KLEN INTERNATIONAL
Above & Beyond
A.B.N. 50 009 067 556

Quality System
Quality Endorsed Company
ISO 9002
LIC 3538
Standards Australia

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: M1120: File S:\Hi-LiteSeal.doc

SECTION 1 – STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE, CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA OF NOHSC AND CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE ADG CODE.

Klen International (74) Pty Ltd
19 Motivation Drive
Wangara WA 6065
EMAIL: info@klen.com.au
ABN: 25 008 776 681
TEL: (08) 9302 4000
FAX: (08) 9302 5000
TOLL FREE: 1800 999 196

CONTACT POINT - Chemist - TELEPHONE (08) 9302 4000
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: A/H 0419 906 672 or Toll Free 1800 999 196

Product Name: **HI-LITE SEAL**

Use: Sealer for terracotta, sandstone, granite, marble, ceramics and vitrified semi porous surfaces

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency overview: Harmful if swallowed. Dangerous for the Environment. Affects central nervous system. Causes severe eye irritation. Causes irritation to skin and respiratory tract. Chronic exposure can cause adverse liver, kidney, and blood effects. Flammable liquid and vapour.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapours may be irritating to the nose and throat. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in nausea, vomiting, headache, ringing in the ears, and severe breathing difficulties which may be delayed in onset. Substernal pain, cough, and hoarseness are also reported. High vapour concentrations are anaesthetic and central nervous system depressants.

Ingestion: Ingestion causes burning sensation in mouth and stomach, nausea, vomiting and salivation. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs can produce a severe haemorrhagic pneumonitis with severe pulmonary injury or death.

Skin Contact: Skin contact results in loss of natural oils and often results in a characteristic dermatitis. May be absorbed through the skin.

Eye Contact: Vapours cause eye irritation. Splashes cause severe irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage.

Chronic Exposure: Chronic inhalation can cause headache, loss of appetite, nervousness and pale skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause a skin rash. Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of vapour may cause reversible eye damage. Repeated exposure can damage bone marrow, causing low blood cell count. May damage the liver and kidneys.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney, blood, or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS No	Ingredient	Percent	Hazardous
1330-20-7	Xylene, mixture of isomers	>60	Yes
64742-95-6	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	<10	Yes
123-86-4	N-Butyl Acetate	<10	Yes
Confidential	Acrylic polymers	<10	No

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SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire: Flammable Liquid and Vapour

Flash point (closed cup): Xylene 27°C, Butylacetate 22°C

Autoignition temperature: Xylene 527°C; Butylacetate 320°C

Explosion: Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sensitive to static discharge.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool, dilute spills to nonflammable mixtures, protect personnel attempting to stop leak and disperse vapours.

Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and AS1715/1716-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Vapours can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as sawdust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

NOHSC Permissible Exposure Limit: Xylene: TWA 80 ppm (350mg/m^3); STEL 150 ppm (655 mg/m^3). N-Butyl Acetate: TWA 150 ppm; 713 mg/m^3; STEL: 200 ppm (950 mg/m^3)

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Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal Respirators (AS 1715/1716 Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face organic vapour respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapour respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Colourless to slightly hazy liquid.
Odour: Characteristic odour.
Solubility: Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity: 0.87 @15°C
pH: Not applicable.
Percent Volatiles by volume @ 21 °C: >80
Boiling Point: Xylene 135-155 °C; Butylacetate 127°C @ 760.00mm Hg
Melting Point: Xylene -54 °C; Butylacetate 77.9°C
Vapour Density (Air=1): Xylene 3.7; Butylacetate 4.0
Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): Xylene 9 @ 20 °C; Butylacetate 15 mm Hg @ 25°C
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): Xylene 0.750; Butyl acetate 1
Viscosity, cSt: Xylene: 0.73 approximately

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Involvement in a fire causes formation of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride and unidentified organic components.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents and strong acids.
Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Data: Xylene: Oral rat LD50: 5000 mg/kg; skin rabbit LD50: 14,100 mg/kg; irritation eye rabbit: 5 mg / 24 Hrs severe (Std. Draize); irritation skin rabbit 20 mg / 24 Hrs moderate (Std. Draize); investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector. IARC: Group 3 carcinogen N-butylacetate, CAS# 123-86-4: Inhalation, mouse: LC50 =6 gm/m3/2H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 =2000 ppm/4H; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 7060 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 3200 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 10768 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = >20 mL/kg. ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Toxicity: This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour xylene values for fish are between 1 and 10 mg/L.
(Butyl acetate) Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 18.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Unspecified
Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 100.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static condition flea EC50 = 44.0 mg/L; 48 Hr.;