

# Safety Data Sheet

# WESTOX

BUILDING PRODUCTS

## WESTOX HIGH BLOCK C

Date of Issue 29/08/2019  
Date of Revision 10/10/2024

### 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	WESTOX HIGH BLOCK C	
Synonyms	Primer for concrete / cementitious / fibrous substrates; High Block C Primer	
Recommended Use	Primer for concrete and cementitious and fibrous substrates. 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.	
Company Details	Westlegate Pty Ltd	
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Email	info@westox.com	
Website	www.westox.com	
Emergency Contact Point	Australian Poisons Information Centre 24 Hour Service Police, Fire Brigade or Ambulance  New Zealand Poisons Information Centre 24 Hour Service NZ Emergency Services	
		13 11 26 000  0800 764 766 111

### 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule	S6
Hazard Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4 Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2A Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects) Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

**Legend:** 1. Classification drawn from HCIS; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Pictograms



Signal Word

**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

**H226** Flammable liquid and vapour.  
**H312** Harmful in contact with skin.  
**H332** Harmful if inhaled.  
**H315** Causes skin irritation.  
**H319** Causes serious eye irritation.  
**H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
**H402** Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

**P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
**P271** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
**P240** Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
**P241** Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.  
**P242** Use only non-sparking tools.  
**P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
**P261** Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  
**P273** Avoid release to the environment.  
**P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

**P321** Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

**P322** Specific measures (see advice on this label).

**P362** Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**P370+P378** In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

**P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

**P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**P337+P313** If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**P303+P361+P353** IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

**P304+P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

**P332+P313** If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage **P403+P235** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
**P405** Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal **P501** Disposal of contents/container in accordance with local regulations

### 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Content %
xylene	1330-20-7	>60
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Spec
acrylic resin	9065-11-6	1-30

### 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li><li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li></ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li><li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li><li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li><li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li><li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li><li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li><li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li><li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li><li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li><li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li></ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from 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 ( $pO_2 < 50$  mm Hg or  $pCO_2 > 50$  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.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippuric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

## 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing Media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

**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.

**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).  
 Combustion products include:  
 carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
 other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
**Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

**Hazchem** +3Y

## 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Minor Spills** ▶ Remove all ignition sources.  
 ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.  
 ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.  
 ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, 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.  
 ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).  
 ▶ 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for Safe Handling

#### Safe Handling

- ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

#### Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- ▶ Check for bulging containers.
- ▶ Vent periodically
- ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**
- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
- ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.
- ▶ **DO NOT use plastic buckets.**
- ▶ Earth all lines and equipment.
- ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling.
- ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- ▶ **When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.**
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
- ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- ▶ Use good occupational work practice.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

#### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
  - ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
  - ▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
  - ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
  - ▶ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel – adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.
  - ▶ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.
  - ▶ Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.
  - ▶ Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.
  - ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.
  - ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
  - ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):
- ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.
  - ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ice build-up.
  - ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Suitable container

- ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- ▶ For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- ▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- ▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- ▶ In addition, where inner packaging's are glass and contain liquids of packing group, I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close-fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

#### Storage Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80 ppm / 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
acrylic resin	Not Available	Not Available

## Material Data

### Exposure Controls

#### 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.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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)

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.

### Personal Protective Equipment



#### Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles.
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an

account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### Skin/hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. rubber.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.

Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- ▶ Neoprene gloves

#### Body/other protection

- ▶ Overalls
- ▶ PVC Apron
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure is severe
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

#### 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:

WESTOX HIGH BLOCK C

Material	Rating
PE/EVAL/PE	GOOD
PVA	GOOD

TEFLON	GOOD
VITON	GOOD
BUTYL	POOR
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	POOR
HYPALON	POOR
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	POOR
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	POOR
NEOPRENE	POOR
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	POOR
NITRILE	POOR
NITRILE+PVC	POOR
PVC	POOR
PVDC/PE/PVDC	POOR

**Good** Best Selection  
**Satisfactory** May degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion  
**Poor** 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.

## Respiratory Protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent).

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-face Respirator	Powered Air-Respirator
Up to 10 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
Up to 50 x ES	Air-line *	-	-
Up to 100 x ES	-	A-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line **	-

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

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide (HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.

