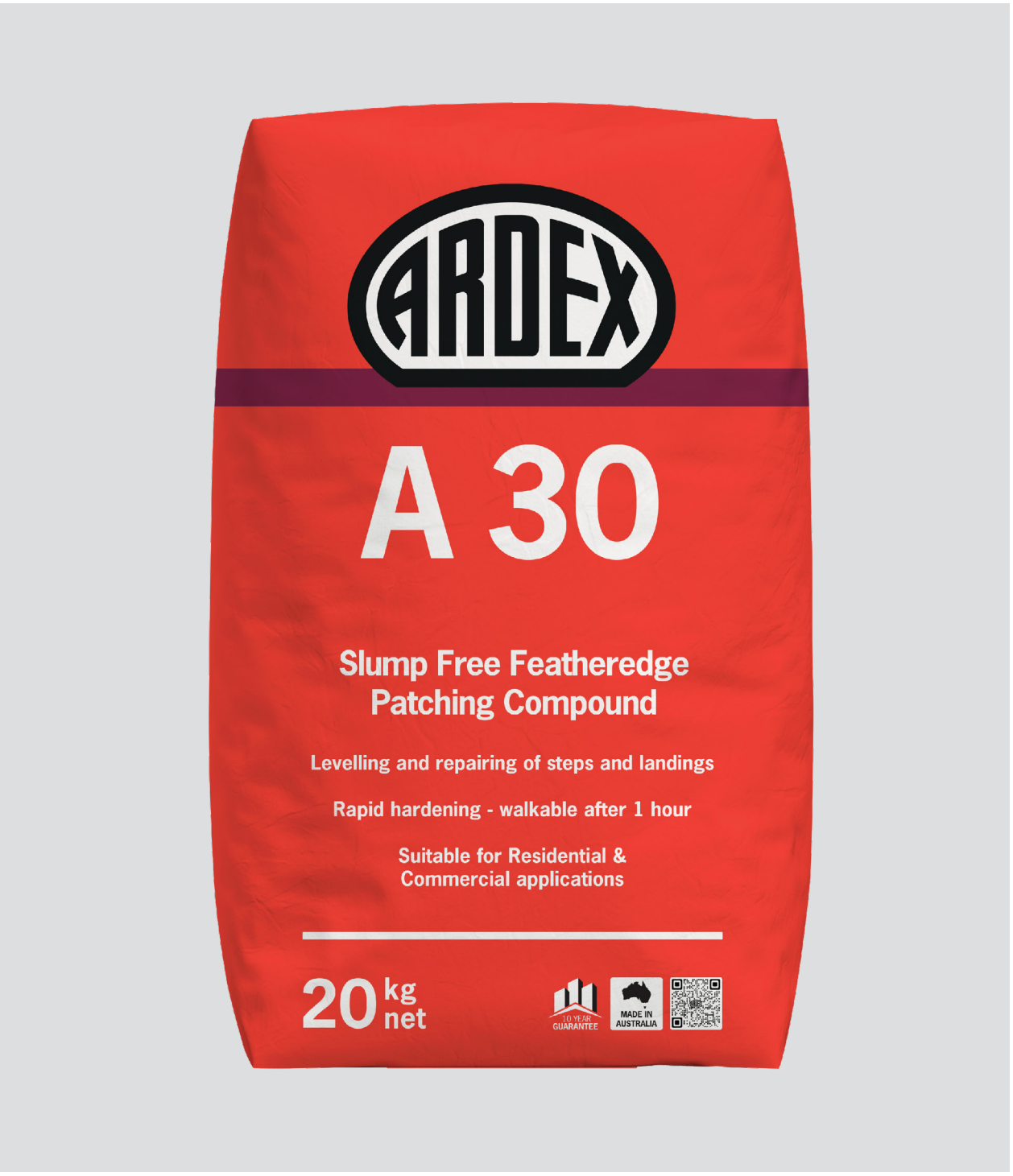
Cement Leveling Compound 20kg bag

Leveling

New Zealand

Approximately 16m2 at 1mm per bag
Ardex A30
489694-H1-0999



Godfrey Hirst New Zealand Ltd
142 Kerrs Road Manuaku Wiri, Auckland 2104
Ph : 0800 500 210

Details correct at time of publication
April 8th 2024. Please see **www.godfreyhirst.com**
for information updates.

