

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 4518-73 Version No: 5.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2 Issue Date: 12/02/2016 Print Date: 18/02/2016

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 ABApoxy Part A
Synonyms	part A, three pack epoxy
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
Other means of identification Not Available	
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	

Relevant identified uses Part A of a three component system. When mixed with Part B (hardener) and Part C (filler) of the ABApoxy System, it provides a system suitable for the fixing, grouting and floor tiles.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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 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	Other emergency telephone numbers Not Available	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements			
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s)) Prevention
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P261

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405

P501

Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
25068-38-6	>60	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	
		glycidyl ester of Versatic 10 as	
26761-45-5	10-30	glycidyl neodecanoate	
Not Available	10-30	non hazardous ingredients	

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 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	 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.

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result	
Advice for firefighters		
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. 	

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. 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	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. 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

► A	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Safe handling ► W	Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
► U	Use in a well-ventilated area.
► P	Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Suitable container	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid strong acids, bases. Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This excess heat may generate toxic vapour Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents

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
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 1001)	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5900 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 1007)	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5900 mg/m3

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 820)	41 mg/m3		450 mg/m3	2700 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin ERL-2795	32 mg/m3		350 mg/m3	2100 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised I	DLH	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available		Not Available		
glycidyl neodecanoate	Not Available		Not Available		
non hazardous ingredients	Not Available		Not Available		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
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	 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 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons. DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Clear, colourless to pale yellow liquid with a very mild odour; emulsifiable in water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.06 @ 23 C
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 Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	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 Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further larg damage. Inhaled 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. Integration The material ana cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material ana cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Nem material ana cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material ana cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material ana cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material ana cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material ana cause experimitation and damage in some persons. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other tax inflaming this poduct in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other tax inflaming the inpole of the mat	-				
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 This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing demattis condition (Open cuts, abraded or initiated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions of lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage in some persons. Epe This material can cause inflammation and damage in some persons. Chronic There has been concern that this material can cause a semistisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Shot there is not enough data to make an assessment. Sho contact with the material is more likely to cause a semistisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on expectence with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce lentity in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects. Andex ABApoxy Part A TOXICTY IRRITATION bisphemol A/ diglycidyl effect Toxic Cirry IRRITATION derma (rat) LD50: 3400 mg/kgl ^[1] Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild Toxic Cirry derma (rat) LD50: 3407 mg/kgl ^[2] [SHELL] [SHELL] [SHELL] derma (rat) LD50: 3407 mg/kgl ^[2] [SHELL]	Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irrita lung damage. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may resul consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.	tion in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further t in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting		
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BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER **RESIN, LIQUID**

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

GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE	The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. 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. In mice, dermal application of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg) for 13 weeks produced mild to moderate chronic active dermatitis. At the high dose, spongiosis and epidermal micro abscess formation were observed. In rats, dermal application of BADGE (10, 100, or 1000 mg/kg) for 13 weeks resulted in a decrease in body weight at the high dose. The no-observable effect level (NOEL) for dermal exposure was 100 mg/kg for both sexes. Foetoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity; NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg) 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 odema. 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. The material has a low order of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. It is mildy irritating to the exies and non-irritating to the skin. Dermal sensit			
	Level (NOAEL) was 1,000 ppm in the diet (approximately 96 r	mg/kg/day body weight). * HPV Cher	kg/day body weight) and the No Observed Adverse Effect nical Challenge Program 2003	
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	¥	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	0	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	\otimes	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0	
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0	
		Legend:	– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification	

S – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LC50	96	Fish	1.2mg/L	2
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.1mg/L	2
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.7mg/L	2
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.3mg/L	2
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.4mg/L	2
glycidyl neodecanoate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.348mg/L	3
glycidyl neodecanoate	LC50	96	Fish	4.102mg/L	3
glycidyl neodecanoate	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
glycidyl neodecanoate	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.4.8mg/L	2
glycidyl neodecanoate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.1.2mg/L	2
	Extracted from 1, IUCLID Toxicity Data 2, Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3, EPIWIN Suite V3.12 -				

