

# WESTOX WBA HIGH BUILD MEMBRANE WHITE AND COLOURS

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

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## IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**NOT CLASSIFIED AS 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 WBA High Build Membrane White and Colours
Other Names:	Water Base Acrylic High Build Coating
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	None
Packing Group:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	None
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	None
Poisons Schedule Number:	S5

### USE

Acrylic finishing coat for exterior surfaces.  
Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomization.  
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.  
Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

White or coloured viscous liquid water paint. Mixes with water. Ammonia and slight solvent odour.

Boiling Point (°C):	100 approx
Melting Point (°C):	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.1-1.35
Flash Point (°C):	Non Flammable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

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## IDENTIFICATION ...

### INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
pigments and extenders lead free		< 45
acrylic copolymer latex		10-30
residual monomer		trace
methanol	67-56-1	1-10
white spirit	8052-41-3	1-5
additives (surfactant, anti-foam, thickener coalescent, preservative)		1-10
ammonia	1336-21-6	<0.5^
water	7732-18-5	<45

## HEALTH HAZARD

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

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

#### EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.  
The vapour is discomforting to the eyes.

#### SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin if contact is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis and the material contains a component that may be absorbed through the skin.  
Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.  
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

#### INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract if inhaled and may be harmful if exposure is prolonged.  
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.  
Minor but regular methanol exposures may affect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retina.  
Symptoms may be delayed, with headache, fatigue, nausea, blurring of vision and double vision.  
Continued or severe exposures may cause damage to optic nerves, which may become severe with permanent visual impairment even blindness resulting.  
WARNING: Methanol is only slowly eliminated from the body and should be regarded as a cumulative poison which cannot be made non-harmful [CCINFO].  
Content of ammonia is low and is not considered a health hazard under good working conditions, however continuous long term working in confined and poorly ventilated areas may cause irritation response, sore eyes/nose.

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## HEALTH HAZARD ...

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### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of vapour.

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.

Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odorous 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.

### FIRST AID

#### SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

Give water to drink.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, place victim's face downwards, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs.

Seek immediate medical assistance.

#### 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.

#### 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 and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.

Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract severe metabolic acidosis may produce dispense and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured.

Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.

Stabilize obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.

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## HEALTH HAZARD ...

Decontaminate with Ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established. Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L) Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal. Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure. [Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]  
BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX – BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.  
NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
methanol	262 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen  
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive  
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

### INGREDIENT DATA

For each of the following  
ACRYLIC COPOLYMER LATEX:  
WATER:  
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

### METHANOL:

TLV TWA: 200 ppm Skin; BEI [ACGIH]  
TLV STEL: 250 ppm Skin; BEI [ACGIH]  
PEL TWA: 200 ppm, 260 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]  
TLV TWA: 200 pprmm; STEL: 250 ppm SKIN  
ES TWA: 200 ppm, 262 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 250 ppm, 328 mg/m<sup>3</sup> SKIN  
OES TWA: 200 ppm, 266 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 250 ppm, 333 mg/m<sup>3</sup> SKIN  
MAK value: 200 ppm, 270 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.

Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)

IDLH Level: 6000 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to substantially reduce the significant risk of headache, blurred vision and other ocular and systemic effects.

### WHITE SPIRIT:

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

ES TWA: 790 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Under review)

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

IDLH Level: 20000 ppm

Low and high odour thresholds of 5.25 and 157.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively, were considered to provide a rather useful index of odour as a warning property. The TLV-TWA is calculated from data on the toxicities of the major ingredients and is intended to minimise the potential for irritative and narcotic effects, polyneuropathy and kidney damage produced by vapours. The NIOSH REL-TWA of 60 ppm is the same for all refined petroleum solvents. NIOSH published an occupational "action level" of 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for exposure to Stoddard solvent assuming a 10-hour work shift and a 40 hour work week. The NIOSH-REL Ceiling of 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> was established to protect workers from short term effects that might produce vertigo or other adverse effects which might increase the risk of occupational accidents. Combined (gross) percutaneous absorption and inhalation exposure (at concentrations associated with nausea) are thought, by some, to be responsible for the development of frank hepatic toxicity and jaundice.

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations.

Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying 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:	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 favorable 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.

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

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### 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 and Nitrile rubber gloves or Polyethylene gloves.

#### OTHER

Overalls and 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	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
10 x ES	KAX-AUS KAX-PAPR-AUS	-
50 x ES	Air-line*	-
100 x ES	-	KAX-3
100+ 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.

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## SAFE HANDLING

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### STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

#### 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.

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## SAFE HANDLING ...

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### 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.

#### 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 labeled 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

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

#### 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.  
Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of acrylic monomer, methanol

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

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## CONTACT POINT

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COMPANY CONTACT:  
WESTLEGATE PTY. LTD  
MONDAY TO FRIDAY 8.30AM – 5.00PM +612 4628 5010

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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