ARDEX A 30

Slump-free Feather Edge Patching Compound

Rapid dry formula

Levelling and repairing of steps and landings

Can be applied to feather edge

Rapid hardening

Fast installation of flooring materials

Easy to smooth and float

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www.ardexaustralia.com

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ARDEX A 30

Slump-free Feather Edge Patching Compound

DESCRIPTION

ARDEX A 30 is a slump free feather edge patching compound that is designed for internal filling of cavities, holes, unevenness and patching work in wall and floor areas. When mixed with water the result is a smooth slump free mortar with a pot life of approx. 15 minutes. ARDEX A 30 dries fast through hydration to a virtually tension free compound.

AREAS OF APPLICATION

Internal filling cavities, holes, unevenness, grooves, patching work in wall and floor areas. Levelling and repairing of stairs and landings. ARDEX A30 can be used for smoothing of floor surfaces, producing and smoothing ramps.

SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

The substrate must be dry, firm, sound, free from dust and release agents. ARDEX A 30 adheres to many types of substrates and is not sensitive to moisture. Very dense, smooth impervious surfaces like terrazzo, tiles etc, should be primed with ARDEX P 82.

MIXING

The ARDEX A 30 powder is added to the required amount of water in a clean mixing container and mixed thoroughly to obtain a lump-free and slump-resistant mortar.

The mix proportions are:

20kg ARDEX A 30 powder to 5.5 to 6.5 litres of water

APPLICATION

ARDEX A 30 can be applied from 0 to 20mm in a single application. In smaller, well defined areas, such as holes, it can be applied to almost any depth. ARDEX A 30 can be feather edged to match existing elevations.

For larger areas and thickness over 50mm, ARDEX A 30 should be filled with coarser sand 0 – 4mm with the mixing ratio of 1.0 volume mortar and 0.3 volume of sand. With dense and primed substrates ARDEX A 30 should be applied at minimum thickness of 1.5mm.

Power-trowelled (burnished) concrete and Hi-strength concrete greater than 35MPa, shall be mechanically prepared to CSP3 profile.

Repairs: Apply the mortar with a trowel to holes, cracks and damaged areas, ensuring that the mortar “wets” the surface by trowelling in firmly, leaving the repair proud. After about 15 minutes trim off excess and finish off with a wet trowel, sponge or sponge float to obtain a smooth surface. As soon as the repair has hardened, the surface of the floor, stair tread etc., can be levelled, if necessary with ARDEX sub-floor levelling cement.

Smoothing and Refacing: Apply the mixed mortar with a trowel to the required thickness taking into account the short working time. The material may be finished with a wet trowel after 15 – 20 minutes to provide a finish suitable for direct application of floor coverings.

ARDEX A 30 is workable for approx. 15 minutes at 23°C. Lower temperatures lengthen the working time, higher temperatures shorten it. ARDEX A 30 is particularly suited for restoring worn out and damaged steps and stairs. After approx. 15 minutes trim off excess mortar and finish off with a wet trowel, sponge or float to obtain a smooth surface.

After hardening of the compound subsequent floor levelling can be done with ARDEX K120, ARDEX K220, ARDEX K10 Reactiv8. Fast track installation by using ARDEX K55 is also possible.

PRECAUTIONS

The ARDEX A 30 can be walked on after approx. 60 minutes at a temperatures of 23°C. Subsequent levelling work should be done immediately after the area is trafficable. Should the area be dry already, priming has to be done with ARDEX P 51 diluted 1:3 with water.