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

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH
glycidyl neodecanoate	HIGH	HIGH

resin, liquid glycidyl neodecanoate

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.7305)
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 51.43)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

LOW (KOC = 105.5)

Waste treatment methods

	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.
Product / Packaging	Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
disposal	 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
	Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
	Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
	 Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required	
Microline and American Ameri American American A	
•3Z	
Land transport (ADG)	
3082	
III	
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
Not Applicable	
Class 9 Subrisk Not Applicable	

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082

Special provisions

Limited quantity

179 274 331 335 AU01

5 L

are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

Special precautions for user

UN number	3082
Packing group	Ш
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 9L

	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082
Packing group	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-A, S-FSpecial provisions274 335 969Limited Quantities5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	glycidyl neodecanoate	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

 BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

 Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE(26761-45-5) 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 (glycidyl neodecanoate; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
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

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8
glycidyl neodecanoate	26761-45-5, 71206-09-2

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_o IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest 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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.





Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 4519-2 Version No: 6.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 12/02/2016 Print Date: 18/02/2016 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 ABApoxy Part B
Synonyms	hardener three component epoxy system, part B
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	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. Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions Mix only as much as is required DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers Applied using a hand trowel or spreader Part B (hardener) of a three part component system. When mixed with Part A (compound) and Part C (filler) of the ABApoxy System, it provides a system suitable for the fixing, grouting of wall and floor tiles.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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		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

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule S5

Classification ^[1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Label elements	
GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
Hazard statement(s)	
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.
Precautionary statement(s) Response
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
Precautionary statement(s) Storage
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	30-60	polyamide resin
100-51-6	30-60	benzyl alcohol
2855-13-2	10-30	isophorone diamine
90-72-2	<5	2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol
69-72-7	<3	salicylic acid

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.
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	▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)
Ingestion	 For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxvgen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

Milk and water are the preferred diluents

- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used. Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours. Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).
- SKIN AND EYE:

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit)

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result			
Advice for firefighters				
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 			
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) aldehydes nitrogen oxides (NOx) 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 corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation potentially explosive peroxides. 			

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

	 Check regularly for spills and leaks. Slippery when spilt. 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	 Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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 USE brass or copper containers / stirrers • DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Avoid contact with moisture.
 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
ge, including any incompatibilities
 Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. For low viscosity materials Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.): Removable head packaging; Cans with friction closures and low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
 Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredien	nt	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl alco	ohol	Benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	49 ppm	49 ppm
2,4,6- tris[(dimeth	nylamino)methyl]phenol	Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, 2,4,6-	3.6 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
salicylic a	cid	Salicylic acid	0.11 mg/m3	1.2 mg/m3	180 mg/m3
Ingredien	nt	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
polyamide	resin	Not Available	Not Available		
benzyl alco	ohol	Not Available	Not Available		
isophorone	e diamine	Not Available	Not Available		
2,4,6- tris[(dimeth	nylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available		
salicylic a	cid	Not Available	Not Available		

Exposure controls	
Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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	 When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. 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 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. Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.
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 ABApoxy Part B

Material	CPI
BUTYL	С
VITON	С

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

* 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 AK-P 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	AK-AUS P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear amber, low viscosity, alkaline liquid with ammonia odour; mixes with water.			
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.97	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available	
pH (as supplied)	11	Decomposition temperature	Not Available	
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available	

Ardex ABApoxy Part B

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	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

1

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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Ardex ABApoxy Part B	Not Available	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1000000 ppm/90M ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
benzyl alcohol	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L/4h ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1560 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
isophorone diamine	Oral (rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg] ^[2]	[Manufacturer HUE]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg ^[1]	[Ciba]
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.5 mg/l/1 hr.] ^[2]	[Rohm & Haas, Henke]]*
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE

