

Safety Data Sheet



WESTOX WESFLEX

Date of Issue 29/08/2019
Date of Revision 01/10/2024

1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	WESTOX WESFLEX	
Synonyms	WBA Low Build Concrete & Cementitious Substrates; render FC and AC sheeting; water-based adhesive	
Recommended Use	Render FC and AC sheeting.	
Company Details	Westgate Pty Ltd	
Address	16 Frost Road Campbelltown NSW 2560 Australia	
Phone	61 2 4628 5010	
Email	info@westox.com	
Website	www.westox.com	
Emergency Contact Point	Australian Poisons Information Centre	
	24 Hour Service	13 11 26
	Police, Fire Brigade or Ambulance	000
	New Zealand Poisons Information Centre	
	24 Hour Service	0800 764 766
	NZ Emergency Services	111

2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Hazard Classification	Not Applicable
Pictograms	Not Applicable
Signal Word	NOT APPLICABLE
Hazard statement(s)	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Response	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	Not Applicable

3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Content %
fillers and pigments, nonhazardous	Not Available	30-60
styrene/acrylate copolymer, proprietary	Not Available	10-30
methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer	25852-37-3	10-30
additives unregulated	Not Available	1-10
water	7732-18-5	20-40

4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact	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.
	▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
	▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs:
	▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
	▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

- ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

- ▶ **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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Use firefighting 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 break down 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 acrid and toxic fumes of:
acrylic monomer
aldehydes
carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Hazchem

Not Applicable

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

- Slippery when spilt.
- ▶ 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 spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
 - ▶ Wipe up.
 - ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

- Slippery when spilt.
Minor hazard.
- ▶ Clear area of personnel.
 - ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, 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.

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

7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe Handling

- ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ 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 are maintained.

Other information

- ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
WESTOX WESFLEX	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Material Data

Exposure Controls

Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area.

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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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 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; or as required.
- ▶ 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 gloves with barrier cream. Wear safety footwear.

Body/other protection

- ▶ Overalls
- ▶ Eyewash unit

Glove selection index

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

WESTOX WESFLEX

Material	Rating
BUTYL	GOOD
NEOPRENE	GOOD
VITON	GOOD
NATURAL RUBBER	POOR
PVA	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.

9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General Information

Appearance Coloured viscous liquid; mixes with water. Viscosity: 40-60 Kcps BF.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.20-1.35
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol /water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhaled	If inhalation of concentrated vapour occurs, may cause irritation of the membranes of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher-than-normal temperatures. 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.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.
Skin Contact	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 epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
Eye	The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.
Chronic	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.

WESTOX WESFLEX	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	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

WATER No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 WESFLEX	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520 mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874 mg/L	3

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	► Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible.
	► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
	► Break the emulsion and separate components.
	► Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
	► Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

METHYL METHACRYLATE/ BUTYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AICS	Yes

Canada – DSL	Yes
Canada – NDSL	No (water; methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer)
China – IECSC	Yes
Europe – EINIC / ELINCS / NLP	No (methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer)
Japan – ENCS	Yes
Korea – KECI	Yes
New Zealand – NZIoC	Yes
Philippines – PICCS	Yes
USA – TSCA	Yes
Taiwan – TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	No (methyl methacrylate/butyl acrylate copolymer)
Vietnam – NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
<i>Legend</i>	<p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>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></p>

16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Revision Date 01/10/2024
Initial Date 08/04/2002

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from Westox Building Products.

TEL (+61 2) 4628 5010.