

Ardex K55

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 44-2210 Version No: 2.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Issue Date: 07/11/2014 Print Date: 07/11/2014 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Ardex K55
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified	Floor levelling
uses	i looi lovoliilig.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)	Ardex (Ardex NZ)
Address	20 Powers Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1800 224 070	+64 3384 3029
Fax	+61 2 9838 7817	+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	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)	+64 3373 6900

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification	Not Applicable

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Label elements		
GHS label elements	Not Applicable	
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE	
Hazard statement(s) Not Applicable		
Precautionary statem	ent(s): Prevention	
Precautionary statem	ent(s): Response	
Precautionary statemo	ent(s): Storage	
Precautionary stateme	ent(s): Disposal	

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	<1	portland cement

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

•	
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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.
Advice for firefighters	3
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.

Continued...

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. 		
SECTION 6 ACCIDENTA	L RELEASE MEASURES		
Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. 		
Major Spills	 Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. 		
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.		

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. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	 Keep dry. Store under cover. Store in a well ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container Check	all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	trong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement	Portland cement (a)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Ardex K55	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availal	ble	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revised IDLH	
portland cement	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm			5,000 mg/m3	

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.

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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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.
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

computer-generated selection:

Ardex K55 Not Available

Material	СРІ

* 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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)

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured powder with characteristic odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	900-1300kg/m3 (bulk density)
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
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 Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable	
	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	
	Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available	
	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	11 (conc. solution)	
	Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	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
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. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.				
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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).				
Skin Contact	Contact with aluminas (aluminium oxides) may produce a form of irritant dermatitis accompanied by pruritus. Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. 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	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to 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	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.				
Ardex K55	TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available				
portland cement	TOXICITY IRRITATION				

Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Not Available

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PORTLAND CEMENT	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.			
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	\odot	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0	
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0	
CMR STATUS Not Applicable SECTION 12 ECOLOGI	CAL INFORMATION	Sata Ioq X – Data ava S – Data Nor	ilable but does not fill the crite Available to make classificatio	ria for classification n
Toxicity DO NOT discharge into se	ewer or waterways.			
Persistence and deg	radability			
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence	e: Air	

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

portland "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC

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cement(65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists

Monographs", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

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/references

The (M)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.

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