

WESTOX WESDEX

WESTLEGATE Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 21-Apr-2010

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IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westlegate Pty Ltd
Address: 287 Milperra Road
Revesby NSW, 2212
Australia
Telephone: (+612) 9774 4100
Fax: (+612) 9774 4626

HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name:	Westox Wesdex
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

Texture coat

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Available in various colours. Emulsion with a mild acrylic odour; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
Grade sand	14808-60-7	10-30
Acrylic polymer		10-30
Pigments, unregulated		10-30
Additives, unregulated		1-10
Acrylic monomer, residual		trace
Water	7732-18-5	10-30

continued...

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes and is 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.
The vapour is mildly discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhalation of vapour may result in nausea, headache.
Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous acrylic monomers; the amounts remaining in compounded mixtures represents a very low order of exposure, however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of vapour or inhalation of vapour/spray mist.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

HEALTH HAZARD ...

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down.
Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

GRADED SAND:

NOTE: This product contains negligible amount of respirable dust.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NQHSC or ACGIH.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Use in a well-ventilated area.

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.

Type of Contaminant:

Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).
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).
Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion).

Air Speed:

0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

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

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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) far 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.

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

PVC gloves

OTHER

Overalls
Eyewash unit

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:

Substance

water	
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

continued...

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

* 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.

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

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

DO NOT allow to freeze.

Store away from incompatible materials.

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

Slippery when spilt.

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.

SAFE HANDLING ...

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.
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.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers if 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.
Other decomposition products include acrylic monomer and ammonia nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

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

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