

Safety Data Sheet



WESTOX WX COLOURCOTE

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

1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	WESTOX WX COLOURCOTE	
Recommended Use	Coat for concrete roof tile and cementitious substrates.	
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

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 %
Acrylic Polymer	N/A	30-60
Additives unregulated	N/A	10-30
Glycol ether solvent	N/A	1-10
Acrylic monomers, residual		trace
Water	7732-18-5	30-60

4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

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. 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 skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

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.

Inhalation

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.

Ingestion

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.

5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade 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. **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 break down 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. Other decomposition products include: acrylic monomer, carbon dioxide, ammonia and nitrogen oxides.

Hazchem Not Applicable

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. 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 with the substance, 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.

7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, **DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.** Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other information

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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Suitable container

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

Storage incompatibility

Avoid storage with oxidisers

8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

General Not Available

Use in a well ventilated areas. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air containment if designed

properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or containment in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air containments generated in the workplace process varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the containment.

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

- 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.

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

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required. 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. 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.

Hands/ feet protection Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear

Other Protection Overalls, eyewash unit.

Recommended materials

Glove selection index Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index". The effects(s) of the following substances(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 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.

9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General Information

Appearance Available in various colours. Emulsion with a slight acrylic odour; mixes with water
Ph 7.5-9.5

Relative Density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.15
Solubility	Miscible

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

The vapour is mildly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous 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.

Ingestion

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Skin Contact

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

Eye

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration

Chronic

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.

12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	Not available
Persistence/ Degradability	Water - LOW
Mobility	Water - LOW
Bioaccumulation Potential	Water - LOW

13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

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

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Not Applicable
--------------------------------	----------------

16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

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