The finished surface has to be protected against direct sunlight and during cure.

If in doubt install test areas first. Please observe the common rules of practice in AS1884 and AS2455.

In exterior and permanently wet areas ARDEX A 30 cannot be used.

SHELF LIFE

ARDEX A 30 has a shelf life of 12 months if stored in dry conditions in the original unopened packaging, at 23ºC and 50% relative humidity.

SAFETY DATA

This product may cause irritation and an allergic reaction to the skin. It may cause serious eye injury and irritation to the respiratory system. In case of contact with the eyes rinse with running water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection. Avoid inhaling dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Ensure adequate ventilation during mixing and application. Store locked up. Check with your local Council regarding the disposal of contents, dispose of packaging thoughtfully and recycle where possible. Keep out of the reach of children. Call the Poisons Information Centre on 131 126 (AUS) and 0800 764 766 (NZ) or call a doctor if you feel unwell. Additional information is in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) at www.ardexaustralia.com

ARDEX A 30

Slump-free Feather Edge Patching Compound

TECHNICAL DATA

Mixing ratio:	Approx. 5.5 to 6.5 litres water 20kg powder is equivalent to approx.1 vol. of water : 2.5 vol. of powder
Bulk density:	Approx. 1.3kg/L
Fresh mortar weight:	Approx. 1.7kg/L
Material requirement:	Approx. 1.25kg of powder per m^2
Working time:	Approx. 15 minutes
Walkability:	Approx. 60 minutes
Ready to receive floorcoverings:	Approx. 60 minutes
Compressive strength:	After 1 day approx. 21 MPa
	After 7 days approx. 29 MPa
	After 28 days approx. 35 MPa
Tensile bending strength:	After 1 day approx. 5 MPa
	After 7 days approx. 6 MPa
	After 28 days approx. 7 MPa
Resistant to chair castors:	Yes
Suited for floor heating:	Yes
Packaging:	Bags with 20kg net
Storage:	Can be stored for approx. 12 months in dry rooms in originally sealed packaging.

Note: ARDEX products are generally warranted for 10 years when installed to the relevant Australian Standards and applicable ARDEX specifications, technical data sheet and instruction for application and use. While we assure customers the high standard and quality of our products and services, we accept no liability for any loss or damage which arises from particular site conditions, poor handling and storage, or installation by unqualified and unskilled applicators.

GUARANTEE

ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd ("we" or "us") guarantees this product ("our goods") is free from manufacturing defects and will perform to any applicable specification published by us for 10 years from the date of purchase. Our liability under this guarantee is limited at our option to replacement of the product, repair of any damage to the immediate surface or area of application of the product, or compensation, in each case if we are satisfied loss or damage was due to a breach of this guarantee. This guarantee does not apply if damage or loss is due to failure to follow published instructions or any act or circumstance beyond our control, including shade variations and efflorescence. If you wish to make a claim under this guarantee you must notify us (ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd, 20 Powers Road Seven Hills NSW 2147; Toll Free: 1800 224 070; Email: techinfo@ardexaustralia. com) and provide evidence of your purchase of the product within 30 days of any alleged loss or damage occurring. We reserve the right to ask you for satisfactory evidence of any alleged loss or damage. Any claim under this guarantee is at your cost. This guarantee is in addition to any rights or remedies you may have as a "consumer" under the Australian Consumer Law and to that extent you need to be aware that: "Our goods come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. You are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and for compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss of damage. You are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure".

DISCLAIMER

The technical details, recommendations and other information contained in this data sheet are given in good faith and represent the best of our knowledge and experience at the time of printing. It is your responsibility to ensure that our products are used and handled correctly and in accordance with any applicable Australian Standards. Our instructions and recommendations are only for the uses they are intended. Users are advised to confirm that this product is suitable for their application and conforms with the specifications of the system. We also reserve the right to update information without prior notice to you to reflect our ongoing research and development program. Country specific recommendations, depending on local standards, codes of practice, building regulations or industry guidelines, may affect specific installation recommendations. The supply of our products and services is also subject to certain terms, warranties and exclusions, which may have already been disclosed to you in prior dealings or are otherwise available to you on request. You should make yourself familiar with them.

