

**UNCONTROLLED**

# **LUSTRESEAL MATT SEALER**

**ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)**

**CHEMWATCH 4576-74**

**Date of Issue: Tue 30-May-2000**

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## **Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

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### **PRODUCT NAME**

LUSTRESEAL MATT SEALER

### **SYNONYMS**

masonry paving and concrete acrylic Cobblestone  
sealer

### **PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

PAINT

### **PRODUCT USE**

Provides clear, matt film to protect pattern stamped concrete, Covacrete, brick and other masonry finishes. It can be applied to most concrete surfaces. Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation

### **SUPPLIER**

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L

Address:

PO Box 2057  
Burleigh Mdc, Gold Coast  
QLD, 4220  
AUSTRALIA

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia

Address:

45 Alex Fisher Drive  
Burleigh Gardens  
QLD, 4220  
AUSTRALIA

Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766

Fax: 07 5593 7777

### **HAZARD RATINGS**

Flammability: 2

Toxicity: 2

Body Contact: 2

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Reactivity: 0

Chronic: 2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

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### **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

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#### **STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

#### **POISONS SCHEDULE**

S6

#### **RISK**

Flammable.

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo\*.

May possibly affect fertility\*.

Vapours potentially cause drowsiness and dizziness\*.

\* (limited evidence)

#### **SAFETY**

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Do not empty into drains.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

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### Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	30-60
aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	64742-95-6.	10-30
acrylic resin		10-30
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	<10^
performance additives, unregulated		<10

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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#### SWALLOWED

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

- 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.

#### EYE

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

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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.

## **INHALED**

- 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.

## **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

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## **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

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Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

## **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

## **FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
  - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
  - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

## **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

## **HAZCHEM**

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## **Personal Protective Equipment**

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

1.PE/EVAL/PE 2.PVA 3.NITRILE

Respirator:

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

#### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

#### FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction

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confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance

equal to the downwind protective action distance.

- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".  
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

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## **Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

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- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=4 (XYLENE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the

Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

$OSF = \frac{\text{Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm}}{\text{Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm}}$

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for

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		example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

## EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 308.4158 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.  
Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	20.79	103.9604	30.0
xylene	46.73	204.4554	59.0

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.  
At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 89 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

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Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
xylene	1.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

## INGREDIENT DATA

### XYLENE:

TLV TWA: 100 ppm A4;BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 150 ppm A4;BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 100 ppm, 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 150 ppm, 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup> A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as

causing Cancer in humans

ES TWA: 80 ppm, 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Under review)

OES TWA: 100 ppm, 441 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 150 ppm, 662 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response)

Xylene vapour is an irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin and causes narcosis at high concentrations. Exposure to doses sufficiently high to produce intoxication and unconsciousness also produces transient liver and kidney toxicity. Neurologic impairment is NOT evident amongst volunteers inhaling up to 400 ppm though complaints of ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation occur at 200 ppm for 3 to 5 minutes.

Exposure to xylene at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the risk of irritant effects and to produce neither significant narcosis or chronic injury. An earlier skin notation was deleted because percutaneous absorption is gradual and protracted and does not substantially contribute to the dose received by inhalation.

### AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as total hydrocarbons [Manufacturer]

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## **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Short Gloves  
Goggles  
Overalls  
Half Face Respirator

### **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**

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or  
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.  
Wear safety footwear.

### **OTHER**

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

## **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Use in a well-ventilated area  
Spraying to be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations.  
Unprotected personnel must vacate the spraying area.  
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear 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:
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	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

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generation into zone of rapid air motion)

grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)  
high speed wheel generated dusts  
(released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

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.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Hazy, viscous, flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not available

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

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pH (1% solution): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): As xylene  
Volatile Component (%vol): >50  
Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available  
Flash Point (°C): 27 xylene  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.1 xylene  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.7 xylene  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available  
Decomposition Temp (°C):  
State: Liquid

log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20

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## **Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**

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### **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## **Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

##### **SWALLOWED**

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments  
The liquid is discomforting and harmful if swallowed  
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

##### **EYE**

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration  
The vapour is discomforting to the eyes  
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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### SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

### INHALED

The vapour/mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact with the material

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

### Lustre Seal Matt Sealer

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

#### XYLENE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

irritant

Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Reproductive effector in rats

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

#### AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data for Lustreseal Matt Sealer.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### XYLENE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No  
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 13.5  
BCF<100: 2.14-2.20  
log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20  
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672  
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168  
Half-life Air - High (hours): 44  
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 2.6  
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672  
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168  
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 8640  
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 8640  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 4320  
Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano-m): 269.5  
Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano-m): 265  
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 2.70E+08  
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 3.90E+05  
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 44  
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 2.6

### AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

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### **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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- 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.
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### **Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

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Shipping Name:

PAINT

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

UN/NA Number: 1263

ADR Number: 30

Packing Group: III

Labels Required: flammable liquid

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 3

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### **Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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#### **POISONS SCHEDULE**

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### **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

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