

# Safety Data Sheet



## WESTOX COCOON

Date of Issue 01/09/2023  
Date of Revision 18/08/2024

### 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product name	WESTOX COCOON	
Synonyms	Salt and contaminate remover	
Other means of identification	Not Available	
Recommended Use	Used in restoration work to desalinate concrete, stones, bricks etc.	
Company Details	Westlegate Pty Ltd	
Address	16 Frost Road Campbelltown NSW 2560 Australia	
Phone	61 2 4628 5010	
Email	info@westox.com	
Website	www.westox.com	
Emergency Contact Point	Australian Poisons Information Centre 24 Hour Service Police, Fire Brigade or Ambulance  New Zealand Poisons Information Centre 24 Hour Service NZ Emergency Services	
		13 11 26 000  0800 764 766 111

### 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Hazard Classification	Not Applicable.
Pictograms	Not Applicable.
Signal Word	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
Hazard Statements	Not Applicable.
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Response	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	Not Applicable
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	Not Applicable

### 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Name	CAS Number	Content %
paper fibre/pulp	65996-61-4	10-30
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	<1
water	7732-18-5	>60

### 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li><li>▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
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- 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 doctor.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.**

Treat symptomatically.

## 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water; therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.
- ▶ dry chemical powder.
- ▶ carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

**Fire Incompatibility** None known.

### Advice for firefighters

- 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.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**Hazchem** Not Applicable

## 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material from containment and cleaning up

- 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.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

- Safe handling
- ▶ 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.
  - ▶ 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 contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

## 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### Ingredient Data

Not Available

### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
WESTOX COCOON	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
water	Not Available	Not Available

### Material Data

Paper fibre ES TWA: 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### Exposure Controls

### Engineering Controls

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 contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant 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 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

Type of Contaminant	Air Speed
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100f/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 (100-200f/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 (200-500f/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	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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/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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

#### Skin/hands/feet protection

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

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/Other protection** No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

**OTHERWISE:**

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.

**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:

**WESTOX COCOON**

Material	Rating
BUTYL	Good
NEOPRENE	Good
VITON	Good
NATURAL RUBBER	Poor
PVA	Poor

**Good** Best Selection  
**Satisfactory** May degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion  
**Poor** 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.

**9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Buff to cream coloured, viscous and fibrous slurry; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.01-1.03
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol /water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<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. 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Eye</b>	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<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.

WESTOX COCOON	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

**WATER** No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	×	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	×
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	×	<b>Reproductivity</b>	×
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	×	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	×
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	×	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	×
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	×	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	×

**Legend:** × - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ - Data available to make classification

## 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Westox Cocoon	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

### Persistence and degradability

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Persistence: Water/Soil</b>	<b>Persistence: Air</b>
water	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

### Mobility in soil

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>Mobility</b>
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li><li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li></ul>
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## 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

## 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

### WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

<b>National Inventory</b>	<b>Status</b>
Australia – AICS	Yes
Canada – DSL	Yes
Canada – NDSL	No (water)
China – IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan – ENCS	Yes
Korea – KECI	Yes
New Zealand – NZIoC	Yes
Philippines – PICCS	Yes
USA – TSCA	Yes
Taiwan – TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	Yes
Vietnam – NCI	Yes
Russia – ARIPS	Yes

**Legend:** Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## 16 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

**Revision Date** 18/08/2024  
**Initial Date** 19/03/2002

### Other information

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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