

Safety Data Sheet

WESTOX

BUILDING PRODUCTS

WESTOX LIME WASH

Date of Issue 01 Sept 2014
Date of Revision 17 June 2022


1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	WESTOX LIME WASH	
Recommended Use	Interior or exterior coating traditionally used for heritage buildings.	
Company Details	Westlegate Pty Ltd	
Address	16 Frost Road Campbelltown NSW 2560 Australia	
Phone	61 2 4628 5010	
Fax	61 2 4628 5020	
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

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of chemicals (GHS).
Hazard Categories	Skin Corrosion/ Irritation - Category 2 Serious Eye Damage - Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
Pictograms	
Signal Word	DANGER
Hazard Statements	H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. P102 Keep out of reach of children. P103 Read label before use. P261 Avoid breathing mist, vapours or spray. P264 Wash hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P332+313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P405 Store locked up. P403+233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Dangerous Goods Classification Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

Poisons Schedule Number Not Applicable

3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Content %
Reacts with water to form Calcium Hydroxide	1305-62-0	25-40
Water	7732-18-5	60-75

4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Remove clothing if contaminated and wash skin. Urgently seek medical assistance. Transport to hospital or medical centre.

Skin Contact If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes and transport to hospital or doctor.

Inhalation Remove victim from exposure – avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Ingestion Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek medical advice.

PPE for First Aiders Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to Physician Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns.

5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media Water spray or fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide.

Fire Fighting Not combustible, however following evaporation of aqueous component residual material can burn if ignited. On burning may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Hazchem Not applicable.

6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Allow absorbent to dry before disposing with normal household garbage.

Major Spills

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain – prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide No: Not applicable

7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

Other information

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. 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

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers. Lined metal can, lined metal pail/can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials. Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. 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°C) and solids (between 15°C and 40°C.): Removable head packaging; Cans with friction closures and low-pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage incompatibility

Calcium hydroxide produces explosive decomposition on contact with maleic anhydride may form explosive compounds or explode on contact with ammonium salts, phosphorus, nitroethane, nitromethane, nitroparaffins or nitropropane; salts may be shock-sensitive is incompatible with acids; attacks some metals and coatings forms salts with nitroparaffins in the presence of water which are explosive when dried. Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas. Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. Avoid storage with acids, maleic anhydride, ammonium salts, nitromethane, nitroethane, nitropropane, nitroparaffins, phosphorus. Forms salts with nitroparaffins which are explosive when dried.

8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient	TWA (mg/m ³)		
Calcium Hydroxide	5		
Emergency Limits	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Calcium Hydroxide	1mg/m ³	240mg/m ³	1,500 mg/m ³

Engineering Measures

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Exposure Standards. Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing appropriate respirator. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Type of Contaminant:

Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

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).

Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion).

Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable 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.

Air Speed:

0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)

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 Protective Equipment

Eye and face protection

Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. 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 protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber. When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. 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 cannot 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.

Body protection See Other protection below

Other protection Overalls, safety shoes, chemical goggles, gloves, respirator.

Recommended material(s)

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:

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index; A: Best Selection B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous 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.

Respiratory Protection

Particulate (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, 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	- AUS P2	-	- PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
Up to 50 x ES	-	- AUS / Class 1 P2	-
Up to 100 x ES	-	- 2 P2	- PAPR - 2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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 = Sulphur dioxide (SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia (NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 degC)

9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General Information

Appearance	Cream to off white, odourless alkaline liquid; mixes with water
pH	12-14
Solubility (water)	Reacts

10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. 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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Minor exposures or slow dissolving of calcium hydroxide, in body fluids in the airway and lungs may produce delayed severe irritation or burning sensation. Severe acute dust inhalation may produce throat inflammation and fluid in the lungs. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. In the presence of moisture calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) is a caustic irritant and can be damaging to human tissue. Skin contact may result in severe burns and blistering, depending on duration of contact. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Eye contact with calcium hydroxide may result in severe irritation and pain. The material may induce ulcerations of the eyeball surface.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Long term exposure to calcium hydroxide may result in narrowing of the gullet, with difficulty in swallowing. This may happen after weeks, months or years of exposure.

Calcium Hydroxide

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Calcium Hydroxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	160mg/L	4
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	33.3mg/L	2

Persistence and Degradability	Water/ Soil - LOW Water/ Air - LOW
Bioaccumulative Potential	Water - LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)
Mobility in soil	Water - LOW (KOC = 14.3)

13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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 and 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. Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed 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

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

MARINE TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

AIR TRANSPORT

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Not applicable
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16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

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