WESTOX CR-25

IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westlegate Pty Ltd
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Australia
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HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name:	Westox CR-25
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	None
Packaging group:	None
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	None
Poisons Schedule Number:	None

USE

Cement modifier and additive

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Milky white emulsion; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg ºC):	Not available
Melting Point (deg ºC):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.0-1.03
Flash Point (deg ºC):	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
styrene/ butadiene copolymer	9003-55-8	30-70
additives unregulated		1-10
residual monomer as		
styrene	100-42-5	0-0.1^
Water	7732-18-5	30-60

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HEATLH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The material may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract if swallowed.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.
The vapour is mildly discomforting to the eyes.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting and adhesive to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions, reddening and swelling if contact is prolonged.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material. SBR latex deposits a film on the skin on drying. It is readily removed with warm water and by rubbing. SBR latex contain trace amounts of residual monomers which present a very low order of exposure.

FIRST AID

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:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

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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
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

STYRENE/BUTADIENE COPOLYMER:

As rubber processing fume:

MEL-TWA: 0.6mg/m3 as cyclohexane solubles [HSE, UK]
BRMA-TWA: 0.25mg/m3 as cyclohexane solubles [BRMA Code of Practice]

Rubber fume is a complex and indeterminate mixture of substances and is defined as “fume evolved in the mixing, milling and blending of natural rubber and synthetic polymers combined with chemicals, and in the processes which convert the resultant blend into finish products or parts thereof, and including any inspection procedures where fume continues to be evolved”.
“Fume” generally describes solid particles generated by chemical reactions, or by condensation from the gaseous state, usually after volatilization from melted substances, and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.

Several chemical agents may occur in rubber fume which are experiment or animal carcinogens, however, given the number of chemicals used of formed during rubber making, difficulties arise in attributing a particular effect to a given exposure.
Stomach cancer has been associated with work in jobs early in the production line; lung and lower oesophagus cancer with all work processes; and lymphomas with jobs where co-exposure to solvents occurs. Other cancers have also been reported with liver tumors appearing as a secondary phenomenon.
No no-effect levels have been determined.
Two studies showed no excess of bladder cancer in workers entering the industry after 1950: the excess risk before that date is thought to result from exposure to residual beta-naphthylamines previously used as anti-oxidants.

as rubber process dust:

MEL-TWA: 6 mg/m3 [HSE, UK]

Rubber process dust is a complex, variable mixture of particulates defined as “dust arising in the stages of rubber manufacture where ingredients are handled, weighed, added to or mixed with natural of synthetic elastomers.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

It does not include dusts arising from the abrasion of cured rubber but occurs during the preparation of compounds of either synthetic or natural rubber.
There is some evidence that occupational exposure to rubber dusts produces an excess incidence of stomach cancer. HSE data concluded that there was a small but significant excess of stomach associated with the initial processes in rubber manufacture. Stomach cancer shows a marked social class gradient, which may lead to an over-estimation of the risk. One report from the USA stated that exposure in rubber processing areas produces pulmonary disease but this has not been supported by UK epidemiology nor reports from the industry.
No no-effect level has been determined. The MEL was considered appropriate because it was felt reasonably practical for industry to comply with this value.

WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.
If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.
Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

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
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC gloves with barrier cream.
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 contaminant 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	A-AUS	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2
10000	100	-	A-3
	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.

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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.

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

MAJOR SPILLS
Minor hazard.
Clear area of personnel.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
Collect recoverable product into 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
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Evaporate and bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers wherever possible; otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTHERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

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SAFE HANDLING

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers
Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
May emit acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None.

CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT:	
WESTLEGATE PTY. LTD	
MONDAY TO FRIDAY 8.30AM – 5.00PM	+612 9774-4100
AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE	
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POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE:	000
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End of Report

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