

ARDEX WPM 320

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 11-Mar-2006

Revision No: 2

Hazard Alert Code:
MODERATE

Chemwatch 4560-81
CD 2006/1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**PRODUCT NAME:** ARDEX WPM 320**SYNONYMS**

"water-proof membrane coating agent", "bitumen latex", emulsion, "Sheltercoat Retaining Wall -1 Part"

PRODUCT USE

Waterproof membrane coating.

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:	0		
Toxicity:	1		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	0		
Chronic:	0		

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

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

Possible skin sensitiser*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear eye/face protection.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Keep container tightly closed.

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	%
latex emulsion		>40
bitumen (petroleum)	8052-42-4	10-30
additives		1-10
water	7732-18-5	10-30

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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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- 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) and minor amounts of sulfur oxides (SO_x).**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

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

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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
water	500 mg/m ³

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

bitumen (petroleum)	50 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

bitumen (petroleum)	1.5 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

bitumen (petroleum)	0.5 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE****PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- 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 mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Bitumen fumes		5				

No data available: water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)

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 carcinogenicity

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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**EYE**

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

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

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:

Protective Material CPI *.

:0 T:0 T+:0 C(R34):0 C(R35):0 Xi(R36):0 Xi(R37):0 Xi(R38):0 Xi(R41):0

* 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.

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

None required when handling small quantities.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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

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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.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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 viscous liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00

pH (as supplied): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 3.9 @ 25 deg C

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

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**

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

The material is moderately discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

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.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Ardex WPM 320.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Break the emulsion and separate components.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers where 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
water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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