## 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### General Information

**Appearance** Clear to light straw coloured flammable liquid with aromatic solvent odour; does not mix with water.

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.80-0.99
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol /water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	138	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	24 (COC)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7.7 xylene	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.1 xylene	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	>60
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	0.5 @ 15 degC	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li><li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li><li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li></ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Transient memory loss, renal impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in three workers overcome by gross exposure to xylene (10000 ppm). One worker died and autopsy revealed pulmonary congestion, oedema and focal alveolar haemorrhage. Volunteers inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5 to 6 hours showed changes in manual coordination reaction time and slight ataxia. Tolerance developed during the workweek but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may antagonise this effect. Xylene body burden in humans exposed to 100 or 200 ppm xylene in air depends on the amount of body fat with 4% to 8% of total absorbed xylene accumulating in adipose tissue.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li><li>▶ produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</li></ul> <p>Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p> <p>The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</p>

Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation of xylenes has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst anaemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver and hyperplasia.

Exposure may produce kidney and liver damage. In chronic occupational exposure, xylene (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the central nervous system and ototoxicity (damages hearing and increases sensitivity to noise), probably due to neurotoxic mechanisms.

Industrial workers exposed to xylene with a maximum level of ethyl benzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly.

Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers.

Xylene has been classed as a developmental toxin in some jurisdictions.

Small excess risks of spontaneous abortion and congenital malformation were reported amongst women exposed to xylene in the first trimester of pregnancy. In all cases, however, the women had also been exposed to other substances. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genotoxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased risks of haemopoietic malignancies but, again, simultaneous exposure to other substances (including benzene) complicates the picture. A long-term gavage study to mixed xylenes (containing 17% ethyl benzene) found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats and mice of either sex.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

WESTOX HIGH BLOCK C	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4994.295 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3523-8700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

acrylic resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

**XYLENE** Reproductive effector in rats.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

**ACRYLIC RESIN** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**CAUTION:** The chronic health effects of acrylic monomers are under review.

Use good occupational work practices to avoid personal contact.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

## 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

WESTOX HIGH BLOCK C	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
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<b>xylene</b>	LC50	96	Fish	2.6 mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.8 mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plant	3.2 mg/L	2
	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plant	0.44 mg/L	2

<b>acrylic resin</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. For example, there is an increase in toxicity as alkylation of the naphthalene structure increases. The order of most toxic to least in a study using grass shrimp (*Palaemonetes pugio*) and brown shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*) was dimethylnaphthalenes > methylnaphthalenes > naphthalenes.

Studies conclude that the toxicity of an oil appears to be a function of its di-aromatic and tri-aromatic hydrocarbons, which includes three-ring hydrocarbons such as phenanthrene.

The heavier (4-, 5-, and 6-ring) PAHs are more persistent than the lighter (2- and 3-ring) PAHs and tend to have greater carcinogenic and other chronic impact potential. PAHs in general are more frequently associated with chronic risks. These risks include cancer and often are the result of exposures to complex mixtures of chronic-risk aromatics (such as PAHs, alkyl PAHs, benzenes, and alkyl benzenes), rather than exposures to low levels of a single compound.

Anthracene is a phototoxic PAH. UV light greatly increases the toxicity of anthracene to bluegill sunfish. Benchmarks developed in the absence of UV light may be under-protective, and biological resources in strong sunlight are at more risk than those that are not.

For xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08

Koc : 25.4-204

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 24-672

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 336-8640

Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 637-879

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 7.68E-03

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1%

COD : 2.56,13%

ThOD : 3.125

BCF : 23

log BCF : 1.17-2.41

#### Environmental Fate

**Terrestrial fate:** Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil. Volatilisation of p-xylene is expected to be important from moist soil surfaces given a measured Henry's Law constant of 7.18x10<sup>-3</sup> atm-cu m/mole. The potential for volatilisation of 3-xylene from dry soil surfaces may exist based on a measured vapor pressure of 8.29 mm Hg. p-Xylene may be degraded during its passage through soil. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated. p-Xylene, present in soil samples contaminated with jet fuel, was completely degraded aerobically within 5 days. In aquifer studies under anaerobic conditions, p-xylene was degraded, usually within several weeks, with the production of 3-methylbenzylfumaric acid, 3-methylbenzylsuccinic acid, 3-methylbenzoate, and 3-methylbenzaldehyde as metabolites.