		TOXI	CITY	IRRITATION	
	der		al (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	[*BDH], [**Extal]	
salicylic	acid	Oral (I	rat) LD50: 200-2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE	
				Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild	
Legend:	1. Va extra	lue obtaine cted from l	ed from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Va RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	alue obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data	
BENZ	YL ALC	COHOL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group a Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immunuticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity. For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt ha considered to be unharmful and of low acute toxicity. They may ca benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increase also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occu	and may not be specific to this product. a, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of e reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact I exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not r to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible ave a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are true slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium ad mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, ur with benzyl alcohol.	
			The following information refers to contact allergens as a group a Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. Isophorone diamine is a strong skin irritant, corrosive with repeate of allergic skin inflammation. There could be damage to the smell weight can result. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact or produce conjunctivitis.	and may not be specific to this product. a, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of e reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact ad application. Frequent occupational exposure may lead to the development l organ, throat and lungs following inhalational exposure. Reduced kidney causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may	

ISOPHOR	ONE DIAMINE	produce conjunctivitis.			
		Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the arednesis of the negative contact skin redness, swelling, the			
TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)MET	2,4,6- HYL]PHENOL	 While it is difficult to generalise about the ful characterised by those used in the manufact these materials may cause adverse health e Many amine-based compounds can in including bronchoconstriction or bronce Systemic symptoms include headache, erythema (reddening of the skin), urtice to the pharmacological action of amine No significant acute toxicological data iden The material may produce severe irritation to produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation production of vesicles, scaling and thickening Asthma-like symptoms may continue for moc condition known as reactive airways dysfur compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptons pon spirometry, with the presence of moderal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinoph 	Il range of potential health effects pos ture of polyurethane and polyisocyar effects. Induce histamine liberation, which, in chial asthma and rhinitis. nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrea- aria (hives), and facial edema (swelli es are usually transient. tified in literature search. to the eye causing pronounced inflar on after prolonged or repeated expos ng of the skin. Repeated exposures r ponths or even years after exposure to nction syndrome (RADS) which can de RADS include the absence of prece toms within minutes to hours of a do te to severe bronchial hyperreactivity nilia, have also been included in the do	sed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, nurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, se in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, ing). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related numation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may ure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the may produce severe ulceration. the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating ading respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with curented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, r on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal criteria for diagnosis of RADS.	
SALICYLIC ACID SALICYLIC ACID SALICYLIC ACID SALICYLIC ACID For certain benzyl derivatives: The members of this group are rapidly abs the urine either unchanged or as conjugate amounts of breakdown products. However, observed on reproduction, foetal developme The material may produce severe irritation produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after production of vesicles, scaling and thickeni			onths or even years after exposure to rotion syndrome (RADS) which can e RADS include the absence of prece- toms within minutes to hours of a do to to severe bronchial hyperreactivity nilia, have also been included in the or orbed through the gastrointestinal tra- is of benzoic acid derivatives. At high no adverse effects have been reporte ent and tumour potential. to the eye causing pronounced inflar prolonged or repeated exposure and ng of the skin.	the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating eding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with cumented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal criteria for diagnosis of RADS. act, metabolised primarily in the liver, and excreted primarily in n dose levels, gut micro-organisms may act to produce minor ad even at repeated high doses. Similarly, no effects were mmation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may It may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the	
Acute Toxicity	¥		Carcinogenicity	\otimes	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	¥		Reproductivity	\otimes	
				I	

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	√
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0
		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
benzyl alcohol	EC03	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	=16mg/L	4
benzyl alcohol	LC50	96	Fish	10mg/L	4
benzyl alcohol	NOEC	336	Fish	5.1mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	EC50	48	Crustacea	230mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/L	2
isophorone diamine	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.221mg/L	3
isophorone diamine	LC50	96	Fish	54.352mg/L	3
isophorone diamine	EC50	48	Crustacea	17.4mg/L	4
isophorone diamine	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=3.1mg/L	1
isophorone diamine	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.5mg/L	2
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	34.812mg/L	3
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LC50	96	Fish	175mg/L	2
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	84mg/L	2
salicylic acid	BCF	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<50mg/L	4
salicylic acid	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
salicylic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	118mg/L	2
salicylic acid	NOEC	504	Crustacea	10mg/L	2
salicylic acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
salicylic acid	EC50	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	6.906- 13.812mg/L	2
	Extracted from 1 III CLID Toxicity Data 2 Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecoloxicological Information - Acuatic Toxicity 2 EDIM/IN Suite				

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

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
isophorone diamine	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH
salicylic acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
isophorone diamine	LOW (BCF = 3.4)
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)
salicylic acid	MEDIUM (BCF = 1000)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
isophorone diamine	LOW (KOC = 340.4)

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Ardex ABApoxy Part B

2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)
salicylic acid	LOW (KOC = 23.96)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging disposal	 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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 sever 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. Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treat and neutralise or lncineration with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or lncineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). 	

