

# UNCONTROLLED

## LUSTRESEAL SOLVENT

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: Thu 7-Feb-2002

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

LUSTRESEAL SOLVENT

#### SYNONYMS

xylol	xylene (mixed isomers)
methyltoluene	methyl toluene
CP- 901	dimethylbenzene
dimethyl benzene	Cobblestone Paving
Lusterseal (misspelling)	

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

XYLENES XYLOLS

#### PRODUCT USE

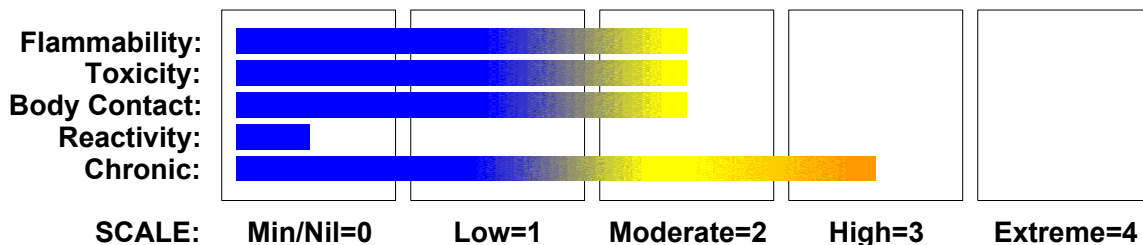
For dilution of specific sealers and for cleaning equipment or surfaces prior to coating. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

#### 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...

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

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



## POISONS SCHEDULE

S6, NZ S3

## RISK

Flammable.  
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.  
Irritating to eyes and skin.  
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.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
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 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	100

## 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

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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; 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):

continued...

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

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

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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.VITON

Respirator:  
Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

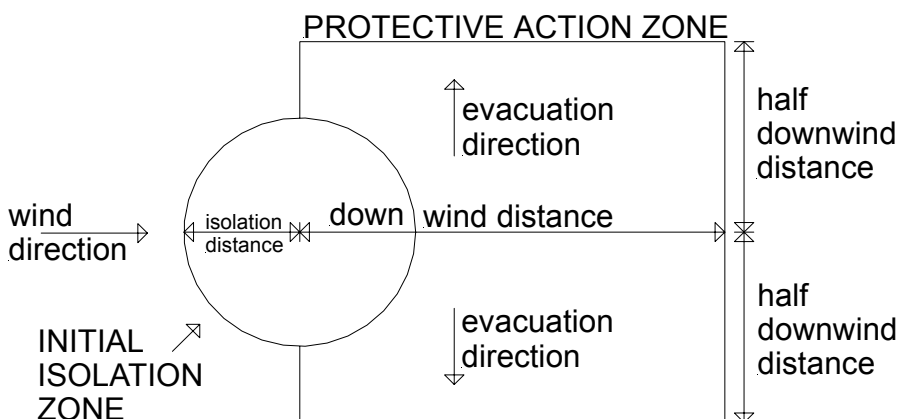
#### MINOR SPILLS

- 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



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	50 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	16

#### 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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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

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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 130 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)

**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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

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- 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

#### 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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

D	0.18-1	distracted 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>): 350 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 (%)
xylene	80.00	350.0000	100.0

### 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.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

### 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.  
DO NOT use this product to clean the skin

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- Impervious protective clothing.
  - Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower

### 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.

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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:  
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc.,  
evaporating from tank (in still air).  
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)  
direct spray, spray painting in shallow  
booths, drum filling, conveyer loading,  
crusher dusts, gas discharge (active  
generation into zone of rapid air  
motion)

Air Speed:  
0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

continued...

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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

- 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

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear colourless flammable liquid with a strong aromatic odour; floats on water. Mixes with most organic solvents.  
Moderate to highly volatile; vapour is heavier than air.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: 106.18

Melting Range (°C): -48 to 13

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): 100

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.66 @ 15 C

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.1

Autoignition Temp (°C): 495-516

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 138 to 143

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.87 @ 15 C

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.5 @ 15 C

Evaporation Rate: 0.7 Bu Ac=1

Flash Point (°C): 27

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.7

Decomposition Temp (°C):

log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.12-3.20

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

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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 may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and 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. 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

Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may be harmful if inhaled . 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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

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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. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). 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 Solvent

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

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

#### XYLENE:

##### TOXICITY

##### IRRITATION

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate irritant

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.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data for Lustre Seal Solvent.

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

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

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Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 2.6

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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:  
XYLENES  
XYLOLS  
Dangerous Goods Class: 3  
UN/NA Number: 1307  
ADR Number: 33  
Packing Group: III  
Labels Required: flammable liquid  
Additional Shipping Information:  
International Transport Regulations:  
IMO: 3

## HAZCHEM

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6, NZ S3

### REGULATIONS

No data available for xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7).

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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continued...

# LUSTRESEAL SOLVENT

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION ...

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