

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Ardex WPM 002 Superflex Two Part Powder

### SYNONYMS

"Superflex Bathroom & Balcony Two Part Powder (former name)"

### PRODUCT USE

The powder component of two part Superflex waterproof coating. When mixed with the liquid in accordance with manufacturers directions, can be applied over conventional surfaces in internal wet areas and balconies. Will dry to form a flexible and tough waterproof membrane. Applied by brush or roller.

### 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:	2		
Body Contact:	3		
Reactivity:	0		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
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

- Causes burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Inhalation may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.
- Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser\*.

\* (limited evidence).

#### SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).

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Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

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CD 2009/3

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
silica, as		
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	30-60
portland cement	65997-15-1	10-30
fillers, unspecified		10-30
additives, unspecified		<5
No other ingredient information disclosed.		

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 
- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- 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.

### INHALED

- 
- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- 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.
- Oxygen 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.

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

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HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

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CD 2009/3

\* 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 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### 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

■

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

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

### HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

■

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Keep dry
- Avoid storage with oxidisers.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 
- Keep dry
- 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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations

For major quantities:

- Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
- Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

+: May be stored together

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Crystalline Quartz)		0.1						(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Amorphous Fumed silica (respirable dust))		2						(see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	portland cement (Portland cement (a))		10						(see Chapter 14)

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
silica crystalline - quartz	50	
portland cement	5,000	

### MATERIAL DATA

ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER:

■ None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

#### SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e., generally less than 5 µm. Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

#### PORTLAND CEMENT:

■ For calcium oxide:

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against undue irritation and is analogous to that recommended for sodium hydroxide.

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e., generally less than 5 µm.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

Portland cement is considered to be a nuisance dust that does not cause fibrosis and has little potential to induce adverse effects on the lung.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



#### EYE

- 
- 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 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 or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

## 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.

## OTHER

■

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

## RESPIRATOR

■

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	AX P1 Air-line*	- -	AX PAPR-P1 -
50 x ES	Air-line**	AX P2	AX PAPR-P2
100 x ES	-	AX P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	AX PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow.

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

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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

Upper end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: Intermittent, low production.

3: High production, heavy use

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

Grey powdered cement mixture. No insignificant odour. A strong alkaline action when wet with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

Sinks in water.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.5 approx

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

pH (1% solution): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Non combustible

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Divided solid

Viscosity: Not available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

■

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

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

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

##### EYE

- The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation.

##### SKIN

- Products when wet may be quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin may contribute to cement contact dermatitis by causing drying and defatting of the skin which may be followed by hardening, cracking, development of lesions, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.

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.

##### INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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.

Cement dust is an allergen with skin contact and/or dust inhalation possibly causing allergic response or even sensitisation responses.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

in some cases, sensitisation.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION



# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/10Y

Nil Reported

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf\*/8H/17.9Y

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6H/71W

■ **WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

Intermittent; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea

Intermittent; liver - tumours.

\* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).

NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.

## PORTLAND CEMENT:

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

■ 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

## CARCINOGEN

Silica, crystalline (inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Group 1  
Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

Silica, amorphous

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Group 3  
Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

PORTLAND CEMENT:

■ Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms.

When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities.

Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER:

PORTLAND CEMENT:

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER:

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

■ For silica:

The literature on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica in the aquatic environment, irrespective of its origin (man-made or natural), or structure (crystalline or amorphous). Indeed, once released and dissolved into the environment no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica. At normal environmental pH, dissolved silica exists exclusively as monosilicic acid [Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>]. At pH 9.4 the solubility of amorphous silica is about 120 mg SiO<sub>2</sub>/l. Quartz has a solubility of only 6 mg/l, but its rate of dissolution is so slow at ordinary temperature and pressure that the solubility of amorphous silica represents the upper limit of dissolved silica concentration in natural waters. Moreover, silicic acid is the bioavailable form for aquatic organisms and it plays an important role in the biogeochemical cycle of Si, particularly in the oceans.

In the oceans, the transfer of dissolved silica from the marine hydrosphere to the biosphere initiates the global biological silicon cycle. Marine organisms such as diatoms, silicoflagellates and radiolarians build up their skeletons by taking up silicic acid from seawater. After these organisms die, the biogenic silica accumulated in them partly dissolves. The portion of the biogenic silica that



# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

does not dissolve settles and ultimately reaches the sediment. The transformation of opal (amorphous biogenic silica) deposits in sediments through diagenetic processes allows silica to re-enter the geological cycle. Silica is labile between the water and sediment interface

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h): Brachydanio rerio >10000 mg/l; zebra fish >10000 mg/l

Daphnia magna EC50 (24 h): >1000 mg/l; LC50 924 h): >10000 mg/l.

PORTLAND CEMENT:

## Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Ardez WPM 002 Superflex Two Part Powder silica crystalline - quartz portland cement	LOW	No data	LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■

- 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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- 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.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

**silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7,122304-48-7,122304-49-8,12425-26-2,1317-79-9,70594-95-5,87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**portland cement (CAS: 65997-15-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

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

# ARDEX WPM 002 SUPERFLEX TWO PART POWDER

Hazard Alert Code:  
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Revision No: 4

Chemwatch 5022-80

Issue Date: 29-Jan-2010

CD 2009/3

**No data for Ardex WPM 002 Superflex Two Part Powder (CW: 5022-80)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 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/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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