**Aquatic fate:** Koc values indicate that p-xylene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. p-Xylene is expected to volatilise from water surfaces based on the measured Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 4 days, respectively. BCF values of 14.8, 23.4, and 6, measured in goldfish, eels, and clams, respectively, indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. p-Xylene in water with added humic substances was 50% degraded following 3 hours irradiation suggesting that indirect photooxidation in the presence of humic acids may play an important role in the abiotic degradation of p-xylene. Although p-xylene is biodegradable and has been observed to degrade in pond water, there are insufficient data to assess the rate of this process in surface waters. p-Xylene has been observed to degrade in anaerobic and aerobic groundwater in several studies; however, it is known to persist for many years in groundwater, at least at sites where the concentration might have been quite high.

#### Atmospheric fate:

Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. In the ambient atmosphere, xylenes are expected to exist solely in the vapour phase. Xylenes are degraded in the atmosphere primarily by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals, with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of about 0.5 to 2 days.

Xylenes' susceptibility to photochemical oxidation in the troposphere is to the extent that they may contribute to photochemical smog formation.

According to a model of gas/particle partitioning of semivolatile organic compounds in the atmosphere and from its vapour pressure, p-xylene, is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase p-xylene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 16 hours. A half-life of 1.0 hr in summer and 10 hr in winter was measured for the reaction of p-xylene with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals. p-Xylene has a moderately high photochemical reactivity under smog conditions, higher than the other xylene isomers, with loss rates varying from 9-42% per hr. The photooxidation of p-xylene results in the production of carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, 3-methylbenzyl nitrate, m-tolualdehyde, 4-nitro-3-xylene, 5-nitro-3-xylene, 2,6-dimethyl-p-benzoquinone, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 6-nitro-2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,6-dimethylphenol, and 4-nitro-2,6-dimethylphenol.

#### Ecotoxicity:

for xylenes

Fish LC50 (96 h) *Pimephales promelas* 13.4 mg/l; *Oncorhynchus mykiss* 8.05 mg/l; *Lepomis macrochirus* 16.1 mg/l (all flow through values);

*Pimephales promelas* 26.7 (static)

*Daphnia* EC50 948 h): 3.83 mg/l

*Photobacterium phosphoreum* EC50 (24 h): 0.0084 mg/l

*Gammarus lacustris* LC50 (48 h): 0.6 mg/l

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
Xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

#### Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

#### Mobility in soil

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Mobility</b>
	No data available for all ingredients

### 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS


#### Waste treatment methods

##### Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
  - Otherwise:
    - ▶ If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
    - ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- ▶ Reduction
  - ▶ Reuse
  - ▶ Recycling
  - ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)
- This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf-life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
  - ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
  - ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
  - ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
  - ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

### 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Y

#### Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>UN number</b>	1866				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	III				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>223</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	223	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	223				
Limited quantity	5 L				

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

<b>UN number</b>	1866
------------------	------

**UN proper shipping name** Resin solution flammable

<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO/IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L

**Packing group** III

**Environmental hazard** Not Applicable

<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special Provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty/Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**UN number** 1866

**UN proper shipping name** RESIN SOLUTION flammable

<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable

**Packing group** III

**Environmental hazard** Not Applicable

<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited quantities	5 L

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 5  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 6  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

**ACRYLIC RESIN IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AICS	No (acrylic resin)
Canada – DSL	No (acrylic resin)

Canada – NDSL	No (xylene, acrylic resin)
China – IECSC	No (acrylic resin)
Europe – EINEK / ELINCS / NLP	No (acrylic resin)
Japan – ENCS	No (acrylic resin)
Korea – KECI	No (acrylic resin)
New Zealand – NZIoC	No (acrylic resin)
Philippines – PICCS	No (acrylic resin)
USA – TSCA	No (acrylic resin)
Taiwan – TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	Yes
Vietnam – NCI	No (acrylic resin)
Russia - ARIPS	No (acrylic resin)
<i>Legend</i>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific items in brackets)</i>

## 16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

**Revision Date** 10/10/2024  
**Initial Date** 25/03/2002

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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