



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: 1

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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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Admixture for improving mortars and levelling compounds for high loads. |
|--------------------------|---|

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 | | |
| Body Contact | 0 | | |
| Reactivity | 0 | | |
| Chronic | 1 | | |

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

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

Label elements

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

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | NOT APPLICABLE |
|-------------|-----------------------|

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Continued...

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 | <u>vinyl acetate homopolymer</u> |
| 7732-18-5 | <0.2 | <u>water</u> |
| 7732-18-5 | >60 | <u>water</u> |

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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of; carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <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. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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 | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |

Continued...

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 **computer-generated** selection:

Ardex 25

| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| PVA | C |
| VITON | C |

* 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. -

* 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.

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 |

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | 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 cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Ardex 25 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| vinyl acetate homopolymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg ^[2] | No data available |
| water | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| water | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2] | 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

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER | 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. Ames Test (with and without metabolic activation): negative Genotoxic effects, cells of mammals, in vitro (without metabolic activation): negative |
| WATER | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Acute Toxicity | <input type="radio"/> | Carcinogenicity | <input type="radio"/> |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | <input type="radio"/> | Reproductivity | <input type="radio"/> |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | <input type="radio"/> | STOT - Single Exposure | <input type="radio"/> |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | <input type="radio"/> | STOT - Repeated Exposure | <input type="radio"/> |
| Mutagenicity | <input type="radio"/> | Aspiration Hazard | <input type="radio"/> |

Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data required to make classification available
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

| Ingredient | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 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 |

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 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 | |
|------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

| 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

| |
|---|
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|---|

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

| |
|---|
| Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) |
|---|

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (vinyl acetate homopolymer; water) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (vinyl acetate homopolymer) |
| Japan - ENCS | N (water) |
| 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

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
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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