

ARDEX GROUT BOOSTER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 18-Aug-2008
NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 7516-96
Version No:5
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ARDEX GROUT BOOSTER

SYNONYMS

"grout additive"

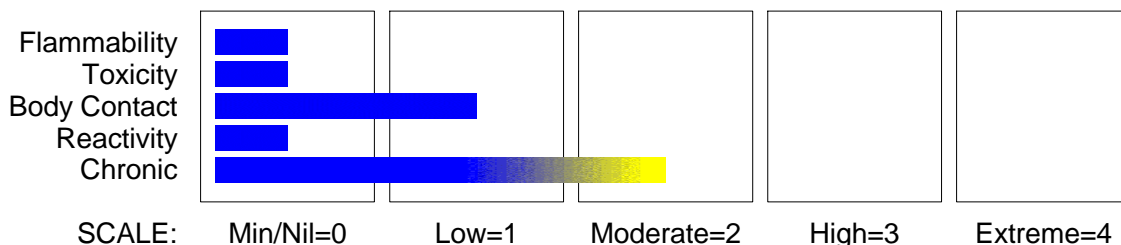
PRODUCT USE

Additive for grout mixes.

SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
20 Powers Road
Seven Hills
NSW, 2147
AUS
Telephone: 1800 224 070
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
Avoid contact with skin.
Wear eye/ face protection.
In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	9003-55-8	10-30
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.5
biocide		<0.2
additives, unregulated		<0.2
water	7732-18-5	balance

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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:

- 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 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.

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

Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.
- 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.
- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	25	17	35	24

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- styrene/ butadiene copolymer: CAS:9003- 55- 8
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ammonium hydroxide		300

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

TLV TWA: 0.001 mg/m³ (as total proteins) Inhalable fraction skin sensitiser

as rubber processing fume:

MEL-TWA: 0.6 mg/m³ as cyclohexane solubles [HSE, UK]

BRMA-TWA: 0.25 mg/m³ as cyclohexane solubles [BRMA Code of Practice]

Rubber fume is a complex and indeterminate mixture of substances and is defined as "fume evolved in the mixing, milling and blending of natural rubber and synthetic polymers combined with chemicals, and in the processes which convert the resultant blend into finished products or parts thereof, and including any inspection procedures where fume continues to be evolved".

"Fume" generally describes solid particles generated by chemical reactions, or by condensation from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances, and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.

Several chemical agents may occur in rubber fume which are experimental or animal carcinogens, however, given the number of chemicals used or formed during rubber making, difficulties arise in attributing a particular effect to a given exposure.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Stomach cancer has been associated with work in jobs early in the production line; lung and lower oesophagus cancer with all work processes; and lymphomas with jobs where co-exposure to solvents occurs. Other cancers have also been reported with liver tumours appearing as a secondary phenomenon. No no-effect levels have been determined.

Two studies showed no excess of bladder cancer in workers entering the industry after 1950: the excess risk before that date is thought to result from exposure to residual beta-naphthylamines previously used as anti-oxidants.

as rubber process dust:

MEL-TWA: 6 mg/m³ [HSE, UK]

Rubber process dust is a complex, variable mixture of particulates defined as "dust arising in the stages of rubber manufacture where ingredients are handled, weighed, added to or mixed with natural or synthetic elastomers. It does not include dusts arising from the abrasion of cured rubber but occurs during the preparation of compounds of either synthetic or natural rubber.

There is some evidence that occupational exposure to rubber dusts produces an excess incidence of stomach cancer. HSE data concluded that there was a small but significant excess of stomach cancer associated with the initial processes in rubber manufacture. Stomach cancer shows a marked social class gradient, which may lead to an over-estimation of the risk.

One report from the USA stated that exposure in rubber processing areas produces pulmonary disease but this has not been supported by UK epidemiology nor reports from the industry.

No no-effect level has been determined. The MEL was considered appropriate because it was felt reasonably practical for industry to comply with this value.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:

Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract and minimise discomfort among workers that are not inured to its effects and systemic damage. Acclimatised persons are able to tolerate prolonged exposures of up to 100 ppm without symptoms. Marked irritation has been seen in persons exposed to ammonia concentrations between 50 and 100 ppm only when the exposures involved sudden concentration peaks which do not permit short-term acclimatisation. The detoxification capacity of the liver is significant since the amount of ammonia formed endogenously in the intestines markedly exceeds that from external sources.

Human exposure effects, at vapour concentrations of about:

Concentration (ppm)	Possible Effects
5	minimal irritation
9- 50	nasal dryness, olfactory fatigue and moderate irritation
125- 137	definite nose, throat and chest irritation
140	slight eye irritation
150	laryngeal spasm
500	30 minute exposures may produce cyclic hypernea, increased blood pressure and pulse rate, and upper respiratory tract irritation which may persist for 24 hours
700	immediate eye irritation

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1, 500- 10, 000	dyspnea, convulsive coughing, chest pain, respiratory spasm, pink frothy sputum, rapid asphyxia and delayed pulmonary oedema which may be fatal. Other effects include runny nose, swelling of the lips, restlessness, headache, salivation, nausea, vomiting, glottal oedema, pharyngitis, tracheitis, and speech difficulties. Bronchopneumonia, asphyxiation due to spasms, inflammation, and oedema of the larynx, may be fatal. Residual effects include hoarseness, productive cough, and decreased respiratory function
>2, 500	severe eye irritation, with swelling of the eyelids, lachrymation, blepharospasm, palpebral oedema, increased intraocular pressure, oval semi-dilated, fixed pupils, corneal ulceration (often severe) and temporary blindness. Depending on duration of exposure, there may be destruction of the epithelium, corneal and lenticular opacification, and iritis accompanied by hypopyon or haemorrhage and possible loss of pigment from the posterior layer of the iris. Less severe damage is often resolved. In the case of severe damage, symptoms may be delayed; late complications including persistent oedema, vascularisation and corneal scarring, permanent opacity, acute angle glaucoma, staphyloma, cataract, and atrophy of the retina, iris, and symblepharon. Long- term exposure to sub- acute concentrations or single exposures to high concentrations may produce chronic airway dysfunction, alveolar disease, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, emphysema and anxiety neuroses

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)
OSF=3.8 (AMMONIA).

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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.

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.

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Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	K- AUS	-
1000	50	-	K- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	K- 2
10000	100	-	K- 3
	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 inhalation risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved organic-vapour respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Milky white liquid with a slight odour; disperses in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): 9- 11 dispersion

Volatile Component (%vol): 73- 77 approx

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): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

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.

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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.
Ingestion of large quantities may coagulate and block the gastrointestinal tract. [ABA]

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid is. discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

INHALED

The vapour/mist is. discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher 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.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER:

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

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit) 500: mg/24h -

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
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.
Eye : Mild

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg
Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg
Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 20 ppm

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may 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. 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.

WATER:

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

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	IARC:3			

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: styrene/
butadiene copolymer Category: 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.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Ardex Grout Booster.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

STYRENE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 8.2

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.

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- 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

Ardex Grout Booster (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

styrene/ butadiene copolymer (CAS: 9003-55-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - 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/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

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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