

# ARDEX QUICKBOND

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Aug-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 8040-60

Version No:5

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

ARDEX QUICKBOND

### SYNONYMS

"ABA quickbond"

### PRODUCT USE

Cementitious fast setting adhesive.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

20 Powers Road

Seven Hills

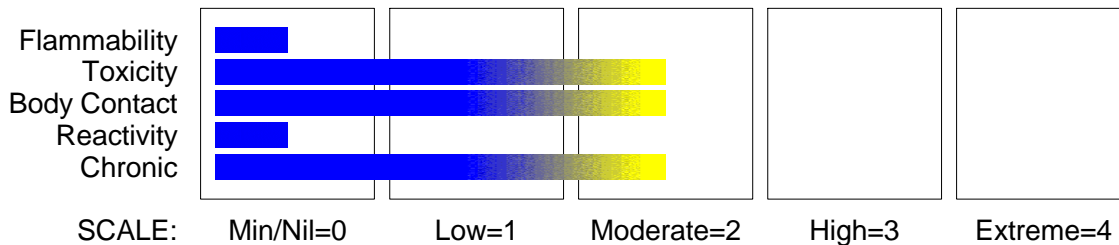
NSW, 2147

AUS

Telephone: 1800 224 070

Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe dust.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
off- white cement		10-30
graded sand	14808-60-7.	>60
filler, unregulated		1-10
additives, unregulated		1-10

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

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

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:

- 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 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 dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically as for strong alkaline material.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

If small amounts are involved in a fire, there is no restriction on the type of extinguisher. Otherwise, use LARGE AMOUNTS of water

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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to absorb heat generated.

## 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.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: caustic compounds.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## HAZCHEM: None

## Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.  
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- If inhalation risk of exposure exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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## PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing dust.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
  - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
  - Use in a well-ventilated area.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Atmosphere should be checked against exposure standards
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

Multi-ply paper bag with sealed plastic liner or heavy gauge plastic bag.

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse. Check that all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers. and strong acids.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Absorbs water and carbon dioxide from the air.
- 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- graded sand: CAS:14808- 60- 7

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
graded sand	50	

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

GRADED SAND:

NOTE: This product contains negligible amount of respirable dust.

### 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 gloves with barrier cream

Wear safety footwear.

### OTHER

- Overalls.

- Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

### RESPIRATOR

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

Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;

(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;

(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Fine off-white powder; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): 11 (paste form)  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable  
State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable  
Specific Gravity (water= 1): Not available  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable  
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable  
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 material is. discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and is harmful if swallowed.

##### EYE

The solid/dust is. highly discomforting, may be abrasive to the eyes and capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

##### SKIN

The dust is. extremely discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.  
Handling wet cement can cause dermatitis. Cement when wet is quite alkaline and this alkali action on the skin contributes strongly to cement contact dermatitis since it may cause drying and defatting of the skin which is followed by hardening, cracking, lesions developing, possible infections of lesions and penetration by soluble salts.  
Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. Sensitisation is due to soluble chromates (chromate compounds) present in trace amounts in some cements and cement products. Soluble chromates readily penetrate intact skin. Cement dermatitis can be characterised by fissures, eczematous rash, dystrophic nails, and dry skin; acute contact with highly alkaline mixtures may cause localised necrosis.

##### INHALED

The dust is. discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs and may even cause in some cases, sensitisation.

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

Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

Cement eczema may be due to chromium in feed stocks or contamination from materials of construction. Sensitisation to chromium may be the leading cause of nickel and cobalt sensitivity and the high alkalinity of cement is an important factor in cement dermatoses [ILO].

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### GRADED SAND:

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

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
graded sand	IARC:1			

#### CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: graded sand  
Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1:  
CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Ardex Quickbond.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

Ardex Quickbond (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

graded sand (CAS: 14808-60-7) 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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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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  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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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Issue Date: 18-Aug-2008

Print Date: 27-Aug-2008