WESTOX WB 30 EPOXY PART B

IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westlegate Pty Ltd
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Revesby NSW, 2212
Australia
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HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name:	Westox WB-30 Epoxy Part B
Other Names:	WB-36, WB-25, WB-38
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	None
Packing Group:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	None
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	None
Poisons Schedule Number:	None

USE

Part B of a two pack waterproofing system for cementious substrates.
Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required.
Do not return the mixed material to the original containers
Applied by brush, trowel, roller or spray system.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Homogenous, thixotropic liquid emulsion; emulsifies with water.
May be clear or white, grey or other colours.

Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.06-1.20
Flash Point (°C) :	>100
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epicholorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	30-60
inert pigments		10-30
water	7732-18-5	10-50

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HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity.

EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes.
The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting and adhesive to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis and may be capable of causing skin sensitisation.
Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.
Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
The vapour is mildly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhalation of vapour may result in nausea, headache and repeated exposure may cause sensitization and/or allergic reactions.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure are usually by skin contact with liquid, inhalation of vapour and inhalation of vapour from the curing material.
Prolonged of continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

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.

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HEALTH HAZARD

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:
Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Remove adhering sticky material using a waterless hand cleaner.
Flush skin and hair with soap and running water, repeating as required.
In event of visible or subsequent irritation seek medical attention.
Apply resin-removing cream if adhered to skin.

INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

For each of the following
BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:
WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation).	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion).	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
Avoid breathing dust when sanding. If inhalation risk exists, wear SAA approved dust respirator. Consider using wet sanding techniques to avoid generating dust.

Sanding cured material may generate a dust explosion risk unless effectively exhausted.
Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product.
Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE …

OTHER

Overalls
Barrier cream
Eyewash unit
Skin cleansing cream

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2 P
10000	100	-	A-3 P
	100+		Airline **

*- Continuous Flow **- Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific WESTLEGATE data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic drum.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidizing agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Wipe up.
Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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SAFE HANDLING

MAJOR SPILLS

Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.
Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.
Extreme caution should be taken when heating the resin/curing agent mix.
Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
May emit acrid smoke.
Combustion products include carbon dioxide (C02) and aldehydes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.
Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptens, strong acids and oxidising agents.

HAZCHEM

None

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CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT

WESTLEGATE PTY. LTD	
MONDAY TO FRIDAY 8.30AM – 5.00PM	+612 9774-4100
AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	
24 HOUR SERVICE:	131126
POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE:	000
NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	
24 HOUR SERVICE:	(03) 4747 000
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES:	111

End of report

Issue Date: Wed 21-Apr-2010
Print Date: Wed 21-Apr-2010