

WESTOX COCOON

Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 21-April-2010

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IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

SUPPLIER

Company: Westox Building Products Nordic AB
Address: Säbygatan 16
261 33 Landskrona
Sweden
Telephone: +46 (0) 418 703 20

HAZARD RATING

Product Name:	Westox Cocoon
CAS RN No(s):	None
UN Number:	None
Packing Group:	None
Dangerous Goods Class:	None
Subsidiary Risk:	None
Hazchem Code:	None
Poisons Schedule Number:	None

USE

Used in restoration work to desalinate concrete, stones, bricks etc.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Buff to cream coloured, viscous and fibrous slurry; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (°C):	Not available
Melting Point (°C):	Not available
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	Not available
Specific Gravity:	1.01-1.03
Flash Point (°C):	Not applicable
Lower Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limit	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (g/L):	Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
paper fibre		10-30
additives nonhazardous		<1
water	7732-18-5	>60

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.
Considered to be non toxic.

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HEALTH HAZARD

EYE

The material may be discomforting to the eyes.

SKIN

The liquid may be discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and may cause skin reactions from repeated exposures over long periods.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact.
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.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

Immediately give a glass of water.
First aid is not generally required.
If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

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.
If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Other measures are usually unnecessary.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.
Paper fibre
ES TWA: 10 mg/m³

INGREDIENT DATA

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None under normal operating conditions.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, chemical goggles.
Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves e.g. PVC gloves with barrier cream.
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

Overalls.
Eyewash unit.

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:

Substance

water	
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

* PI - Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion C:

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.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific WESTLEGATE data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

SAFE HANDLING

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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 storing and handling recommendation.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact 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.

FIRE FIGHTERS' REPORT

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
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 breakdown 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 carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known .

HAZCHEM

None.

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CONTACT POINT

COMPANY CONTACT:

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End of Report

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