

ARDEX WPM 3000XHazard Alert Code:
LOW

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 2

Chemwatch 4560-77

Issue Date: 19-Feb-2006

CD 2006/2

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**PRODUCT NAME:** ARDEX WPM 3000X**SYNONYMS**

"water-proof membrane", "Shelterseal 3000X Membrane"

PRODUCT USE

Water-proofing membrane.

SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

20 Powers Road

Seven Hills

NSW, 2147

AUS

Telephone: 1800 224 070

Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

HAZARD RATINGS

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

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.****POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

RISK

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

Possible skin sensitiser*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bitumen (petroleum)	8052-42-4	30-60
styrene-butadiene-styrene polymer		10-30
polyethylene	9002-88-4	1-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES**SWALLOWED**

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

In case of burns:

- Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
- DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
- DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
- Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.
- For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
- DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.
- Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
- Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.
- Reassure.
- Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
- Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES****MINOR SPILLS**

Sweep up.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Secure load if safe to do so.
- Bundle/collect recoverable product.
- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

bitumen (petroleum)	250 mg/m ³
polyethylene	500 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

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bitumen (petroleum) 50 mg/m³
polyethylene 50 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

bitumen (petroleum) 1.5 mg/m³
polyethylene 30 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

bitumen (petroleum) 0.5 mg/m³
polyethylene 10 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according exceed the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R51	>= 2.5%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

+

+

+

+

+

+

X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

- Check that containers are clearly labelled

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in a cool area and away from sunlight.

- Keep dry.
- Store under cover.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL m5/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	bitumen (petroleum)		5				
Australia Exposure Standards	polyethylene		10				

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers

Ardex WPM 3000X: No data available for CW:4560-77

polyethylene: No data available for CAS:9002-88-4

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):

Based on surveys of asphalt workers in oil refineries and in the roofing industry the TLV-TWA is thought to reduce the risk of possible

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carcinogenicity

POLYETHYLENE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION**EYE**

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

■ OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P
10000	100	-	A-3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only

3: Intermittent, low production.

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

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4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**APPEARANCE**

Black roll finished with a polyethylene film on the top surface and an interleaving paper on the bottom surface; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Manufactured

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.1 (approx.)

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): >250

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

The material is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

EYE

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

The vapour from the molten material is discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

The material is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

Molten material is capable of causing burns.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

The vapour from the molten material is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

BITUMEN (PETROLEUM):

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

TOXICITY**IRRITATION****POLYETHYLENE:**

Oral (rat) LD50: > 3000 mg/kg

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.

polyethylene pyrolyzate

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12000 mg/m³/30m

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	SENSITISER	SKIN	REPROTOXIN
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bitumen (petroleum)	IARC:Group 2B: Possibly			
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polyethylene

carcinogenic
to humans
IARC:Group
3: Not
classifiable
as to
"carcinogenic
ity" to
humans

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
Carcinogens: bitumen (petroleum) Category: Group 2B: Possibly
carcinogenic to humans

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
Carcinogens: polyethylene Category: Group 3: Not classifiable as
to carcinogenicity to humans

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- 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 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**HAZCHEM**

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN,IATA,IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

REGULATIONS

bitumen (petroleum) (CAS: 8052-42-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

polyethylene (CAS: 9002-88-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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