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This datasheet was issued in October 2019 and is valid for 3 years, in some instances a newer version may be published. Always refer to www.ardexaustralia.com for the latest technical data from ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd.

ARDEX Building Product Information Sheet: ARDEX Construction Range Cements

Product name:	ARDEX Construction Range Cements
Product line (the product line from which the product is customised)	Construction Range Cements
Product description and its intended use (measurements, materials, usage)	BR345 MICROTEC® Fibre-Reinforced, High Resistivity, Polymer-Modified, Structural Concrete Patching and Repair Mortar is designed for reinstating concrete surfaces damaged through concrete spalling and other chemical or mechanical causes. BR340 MICROTEC® Fibre-Reinforced, Polymer-Modified, Structural Concrete Patching and Repair Mortar is designed for reinstating concrete surfaces damaged through concrete spalling and other chemical or mechanical causes BR460 FLOW High Performance, Flowable Structural Micro Concrete is a pourable repair mortar designed for reinstating horizontal concrete surfaces damaged through concrete spalling and other chemical or mechanical causes. A 46 is a rapid setting and drying, slump-free mortar. A 45 is a rapid drying and rapid hardening slump free repair mortar. A 30 is a slump free feather edge patching compound that is designed for internal filling of cavities, holes, unevenness and patching work in wall and floor areas. ARDEX MRF moisture-resistant, skim coat smoothing compound is designed to provide a smooth surface prior to the installation of ARDEX moisture control systems or moisture-resistant adhesives and flooring.
Product identifier (if applicable):	A 30 – 11285 A 45 – 10237 A 46 – 25354 BR 460 FLOW – 24543 BR 340 – 24611 BR 345 – 25475 MRF - 40409
Place of manufacture:	Overseas
Legal and trading name of the manufacturer(s):	ARDEX Australia
Legal and trading name of the importer	ARDEX New Zealand Ltd

Address for service:	15 Alfred Street, Onehunga Auckland New Zealand 1061
Website:	ardex.co.nz
Email address	info@ardexnz.com
Phone No	0800 227 339
NZBN	9429037589653
Relevant Building Code clauses:	B1 Structure B2 Durability C6 Structural Stability F2 Hazardous Building Materials: F2.3.1
Statement on how the building product is expected to contribute to compliance:	ARDEX Construction Range Cements comply with the principles defined in EN 1504-9 ("Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures. Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity. General principles for use of products and systems"), and the minimum requirements for EN 1504-3 ("Structural and non-structural repair") for R3 and R4 class structural repair mortars • A suitably qualified Structural Design Engineer should specify this product based on the structural requirements of the degraded concrete structure. • A Structural Design Engineer should review the NZ Building code clauses with reference to EN 1504-3, SAA/SNZ HB84:1996 and NZS 3101:2006 to confirm compliance for each specific application • ARDEX Construction Grout Cements have an A1 rating for Fire as per euro class EN 13501-1 • F2 Hazardous Building Materials: F2.3.1 – ARDEX Construction Grout Cements contain a mix of cement, sand, fibres, and additives. When the product is being applied it therefore has the same hazards as fresh concrete and appropriate health and safety precautions should be undertaken. Once this product is set and hard ARDEX Construction Range Cements are a non-hazardous product and do not emit any harmful gases or substance.
Limitations on the use of the building product:	• To avoid shrinkage when ARDEX Construction Range Cements are drying in open air, use a special admixture which has the property of reducing both plastic and hydraulic shrinkage. • Do not use ARDEX Construction Range Cements for recasting in formwork or for repairs of structures subjected to intense compressive loads or high abrasion. • ARDEX Construction Range Cements should not be applied on smooth surfaces, roughen the surface thoroughly and add rebars if necessary.
Design requirements that would support the use of the building product:	• Specification of ARDEX Construction Range Cements should be specifically undertaken by a qualified structural engineer after identifying the cause of degradation of the concrete structure/member and by selecting relevant concrete repair mortar to meet the performance parameters for restoration. • Specification should comply with the requirements of EN 1504-3, SAA/SNZ HB84:1996, NZS 3101:2006. • A qualified structural Engineer should check and confirm the compatibility of the product with Building Components.

