

# Ardex AR 300

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 4861-51

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

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

### Product Identifier

Product name:	Ardex AR 300
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	Product No: 13152
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 uses:	Glue.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	Ardex (Ardex Australia)		
Address:	20 Powers Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia		
Telephone:	1800 224 070		
Fax:	+61 2 9838 7817		
Website:	Not Available		
Email:	Not Available		

### Emergency telephone number

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

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

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

Poisons Schedule:	None
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### Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>

R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R38	Irritating to skin.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger:	Xi, N
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### Safety advice:

S24	Avoid contact with skin.
S25	Avoid contact with eyes.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S46	If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Center. (show this container or label).
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S57	Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

S64 If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

#### Other hazards

Possible respiratory sensitizer\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	3-10	<a href="#">portland cement</a>
Not Available	>60	ingredients, non-hazardous

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

#### Skin Contact:

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.

#### Inhalation:

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

#### Ingestion:

- **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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:

- Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
- Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.
- Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination.
- Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.
- Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.
- Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## 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

#### 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:

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: silicon dioxide. When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles.

May emit poisonous fumes.

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 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

- 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.

#### 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:

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### Storage incompatibility:

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

#### Package Material Incompatibilities:

## 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	10 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Ardex AR 300	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
portland cement	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)		5,000(mgm3)	

### 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



#### 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

#### Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

#### Hand protection:

##### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.

#### Body protection:

See Other protection below

**Other protection:**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

**Thermal hazards:**

**Recommended material(s):**

**Respiratory protection:**

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Appearance**

Coloured powder with a characteristic odour; slightly soluble in water.

<b>Physical state</b>	Divided Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	2.75-3.20
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	>1250	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	11-12.5
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available		

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity:**

See section 7

**Chemical stability:**

- 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.

Inhalation may result in chrome ulcers or sores of nasal mucosa and lung damage.

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.

**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:**

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

**Eye:**

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

**Chronic:**

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

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.

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
<b>Ardex AR 300</b>	
Not Available	Not Available
<b>portland cement</b>	
Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### 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.

<b>Acute Toxicity:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion:</b>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2	<b>Reproductivity:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:</b>	Serious Eye Damage Category 1	<b>STOT - Single Exposure:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:</b>	Skin Sensitizer Category 1	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Aspiration Hazard:</b>	Not Applicable

#### CMR STATUS

### SECTION 12 Ecological information

#### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
	No Data available for all ingredients	

#### Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### Mobility in soil

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Mobility</b>
	No Data available for all ingredients

### 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:

##### Marine Pollutant



HAZCHEM: None

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

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)"

### 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](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 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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