 = Moderate
Reactivity	0		3 = High
Chronic	1		4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE
	L

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9003-20-7	10-40	vinyl acetate homopolymer
7732-18-5	<0.2	water
7732-18-5	>60	water

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: ► Wash out immediately with water. ► If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ► Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.	
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.	
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. 	
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. 	

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

▶ foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
Advice 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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of; carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materialMay emit poisonous fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- ► Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite

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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area
- ▶ When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks

Storage incompatibility None known

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Ardex 25	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
vinyl acetate homopolymer	Not Available		Not Available	
water	Not Available		Not Available	
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.

Personal protection









- Safety glasses with side shields
- Eye and face protection
- 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Chemical goggles

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

Hands/feet protection

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

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

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Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls. ► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computergenerated* selection:

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Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NEOPRENE	С
PVA	С
VITON	С

^{*} CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Pink liquid with a weak odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	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)	4-5	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 Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

^{*} Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The metarial is not thought to produce adverse health effects or in			
	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.			
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.			
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).			
Chronic	There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mu			
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
Ardex 25	Not Available	Not Available		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
vinyl acetate homopolymer	Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg ^[2]	No data availab	le	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	TATION	
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available	Available	
		IRRITATION		
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION		
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available		
water Legend:		Not Available	rom manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data	
Legend: VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Avextracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 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 anima Ames Test (with and without metbolic activaion): negative Genotor	Not Available cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained to stances al testing. kic effects, cells of mammals, in		
Legend: VINYL ACETATE	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Alextracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 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.	Not Available cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained to stances al testing. kic effects, cells of mammals, in		
Legend: VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Avextracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 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 anima Ames Test (with and without metbolic activaion): negative Genotor	Not Available cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained to stances al testing. kic effects, cells of mammals, in		
Legend: VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER WATER	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Alextracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 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 anima Ames Test (with and without metbolic activaion): negative Genotos. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	Not Available cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained to stances al testing. kic effects, cells of mammals, in ch.	vitro (without metabolic activation): negative	
Legend: VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER WATER Acute Toxicity	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Avextracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 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 Ames Test (with and without metbolic activaion): negative Genotos. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search	Not Available cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained to stances al testing. kic effects, cells of mammals, in ch. Carcinogenicity	vitro (without metabolic activation): negative	
Legend: VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER WATER Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion Serious Eye	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Are extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical 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 anima Ames Test (with and without metbolic activaion): negative Genotos No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search	Not Available cute toxicity 2.* Value obtained total stances al testing. kic effects, cells of mammals, in ch. Carcinogenicity Reproductivity	vitro (without metabolic activation): negative	

Legend:

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

→ Data required to make classification available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Legend:

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LC50	96	Fish	62.289mg/L	3
vinyl acetate homopolymer	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.732mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
	Extracted from 1 IUCL	D Toxicity Data 2 Furone FCHA R	legistered Substances - Ecotoxicological Info	ormation - Aquatic Toxicity 3 FPIV	VIN Suite V3 12 -

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

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DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7278)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
vinyl acetate homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

<u> </u>	
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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER(9003-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (vinyl acetate homopolymer; water)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (vinyl acetate homopolymer)
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ

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Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

 ${\sf PC-STEL} : {\sf Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit}$

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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