Installation requirements:	Please refer to the appropriate product datasheet found at ardex.co.nz
Maintenance requirements:	No special maintenance other than standard building maintenance in the area where the product is used, unless otherwise specified in the product datasheet
Is the building product/building product line subject to warning or ban under section 26?:	No
	ARDEX BPIS Construction Range Cements v2 08.03.24

Ardex A30
Ardex (Ardex NZ)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **5437-79**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **02/12/2020**
Print Date: **21/01/2021**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Ardex A30
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Patching compound.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Ardex (Ardex NZ)**
Address	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	+64 3384 3029
Fax	+64 3384 9779
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Ardex (Ardex NZ)**
Emergency telephone numbers	+64 3 373 6900
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (NZ NPC)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	3		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	3		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.3A, 8.3A, 6.5B (contact), 6.7A, 6.9A

Label elements

Page 1 continued...

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-16-2	30-60	calcium aluminate cement
14808-60-7.	30-60	graded sand
7778-18-9	10-30	calcium sulfate
65997-15-1	1-10	portland cement
1317-65-3	1-10	calcium carbonate
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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 Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ 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.

Continued...

	Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

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

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. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite. ▸ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. ▸ Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited; once initiated larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. ▸ A dust explosion may release large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people. Decomposes on heating and produces: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO_2) sulfur oxides (SOx) silicon dioxide (SiO_2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Continued...

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. ▸ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) ▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. ▸ Establish good housekeeping practices. ▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Other information	▸ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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 strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▸ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	graded sand	Quartz respirable dust	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium sulfate	Plaster of Paris (Calcium sulphate)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium sulfate	Calcium sulphate (Gypsum, Plaster of Paris)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	dsen-Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	dsen-Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Marble (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium aluminate cement	Not Available	Not Available
graded sand	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
calcium aluminate cement	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

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. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically

Continued...

	"adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▸ Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▸ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▸ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Elbow length PVC gloves **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. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. ▸ polychloroprene. ▸ nitrile rubber. ▸ butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▸ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▸ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Ardex A30

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NITRILE	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

▸ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
▸ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
▸ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Continued...

- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark grey powder; insoluble in water.

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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ 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	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal. Inhalation may result in ulcers or sores of the lining of the nose (nasal mucosa), and lung damage. 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.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Four students received severe hand burns whilst making moulds of their hands with dental plaster substituted for Plaster of Paris. The dental plaster known as "Stone" was a special form of calcium sulfate hemihydrate containing alpha-hemihydrate crystals that provide high compression strength to the moulds. Beta-hemihydrate (normal Plaster of Paris) does not cause skin burns in similar circumstances. 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. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Solution of material in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may increase irritant effects Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin

Continued...

	prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm. Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Both studies showed the substance to be more cytotoxic than titanium dioxide but less toxic than asbestos. In a small cohort mortality study of workers in a wollastonite quarry, the observed number of deaths from all cancers combined and lung cancer were lower than expected. Wollastonite is a calcium inosilicate mineral (CaSiO3). 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. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Chromium (III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium (III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer. Levels above 10 micrograms per cubic metre of suspended inorganic sulfates in the air may cause an excess risk of asthmatic attacks in susceptible people.

