

# Safety Data Sheet



## WESTOX NON WHITENING CONCRETE SEALER

Date of Issue 01 Sept 2014  
Date of Revision 13 Sept 2018

### 1 - IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	WESTOX NON WHITENING CONCRETE SEALER	
<b>Recommended Use</b>	As a sealer/ dust proofer for concrete and cementitious floors.	
<b>Company Details</b>	Westlegate Pty Ltd	
<b>Address</b>	16 Frost Road Campbelltown NSW 2560 Australia	
<b>Phone</b>	61 2 4628 5010	
<b>Fax</b>	61 2 4628 5020	
<b>Email</b>	info@westox.com	
<b>Website</b>	www.westox.com	
<b>Emergency Contact Point</b>	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

**NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORK SAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA**

#### Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification	Not Applicable
Hazard Categories	Not Applicable
Pictograms	Not Applicable
Signal Word	Not Applicable
Hazard Statements	Not Applicable
Precautionary Statements	Not Applicable
Dangerous Goods Classification	Not Applicable

### 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Content %
Colloidal Silica	7631-86-9	10-30
Polysilicate	12627-14-4	1-2
Water	7732-18-5	N/A
Unregulated Additives	N/A	20

### 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Eye Contact</b>	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 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 a skilled personnel.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known
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**Fire Fighting** Alert fire bridge 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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

**Fire/ Explosion Hazard** Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)

## 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**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.

**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.

## 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling** Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. **When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.** Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers

**Conditions for Safe Storage** Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**Storage Incompatibility** Silicas: react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluorine gas. Reacts with xenon hexfluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide. Reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds. May react with fluorine, chlorates. Are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate. May react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates

## 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### General

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA
Australia Expos Standards	Silica amorphous	Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Silica - Amorphous: Fume (thermally generated)(respirable dust)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Silica - Amorphous: Fumed silica (respirable dust)	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Silica gel	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Precipitated silica	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Silica - Amorphous: Precipitated silica	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Silica - Amorphous: Silica gel	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Silica - Amorphous: Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Silica amorphous	Silica gel, amorphous synthetic	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Silica, amorphous fumed	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	630 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Siloxanes and silicones, dimethyl, reaction products with silica; (Hydrophobic silicon dioxide,amorphous)	120 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Silica, amorphous fume	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Silica amorphous hydrated	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	220 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Silica amorphous	3000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
Water	Not Available	Not Available

### Engineering Measures

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

### Personal Protective Equipment

**Eye and face protection** Safety glasses with side shields. 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.

**Hands/ feet protection** Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

**Other protection** Overalls, P.V.C apron and barrier cream

## 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### General Information

<b>Appearance</b>	Opalescent colloidal liquid; mixes with water. No odour. Forms a gel when mixed with acids and salts. Particle diameter 7-9 µm.
<b>pH</b>	9.0-10.5
<b>Vapour Pressure</b>	As water
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1.20-1.22
<b>Solubility</b>	Miscible
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Slow

## 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

**Silica Amorphous** When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals or humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. The substance is classified by

## 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Toxicity</b>	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
Silica Amorphous	LC50	96	Fish	ca.2000mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.7600mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	440mg/L	1
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	140mg/L	1
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	60mg/L	1
<b>Persistence/ Degradability</b>		Silica Amorphous	LOW		
		Water	LOW		
<b>Mobility</b>		Silica Amorphous	LOW		
		Water	LOW		
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>		Silica Amorphous	LOW		
		Water	LOW		

## 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not defined as Dangerous Goods by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail; by the IATA Air Transport Dangerous Goods Regulations; or by the IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods) Code.

## 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>Poisons Schedule (Aust)</b>	Not Applicable
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## 16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

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