

Safety Data Sheet



WESTOX INCELLCOAT

Date of Issue 01 Sept 2014
Date of Revision 14 Mar 2024

1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	WESTOX INCELLCOAT	
Recommended Use	Used for concrete and cementitious substrates render FC & AC S.	
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 %
Methyl methacrylates/butyl acrylate copolymer	25852-37-3	10-30
Styrene/ acrylate copolymer	Not Available	10-30
Residual monomers		Trace
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		>60
Water	7732-18-5	Balance
Ceramic Esphere		

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 or hair contact occurs; flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	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

Extinguishing media	There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
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Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) aldehydes; other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
Hazchem	Not Applicable

6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills	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	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

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with moisture. 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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. 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	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	Exposure Limits not available
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Engineering Measures

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. 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

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 residue 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. 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 > 480min
Good when breakthrough time > 20min
Fair when breakthrough time > 20min
Poor when breakthrough time > 20min
Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35mm 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 3mm 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.

- Neoprene gloves, protective gloves e.g. PVC, safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Other Protection

Overalls, P.V.C. apron, barrier cream, skin cleansing cream and 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.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88or national equivalent). Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum Protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
Up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1	-
Up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS /Class 1
Up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
Up to 100	5000	-	A-2
Up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand, 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 = Sulfur 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 deg C)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

General Information

Appearance	Available in various colours. Liquid; mixes with water.
Relative Density (Water = 1)	1.20 - 1.35
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 material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Persistence/ Degradability	LOW
Mobility	LOW
Bioaccumulation Potential	LOW

13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information

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 or 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. Dispose of 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

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
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16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

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