Ardex A30	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium aluminate cement	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	
graded sand	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral(Rat) LD50; =500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
calcium sulfate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >1581 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
portland cement	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*	

CALCIUM SULFATE	Gypsum (calcium sulfate dehydrate) irritates the skin, eye, mucous membranes, and airways. A series of studies involving Gypsum industry workers in Poland reported chronic, non-specific airways diseases. Repeat dose toxicity: Examination of workers at a gypsum manufacturing plant found restrictive defects on long-function tests in those who were chronically exposed to gypsum dust. Synergistic/antagonistic effects: Gypsum appears to be protective on quartz toxicity in animal testing.
PORTLAND CEMENT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT & CALCIUM SULFATE & PORTLAND CEMENT & CALCIUM CARBONATE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT & GRADED SAND & PORTLAND CEMENT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗

Continued...

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✔
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Ardex A30

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

calcium aluminate cement

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	5.4mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.6mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/L	2

graded sand

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

calcium sulfate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>79mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>79mg/L	2
EC0	96	Crustacea	=1255.000mg/L	1
NOEL	3696	Not Available	1.25g/eu	4

portland cement

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

calcium carbonate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
NOEL	1332.0	Not Available	1.0% w/w	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
calcium sulfate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
calcium sulfate	LOW (LogKOW = -2.2002)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
calcium sulfate	LOW (KOC = 6.124)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Continued...

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
calcium aluminate cement	Not Available
graded sand	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available
portland cement	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
calcium aluminate cement	Not Available
graded sand	Not Available
calcium sulfate	Not Available
portland cement	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002545	Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017

calcium aluminate cement is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

graded sand is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

calcium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Continued...

calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (calcium aluminate cement; graded sand; calcium sulfate; portland cement)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (portland cement)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (calcium aluminate cement; portland cement)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (calcium aluminate cement)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (calcium aluminate cement)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	02/12/2020
Initial Date	02/12/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	02/12/2020	Classification, Ingredients

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

Continued...

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

CETEC
Professional Scientific Solutions

VOC Content Test Certificate

Thursday, August 29th, 2013

Manufacturer: Ardex Australia (7/20 Powers Road, Seven Hills, NSW 2147)

Sample Description: Ardex A30

Date Tested: August 2013 (Tested by FORAY Laboratories – NATA Accreditation 1231)

Test Method: SCAQMD Method 304-91 Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Various Materials as referenced by South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168

Test Data:

Specification **Green Building Council of Australia Green Star Office Design V3 IEQ-13**	**Ardex A30**
Sub-floor Adhesive 50 grams per Litre as VOC content per material	**<1 grams per Litre as VOC content per material**

Dr. Vyt Garnys
PhD, BSc(Hons) AIMM, ARACI, ISIAQ
ACA, AIRAH, FMA
Managing Director and Principal Consultant

Nick Joy
BSc(Hons)
Consultant

CV130813

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATE

Certificate no.:
10000406910-MSC-RvA-DEU

Initial certification date:
08 December 2011

Valid:
29 February 2024 – 09 February 2027

Expiry date of last certification cycle:
09 February 2024
Date of last re-certification:
01 February 2024

This is to certify that the management system of

ARDEX GmbH

Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 45, 58453 Witten, Germany

and the sites as mentioned in the appendix accompanying this certificate

has been found to conform to the Quality Management System standard:

ISO 9001:2015

This certificate is valid for the following scope:

Design, manufacture and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.

Place and date:
Barendrecht, 29 February 2024

For the issuing office:
DNV - Business Assurance
Zwolseweg 1, 2994 LB Barendrecht, Netherlands

MGMT. SYS. RvA C 024

Erie Koek
Management Representative

Lack of fulfilment of conditions as set out in the Certification Agreement may render this Certificate invalid.
ACCREDITED UNIT: DNV Business Assurance B.V., Zwolseweg 1, 2994 LB, Barendrecht, Netherlands - TEL: +31(0)102922689. www.dnv.com/assurance

Certificate no.: 10000406910-MSC-RvA-DEU
Place and date: Barendrecht, 29 February 2024

