



## Ardex WPM 185 - Grey Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 8044-26

Version No: 7.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/11/2019

Print Date: 30/11/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Ardex WPM 185 - Grey
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Bitumen based polyethylene membrane; Shelterbit Mineral Membrane - Grey
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used as a waterproofing membrane.
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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 NSW 2147 Australia
Telephone	1800 224 070
Fax	1300 780 102
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Ardex (Ardex Australia)
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	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

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	2	

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word

Warning

## Hazard statement(s)

H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8052-42-4	<60	<u>bitumen (petroleum)</u>
9002-88-4	<10	<u>polyethylene</u>
Not Available		No other ingredients disclosed by Manufacturer.

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>For molten materials:</p> <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>For molten materials:</p> <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul> <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decontaminate area around burn.</li> <li>Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.</li> </ul> <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.</li> <li>Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.</li> <li>Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.</li> </ul> <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.</li> <li>Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.</li> <li>Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.</li> </ul> <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lay the person flat.</li> <li>Elevate feet about 12 inches.</li> <li>Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.</li> <li>Cover the person with coat or blanket.</li> <li>Seek medical assistance.</li> </ul> <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.</li> <li>Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.</li> <li>To prevent shock see above.</li> <li>For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.</li> <li>Have a person with a facial burn sit up.</li> <li>Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul> <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combustible.</li> <li>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear physical protective gloves e.g. Leather.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	Material is supplied in a roll form.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Oils, solvents and bitumen products.</p> <p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

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## 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	bitumen (petroleum)	Bitumen fumes	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bitumen (petroleum)	Petroleum asphalt; (Bitumen)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
polyethylene	Polyethylene	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bitumen (petroleum)	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved organic-vapour respirator. Correct respirator fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety footwear</li> <li>Wear impervious gloves.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

### 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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Black membrane sheet with a bitumen base. Insoluble in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Manufactured	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1-1.5
<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 Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	>100	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	470 (bitumen)	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	230 (bitumen)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available

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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 available.
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
Eye	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The vapour from heated material is to the eyes
Chronic	The principal routes of exposure are by skin contact with the material and inhalation of fumes from the heated material

Ardex WPM 185 - Grey	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (petroleum)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1.5 mg/l/30m <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM)	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth.

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Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain. 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.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Ardex WPM 185 - Grey	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bitumen (petroleum)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEL	504	Crustacea	>=1-mg/L	2
polyethylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyethylene	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## 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.
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

#### bitumen (petroleum) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

#### polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bitumen (petroleum); polyethylene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyethylene)
Japan - ENCS	No (bitumen (petroleum))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/11/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	01/11/2009

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
6.1.1.1	12/02/2016	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Personal Protection (Respirator), Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (suitable container), Transport
7.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

### 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.

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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