Dunlop Ready To Go Vinyl Adhesive

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch:	25-5541	Print Date:	25/10/2013
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Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements		S.Local.AUS.EN	

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

Product Identifier

Product name:	Dunlop Ready To Go Vinyl Adhesive
Chemical Name:	Not Applicable
Synonyms:	Not Available
Proper shipping name:	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula:	Not Applicable
Other means of identification:	Not Available
CAS number:	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses:	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack , Aerosol spray adhesive., NOTE: Although the propellant is classed as flammable, the product as supplied is not (confirmed by laboratory tests) -due to the presence of water in the formulation. [Dunlop]

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	Ardex (Ardex Australia)	Ardex (Ardex NZ)	
Address:	20 Powers Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand	
Telephone:	1800 224 070	+64 3384 3029	
Fax:	+61 2 9838 7817	+64 3384 9779	
Website:	Not Available	Not Available	
Email:	Not Available	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation:	Not Available	Not Available	
Emergency telephone numbers:	1800 222 841	1800 222 841 (General information)	
Other emergency telephone numbers:	1800 222 841	1800 222 841 (General information)	

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule:	

Risk Phrases [1]

R44	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Legend:*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Not Applicable

Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger:	Not Applicable

Safety advice:

S15	Keep away from heat.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.

Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce skin discomfort*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	20-40	polymer, non hazardous
Not Available	5-45	other non hazardous ingredients
7732-18-5	10-30	water
75-37-6	25	1,1-difluoroethane

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact:

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- **DO NOT** use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

Inhalation:

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- 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.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion:

- 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;
A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition

- Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- No specific antidote.
- Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.
LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility:

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

Major Spills:

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.

Other information

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

- **DO NOT** use aluminium or galvanised containers
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Storage incompatibility:

1,1-Difluorethane:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium, sodium and potassium
- is incompatible with powdered aluminium, liquid oxygen
- may form explosive compounds with divalent light metals and metallic azides

Package Material Incompatibilities:

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)
1,1-difluoroethane	1000(ppm)	10000(ppm)	15000(ppm)	25000(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Dunlop Ready To Go Vinyl Adhesive	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Personal protection

Eye and face protection:

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.**OTHERWISE:** For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- **OTHERWISE:**
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.**OTHERWISE:**

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):	Respiratory protection:
1.NEOPRENE 2.VITON 3.BUTYL	Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

White liquid with a sweet odour; mixes with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.03
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	5.5-7.5	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	~0	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	~100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	water propellant
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:

See section 7

Chemical stability:

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7

Conditions to avoid:

See section 7

Incompatible materials:

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled:

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.
Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Effects in animals from a single high exposure to 1,1-difluoroethane, by inhalation, included laboured breathing, lung irritation, lethargy, incoordination, and loss of consciousness.

Ingestion:

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.A single high oral dose of 1,1-difluoroethane produced weight loss and lethargy.

Skin Contact:

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.

Eye:

Direct contact with the eye may not cause irritation because of the extreme volatility of the gas; however concentrated atmospheres may produce irritation after brief exposures..

Chronic:

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.
It is generally accepted that the fluorocarbons are less toxic than the corresponding halogenated aliphatic based on chlorine. Repeated inhalation exposure to the fluorocarbon FC-11 does not produce pathologic lesions of the liver and other visceral organs in experimental animals.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dunlop Ready To Go Vinyl Adhesive	
Not Available	Not Available
water	
Not Available	Not Available
1,1-difluoroethane	
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 977000 mg/m3/2h	
Oral (rat) LD50: 484 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE

For 1,1-difluoroethane:
1,1 -Difluoroethane is practically non-toxic following acute or chronic inhalation exposures. It is not a developmental or reproductive toxicant in rat studies and is negative for cancer in a two year rat inhalation study. It is not mutagenic in a

Acute Toxicity:	Not Applicable	**Carcinogenicity:**	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Applicable	**Reproductivity:**	Not Applicable

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Applicable	**STOT - Single Exposure:**	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Applicable	**STOT - Repeated Exposure:**	Not Applicable
Mutagenicity:	Not Applicable	**Aspiration Hazard:**	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: 2YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1950	**Packing group**	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2.2 Subrisk:	**Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 limited quantity: See SP 277

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950	**Packing group**	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.2 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 2L	**Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A98A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950	**Packing group**	Not Available
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE	**Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 2.2 IMDG Subrisk:	**Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-D,S-U Special provisions: 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities: SP277

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

"Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway"

1,1-difluoroethane(75-37-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Acros Transport Information","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 9 HFCs","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)"

SECTION 16 Other information

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 considered.