

WESTOX 50 LOW ODOUR

Westgate Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Mon 01-Sept-2014

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IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westgate Pty Ltd
Address: 16 Frost Road
Campbelltown NSW 2560
Australia
Telephone: +612 4628 5010
Fax: +612 4628 5020

HAZARD RATINGS



Product Name:	Westox 50 Low Odour
Other Names:	Injection Fluid
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	1268
Packing Group:	III
Dangerous Goods Class:	3(3.2)
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	3[Y]
Poisons Schedule Number:	S5

USE

Injection fluid for chemical damp coursing in masonry and brickwork.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear to slightly hazy coloured flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Boiling Point (°C):	157 initial
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	0.45 @ 16°C
Specific Gravity:	0.78-0.98
Flash Point (°C):	54 (PMCC)
Lower Explosive Limit:	0.47
Upper Explosive Limit:	3.6
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Immiscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic additives, nonhazardous	64742-88-7	>60 1-10

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HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is highly discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

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 discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may be toxic. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression -characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact/absorption. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

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.

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.

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HEALTH HAZARD ...

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 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen.
Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 500 mg/m³

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m ³
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium	110	500

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE...

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be over exposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m^3): $99 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m^3	Mixture Conc ($^{\circ}\text{lo}$)
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INGREDIENT DATA

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

REL TWA: 110 ppm [Manufacturer]

CEL TWA: 110 ppm, $500 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

Use in a well-ventilated area or local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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:	Air Speed:
Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from the 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

- 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

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

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. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

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

Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or PVC.
Protective footwear.
DO NOT use this product to clean the skin.

OTHER

Overalls.
Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	A-AUS A-PAPR-AUS50 x ES	-
25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 A-PAPR-2
50 x ES	-	A-3
50+ x ES	-	Air-line **

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

^ - Full-face

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

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidizers.

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SAFE HANDLING ...

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

Class 3 - Flammable liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with:

Class 1 - Explosives;
Class 2.1 - Flammable gases (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk);
Class 2.3 - Poisonous gases;
Class 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible substances;
Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents;
Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides;
Class 7 - Radioactive substances.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
Wipe up.
Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Increase ventilation.
Stop leak if safe to do so.
Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/absorb vapour.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

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SAFE HANDLING ...

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
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.
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,
Consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Liquid and vapour are flammable.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

3[Y]

CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT: WESTLEGATE PTY. LTD MONDAY TO FRIDAY 8.30AM – 5.00PM	+612 4628 5010
AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE: POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE:	131126 000
NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE: NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES:	(03) 4747 000 111

End of Report

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