Appendix to Certificate

ARDEX GmbH

Locations included in the certification are as follows:

Site Name	Site Address	Site Scope
ARDEX GmbH	Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 45, 58453 Witten, Germany	Central Function.
ARDEX GmbH	Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 45, 58453 Witten, Germany	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products [Operational Functions]
ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd, NSW	20 Powers Road, Seven Hills, NSW 2147, Australia	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd, QLD	49 Macgregor place, Richlands, QLD 4077, Australia	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd, SA	13 Toogood Avenue, Beverley, SA 5009, Australia	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd, VIC	27 Dennis St, Campbellfield, VIC 3061, Australia	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd, WA	69 Vulcan Road, Canning Vale, WA 6155, Australia	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Australia Pty Ltd	No. 32 Prince William Drive, Seven Hills, NSW 2147, Australia	Manufacture of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Taiwan Inc. OFFICE	10F-2, No. 120 Qiaohe Road Zhonghe District New Taipei City 235 Taiwan Zhonghe District	Design, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Baustoff GmbH	Hürmer Straße 40, 3382 Loosdorf, Austria	Design, manufacture and marketing of building chemical products Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products

Certificate no.: 10000406910-MSC-RvA-DEU
Place and date: Barendrecht, 29 February 2024

Site Name	Site Address	Site Scope
ARDEX CEMENTO, S.A.	Carrer Holanda 18, Pol. Ind. Pla de Llerona, 08520, Les Franqueses del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
Wakol GmbH	Bottenbacher Str. 30, 66954 Pirmasens, Germany	Design, manufacture and sales of adhesives and compounds for industry, trade and (building) trade.
Seire Products S.L.	Calle Los Muchos 34-36, 19160, Chiloeches, Spain	Manufacture, sales and marketing of building technique system solutions.
ARDEX-QUICSEAL SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	No. 7 Eunos Ave 8A, Eunos Industrial Estate, Singapore 409460, Singapore	Design, storage, sales and marketing of building technique system solutions.
Lugato GmbH & Co. KG	Großer Kamp 1, 22885 Barsbüttel, Germany	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building technique system solutions.
ARDEX-QUICSEAL SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.	26 Tuas Ave 4, Singapore 639376, Singapore	Design, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX products.
ARDEX Taiwan Inc.	No. 10 Tsu-Chiang Road Tunglou Industrial Park, Tunglou Hsiang, R.O.C., 366 Miaoli County Taiwan	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building chemical products. Technical support and training of customers for the usage of ARDEX product.
Ardex Quicseal Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	No. 15, Jalan Desa Tropika 2/2, Taman Perindustrian Tropika, 81800, Ulu Tiram, Malaysia	Design, manufacture, sales and marketing of building technique system solution

Lack of fulfilment of conditions as set out in the Certification Agreement may render this Certificate invalid.
ACCREDITED UNIT: DNV Business Assurance B.V., Zwolseweg 1, 2994 LB, Barendrecht, Netherlands - TEL: +31(0)102922689. www.dnv.com/assurance

TOITŪ

CARBON REDUCE

This is to certify that

ARDEX New Zealand Limited

is Toitū carbonreduce organisation certified.

Toitū carbonreduce certified means measuring emissions to ISO 14064-1:2018 and Toitū requirements; and managing and reducing against Toitū requirements.

Ana Tatana — Certifier

Date issued: 13 May 2024 | Valid until: 30 March 2026
Certificate Number: 2023096J | Certification Status: Certified Organisation
Company Address: 15 Alfred Street, Onehunga, Auckland, 1061, New Zealand
Level of Assurance: Reasonable for categories 1 & 2 and Limited for categories 3 & 4

Please refer to the disclosure page on www.toitu.co.nz for further details.
Toitū carbonreduce is an annual certification programme and this certificate only remains valid with an annual surveillance audit.

TOITŪ
ENVIROCARE

JAS-ANZ

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