WESTOX GLOSSTEX

IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westlegate Pty Ltd
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HAZARD RATINGS

Product Name:	Westox Glosstex
Other Names:	Glosstex Texture Coat
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

Gloss texture coat.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Available in various colours. Emulsion with a slight acrylic odour; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg ºC):	Not available
Melting Point (deg ºC):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.05-1.15
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	%
Acrylic polymer		30-60
additives unregulated		10-30
glycol ether solvent		1-10
acrylic monomer, residual		trace
water	7732-18-5	30-60

continued ...

HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract 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 discomforting and adhesive to the skin and may cause skin reactions.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

INHALED

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

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HEALTH HAZARD ...

SKIN

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

INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned.

INGREDIENT DATA

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. 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.

continued ...

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE …

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 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 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 with polyethylene gloves or Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear .

continued ...

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE …

OTHER

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:

Substance	
Water	
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

A: Best selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continous immersion
C: 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.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information, consult 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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENT

Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

continued ...

SAFE HANDLING …

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

Slippery when spilt. 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

Slippery when spilt. 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.
Incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

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 hat.
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.

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SAFE HANDLING …

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 heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke.
Other decomposition products include acrylic monomer, carbon dioxide (CO2), ammonia and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

HAZCHEM

None.

CONTACT POINT

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End of Report

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