

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 1 of 9

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**  
ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**  
**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.**

**OTHER NAMES**  
"contact adhesive solvent"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**  
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains acetone and toluene)

**PRODUCT USE**

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Thinning and cleaning polychloroprene contact adhesives.

**SUPPLIER**  
Company: CRC Industries Ltd  
Address:  
10 Highbrook Drive  
East Tamaki  
Auckland,  
New Zealand  
Telephone: +64 9 272 2700  
Fax: +64 9 274 9696  
Email: customerservices@crc.co.nz  
Website: <http://www.crcindustries.com>

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**HSNO Classification**  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4  
Eye Irritation Category 2A  
Flammable Liquid Category 2  
Organ Damage Category 2  
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2  
Respiratory Irritation Category 3  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**HAZARD**  
DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

3.1B	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
6.1D	Harmful if swallowed.
6.3A	Causes skin irritation.
6.4A	Causes serious eye irritation.
6.8B	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known> <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.
6.9B	May cause damage to organs <or state all organs affected, if known> through prolonged or repeated exposure <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

Code	Phrase
<b>Prevention</b>	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 2 of 9  
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
<b>Response</b>	
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>Storage</b>	
P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8.	30-60
acetone	67-64-1	10-30
toluene	108-88-3	10-30

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

### SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

- 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 eyelids.
- 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

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 3 of 9  
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## INHALED

- - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.25 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  mm Hg) should be intubated.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
  - Alcohol stable foam.
  - Dry chemical powder.
  - Carbon dioxide.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - May be violently or explosively reactive.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
  - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.  
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.  
Chemical splash suit.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- - Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 4 of 9

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
  - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Contains low boiling substance:  
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
  - Vent periodically
  - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
  - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
  - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
  - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
  - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
  - Avoid splash filling.
  - 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.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner packaging the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	Ardex WA98 Solvent (Petrol (Gasoline))	300	890	500	1,480	
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone (Acetone)	500	1,185	1,000	2,375	bio
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene (Toluene)	50	188			skin

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 5 of 9

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATOR

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity

### EYE

■ - 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 lens 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].

### HANDS/FEET

■ - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,

- chemical resistance of glove material,

- glove thickness and

- dexterity.

### OTHER

■ - Overalls.

- PVC Apron.

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- Eyewash unit.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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:  
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating  
from tank (in still air).

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)

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,  
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,  
gas discharge (active generation into zone of  
rapid air motion)

Air Speed:

0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)

0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear, highly flammable liquid with strong solvent odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	54	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	- 15	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	13.3 @ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.755- 0.765
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 6 of 9

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Material		Value	
ACETONE:			
log Kow		- 0.24	
TOLUENE:			
log Kow		2.1- 3	

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### EYE

- Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain.
- Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result.
- The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

##### SKIN

- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

##### 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.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOLUENE:  
ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT:

- For toluene:  
Acute Toxicity

Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.<</>.

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 7 of 9

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

### ACETONE:

#### ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT:

■ for acetone:

The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin.

### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT:

#### ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT:

■ for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compound neurotoxic and neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

### ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT:

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

### ACETONE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

■ The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

#### IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - Moderate

Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

### TOLUENE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h - Moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - Mild

### REPROTOXIN

toluene

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry  
that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or  
sterility

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toluene 96 hr LC50 (8.11) mg/L Coho salmon,silver salmon Fish Source: Experimental

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

### Ecotoxicity

#### Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

acetone

LOW

HIGH

LOW

HIGH

toluene

LOW

MED

LOW

MED

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010  
C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/1 Page 8 of 9

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - 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 land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

\*3YE Use alcohol resistant foam

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains acetone and toluene)		

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS ACETONE AND TOLUENE)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E , S- E	Special provisions:	274

Limited Quantities: 1 L  
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(contains acetone and toluene)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### ERMA Approval number

*This substance is to be managed in accordance with the classification and controls specified in the Hazardous Substances Transfer Notice, 2004, table below). This substance may alternatively be managed under the conditions imposed by an applicable Group Standard.*

HSR002650 Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

# ARDEX WA98 SOLVENT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 28-Oct-2010

C9477EC

CHEMWATCH 4748-38

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/1 Page 9 of 9

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II"

## toluene (CAS: 108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control - Table II", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for Ardex WA98 Solvent (CW: 4748-38)

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at

<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

0800 POISON (0800 764 766)

NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

■ 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](http://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 are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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