

# WESTOX WATER REPELLENT

Westlegate Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Mon 01-Sept-2014

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## IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA**

### SUPPLIER

Company: Westlegate Pty Ltd  
Address: 16 Frost Road  
Campbelltown NSW 2560  
Australia  
Telephone: +612 4628 5010  
Fax: +612 4628 5020



Product Name:	Westox Water Repellent
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	1300
Packing Group:	III
Dangerous Goods Class:	3(3.2)
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	3[Y]
Poisons Schedule Number:	S5

### USE

Water repellent for concrete-cement and inorganic substrates.

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

#### APPEARANCE

Clear to slight hazy flammable liquid; does not mix with water.

Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Melting Point (°C):	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	0.78-0.98
Flash Point (°C):	32 (PMCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Immiscible

### INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
white spirit	8052-41-3	>60
additives, nonhazardous		1-10

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## HEALTH HAZARD

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### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is highly discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

#### EYE

The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ulceration. The vapour is mildly discomforting to the eyes.

#### SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

#### INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression -characterized by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. 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

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.  
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.

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## HEALTH HAZARD ...

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### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  
Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.  
Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.  
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.  
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.

### 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:  
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate 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<sub>2</sub> 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.  
Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients.  
[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

## EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

## INGREDIENT DATA

### WHITE SPIRIT:

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

ES TWA: 790 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Under review)

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

IDLH Level: 20000 ppm

Low and high odour thresholds of 5.25 and 157.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively, were considered to provide a rather useful index of odour as a warning property.

The TLV-TWA is calculated from data on the toxicities of the major ingredients and is intended to minimise the potential for irritative and narcotic effects, polyneuropathy and kidney damage produced by vapours. The NIOSH REL-TWA of 60 ppm is the same for all refined petroleum solvents. NIOSH published an occupational "action level" of 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for exposure to Stoddard solvent assuming a 10-hour work shift and a 40 hour workweek. The NIOSH-REL Ceiling of 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> was established to protect workers from short term effects that might produce vertigo or other

adverse effects which might increase the risk of occupational accidents.

Combined (gross) percutaneous absorption and inhalation exposure (at concentrations associated with nausea) are thought, by some, to be responsible for the development of frank hepatic toxicity and jaundice.

## 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.

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)

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## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE ...

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture.
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in Motion.

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents.
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity.
- 3: High production, heavy use.
- 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.  
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear.

### OTHER

Overalls.  
Barrier cream.  
Eyewash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
10 x ES	A-AUS A-PAPR-AUS	-
50 x ES	Air-line*	-
100 x ES	-	A-3
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**

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

^- Full-face

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

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### STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

#### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidizers.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.  
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Class 3 - Flammable liquids shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed in the same vehicle or packed in the same freight container with:

*Class 1 - Explosives;*

*Class 2.1 - Flammable gases (where both flammable liquids and flammable gases are in bulk);*

*Class 2.3 - Poisonous gases;*

*Class 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible substances;*

*Class 5.1 - Oxidising agents;*

*Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides;*

*Class 7 - Radioactive substances.*

### SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

#### MINOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact 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.

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 labeled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labeled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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## SAFE HANDLING...

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### 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 if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

#### 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.  
When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

#### 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).  
Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

#### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

#### HAZCHEM

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## CONTACT POINT

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COMPANY CONTACT: WESTLEGATE PTY. LTD MONDAY TO FRIDAY 8.30AM – 5.00PM	+612 4628 5010
AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE: POLICE, FIRE BRIGADE OR AMBULANCE:	131126 000
NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE: NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES:	(03) 4747 000 111

End of Report  
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