

# Safety Data Sheet

# WESTOX

BUILDING PRODUCTS

## WESTOX BRICK STAIN

Date of Issue 27 Aug 2023  
Date of Revision 02 Oct 2024

### 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	WESTOX BRICK STAIN
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains potassium silicate)
Other means of identification	Not Available
Recommended Use	Colouring brickwork and concrete.
Company Details	Westgate 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 13 11 26 000  New Zealand Poisons Information Centre 24 Hour Service NZ Emergency Services 0800 764 766 111

### 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Hazard Categories	Metal Corrosion Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A Serious Eye Damage Category 1

**Legend:** 1. Classification drawn from HCIS; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI



#### Pictograms

#### Signal Word

**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)	<b>H290</b> May be corrosive to metals. <b>H314</b> Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	<b>P260</b> Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. <b>P280</b> Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. <b>P234</b> Keep only in original container.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response	<b>P301+P330+P331</b> IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. <b>P303+P361+P353</b> IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. <b>P305+P351+P338</b> IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. <b>P310</b> Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. <b>P321</b> Specific treatment (see advice on this label). <b>P363</b> Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. <b>P390</b> Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. <b>P304+P340</b> IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage	<b>P405</b> Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	<b>P501</b> Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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### 3 - COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS Number	Content %
potassium silicate	1312-76-1	10-20
silicic acid, potassium salt	Not Available	10-20
inorganic pigments	Not Available	1-10
water	7732-18-5	<90

### 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Eye Contact** If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
  - ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
- Skin Contact** If skin or hair contact occurs:
- ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
  - ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
  - ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- 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.
  - ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
  - ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
  - ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
  - ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.
- This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.**  
(ICSC13719)
- Ingestion**
- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
  - ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
  - ▶ **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.
  - ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

### 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

#### Extinguishing media

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

#### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

**Fire Incompatibility** None known.

**Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ 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**

- ▶ Non combustible.
- ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:  
silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)  
May emit corrosive fumes.

**Hazchem** 2X

## 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Minor Spills** Slippery when spilt.

- ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.
- ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- ▶ 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.

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- ▶ 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**

- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**
- ▶ 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 between 0-95 degC.

- 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.
- **DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents**
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

##### Suitable container

- 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 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):

- Removable head packaging;
- Cans with friction closures and
- low pressure tubes and cartridges

may be used.

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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

- 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.

## 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
potassium silicate	Potassium silicate; (Silicic acid, potassium salt)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium silicate	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

#### MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure

#### 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. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed 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
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 (200-500 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	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 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/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 can not 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

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

#### 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 BRICK STAIN

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

### General Information

**Appearance** Coloured liquid with no odour or musty odour; mixes with water.

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.27
<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>	11.5	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<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

### Reactivity

See section 7

Westox Brick Stain

<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<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. Inhalation of alkaline corrosives may produce irritation of the respiratory tract with coughing, choking, pain and mucous membrane damage. Pulmonary oedema may develop in more severe cases; this may be immediate or in most cases following a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms may include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum, cyanosis and dizziness. Findings may include hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rales.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
<b>Chronic</b>	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. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

WESTOX BRICK STAIN	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
potassium silicate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1300-2100 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
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

<b>POTASSIUM SILICATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.
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<b>POTASSIUM SILICATE &amp; WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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<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 BRICK STAIN	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

  

potassium silicate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	207mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1000mg/L	1

  

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

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

#### Product / Packaging disposal

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
- ▶ 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

### Labels Required

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<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2X

#### Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number</b>	1760
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains potassium silicate)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class   8
	Subrisk   Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions   223 274
	Limited quantity   5 L

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1760
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains potassium silicate)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class   8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk   Not Applicable
	ERG Code   8L
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions   A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions   856
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack   60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions   852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack   5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions   Y841
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack   1 L

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	1760
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains potassium silicate)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class   8
	IMDG Subrisk   Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number   F-A, S-B
	Special provisions   223 274
	Limited Quantities   5 L

#### 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

#### POTASSIUM SILICATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 10 / Appendix C  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 5  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) – Schedule 6  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

#### **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

#### **National Inventory Status**

<b>National Inventory</b>	<b>Status</b>
Australia – AICS	Yes
Canada – DSL	Yes
Canada – NDSL	No (water; potassium silicate)
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** 02/10/2024

**Initial Date** 17/05/2018

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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TEL (+61 2) 4628 5010.