

UNCONTROLLED

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 14

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

SYNONYMS

concrete masonry Lusterseal (misspelling)	acrylic surface coating stamped sprayed pigmented modified concretes
Cobblestone Paving CP- 550	

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

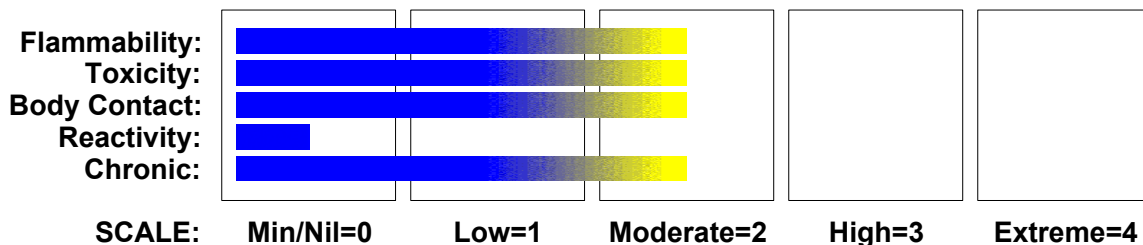
Surface coating for protecting a range of surfaces particularly stamped and sprayed pigmented and modified concrete. Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. 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
AUS

Company: Cobblestone Paving Australia P/L
Address:
45 Alex Fisher Drive
Burleigh Gardens
QLD, 4220
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 5593 7766
Fax: 07 5593 7777

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 2 of 14

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

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.
Toxic 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*.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
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).
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	>60
acrylic resin		10-30
aromatic hydrocarbon solvent additives, unregulated	64742-95-6.	10-30
		1-10

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

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 3 of 14

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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 unconsciousness
- 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

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, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from 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 ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported;

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 4 of 14

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- 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 (CO₂)

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 5 of 14

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

HAZCHEM

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Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
1.PE/EVAL/PE 2.PVA 3.VITON

Respirator:
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

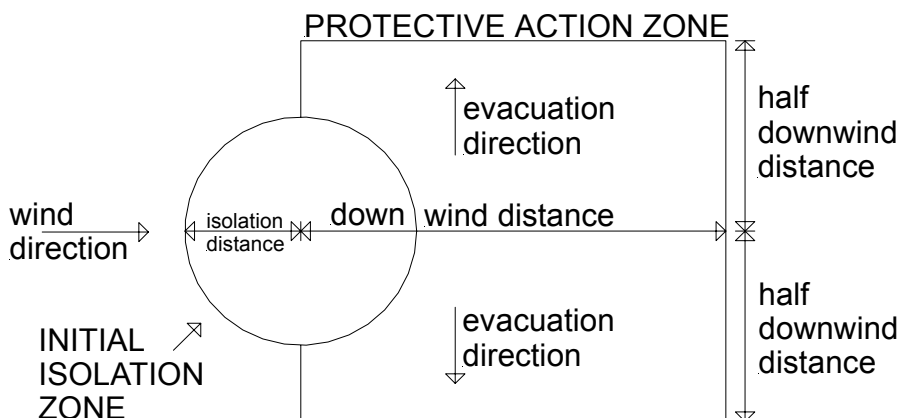
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LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 6 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...



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 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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 7 of 14

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.
- 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.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquids.

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.

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 8 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ 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 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/m³): 309.6421 mg/m³

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/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	20.18	100.8946	29.0
xylene	47.71	208.7475	60.0

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/m³): 89 mg/m³

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 9 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

INGREDIENT DATA

XYLENE:

TLV TWA: 100 ppm A4;BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 150 ppm A4;BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 100 ppm, 435 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 651 mg/m³ 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/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 655 mg/m³ (Under review)

OES TWA: 100 ppm, 441 mg/m³; STEL: 150 ppm, 662 mg/m³ 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/m³ as total hydrocarbons

[Manufacturer]

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

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves.
- Butyl rubber gloves or Neoprene gloves or PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 10 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

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 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

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 11 of 14

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Water white flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): >60
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.1 xylene
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Flash Point (°C): 27 xylene
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.7 xylene
Decomposition Temp (°C):

log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is highly 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 is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration. The vapour is highly discomforting to the eyes.

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 12 of 14

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid is highly discomforting to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to dermatitis and it is absorbed by 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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Toxic effects are increased by consumption of alcohol. Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-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 skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour. 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. 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.

Lustre Seal Quickseal

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

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm irrita

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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

irritant

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

continued...

LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 13 of 14

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Lustre Seal Quick Seal.
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.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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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LUSTRESEAL QUICKSEAL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 20-Oct-2000

CHEMWATCH 4594-6
CD 2004/3 Page 14 of 14

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ...

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



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

HAZCHEM

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

REGULATIONS

No data available for aromatic hydrocarbon solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6).

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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