

WESTOX WBA MEMBRANE

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

WESTLEGATE SDS02
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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 Membrane
Other Names:	WBA 9000 & WBA-LT
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	None
Packaging group:	None
Subsidiary Risk: Hazchem Code:	None
Poisons Schedule Number:	None

USE

Used for concrete and cementitious substrates render FC & AC S.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES APPEARANCE

Available in various colours. Liquid; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg °C):	Not available
Melting Point (deg °C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.20-1.35
Flash Point (deg °C):	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN
Methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer	25852-
Styrene/acrylate copolymer	
Residual monomers	
Nonhazardous ingredients including,	
Water	7732-18-

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 may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting and adhesive to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. Inhalation of vapour may result in nausea, headache. 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. 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 (or milk) 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.

SKIN

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

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HEALTH HAZARD ...

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.
If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, 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.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :3 mg/m³

Operations which produce a spray/mist of 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 overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m ³
Methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylat	3	30

INGREDIENT DATA

METHYL METHACRYLATE/ BUTYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER:

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline Silica, Inhalable fraction) [ACGIH]
TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ (Value for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline Silica, Respirable fraction) [ACGIH]
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH. Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.
Particulate (insoluble or poorly soluble*) Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.C)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m³ Inhalable particulate
TLV TWA: 3 mg/m³ Respirable particulate
OEL-Sweden, United Kingdom: 10 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m³ respirable dust

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effect of organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response caused by P. N. O. C. s has the following characteristics:
the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesized to any degree,
tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may: seriously reduce visibility, cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes; ears and nasal passages contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:
to brief exposures to higher concentrations
nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water (or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and have a low toxicity (i.e. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitisation, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

* Notice of intended change

WATER: No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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:	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 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	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

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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.

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 Neoprene gloves or Nitrile gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

Overalls
Eyewash unit

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 contamination 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	-AUS P	
1000	50	-	-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-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

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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SAFE HANDLING ...

STORAGE REQUIREMENT

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

Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Contain and absorb spilt 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 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

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers where 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.

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).

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SAFE HANDLING ...

May emit acrid smoke.
Other decomposition products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) and acrylic monomer.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

CONTACT POINT

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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