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



 Marine Pollutant
 NO

 HAZCHEM
 2X

UN number	1760
Packing group	ll III
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 223 274 Limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1760	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains isophorone diamine)	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 8L	
	Special provisions	A3A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number

1760

Packing group	Ш
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 8 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-A, S-BSpecial provisions223 274Limited Quantities5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	benzyl alcohol	Y
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	isophorone diamine	Y

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE(2855-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL(90-72-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

SALICYLIC ACID(69-72-7) 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 (benzyl alcohol; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; isophorone diamine; salicylic acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
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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Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 4519-0 Version No: 5.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2 Issue Date: 12/02/2016

Print Date: 12/02/2016 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 ABApoxy Filler Part C
Synonyms	three pack epoxy
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

the fiving graviting of well and floor files	Relevant identified uses	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. Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions Mix only as much as is required DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers Applied using a hand trowel or spreader Part C. (filler) of a three component system. When mixed with Part A (compound) and Part B (hardener) of the ABApoxy System, it provides a system suitable for
the maining, grouting of wait and noor tiles.		Part C (filler) of a three component system. When mixed with Part A (compound) and Part B (hardener) of the ABApoxy System, it provides a system suitable for the fixing, grouting of wall and floor tiles.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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 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

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements	
GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
Hazard statement(s)	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Precautionary statement(s) Response
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
14808-60-7	>60	silica crystalline - quartz
Not Available	<10	non hazardous ingredients
		No other ingredient information supplied.

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 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
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	
Fire Fighting	 When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.

	 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. , silicon dioxide (SiO2)May emit poisonous fumes.May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
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 SDS.

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	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. 	
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	None known	

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	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)		0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Availat	able	Not Available
EMERGENCY LIMITS								
Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1		TEEL-2		TEEL-3	
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide) 0.0		0.025 mg/m3		0.025 mg/m3	(0.025 mg/	/m3
Ingredient Original IDLH Revised IDLH								
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm 50 mg/m3							
non hazardous ingredients	Not Available Not Available							

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. • polychloroprene. • nitrile rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured fine-coarse powder; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.65-2.90
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	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 Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
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

Page 5 of 7 Ardex ABApoxy Filler Part C

Hazardous decomposition products

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

See section 5

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further 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. 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. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Acute silicosis occurs under conditions of extremely high silica dust exposure particularly when the particle size of the dust is small. The disease is rapidly progressive and spreads widely through the lungs within months of the initial exposure and causing death within 1 to 2 years.		
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or oth animal or human evidence.	er classification systems as "harmf	ul by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating
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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can caus	e eye irritation and damage in some	e persons.
Chronic	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Crystalline silicas activate the inflammatory response of white blood cells after they injure the lung epithelium. Chronic exposure to crystalline silicas reduces lung capacity and predisposes to chest infections. Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity, chest infections Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50,000 inch), are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray.		
Ardex ABApoxy Filler Part C	TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available		
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY II Not Available		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical S	- Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained f Substances	rom manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.		
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	STOT - Repeated Expo		✓
Mutagenicity	S Aspiration Hazard		
		Legend:	 Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification Data required to make classification available

S – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Ingredient Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value Source Not Available Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable 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) -Legend: Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth s crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica. **DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

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

	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
	A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
	▶ Reduction
	▶ Reuse
	▶ Recycling
	Disposal (if all else fails)
Product / Packaging	This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
disposal	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 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (silica crystalline - quartz)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Y

end of SDS

Ardex ABApoxy Filler Part C

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

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
silica crystalline - quartz	122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 14808-60-7, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0

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 COAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level COAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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