

# FASTASEAL 3030

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 12-Apr-2010  
XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 5039-78  
Version No:5  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**  
FASTASEAL 3030

**SYNONYMS**  
"Product Code: 3030"

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**  
PAINT

**PRODUCT USE**  
■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

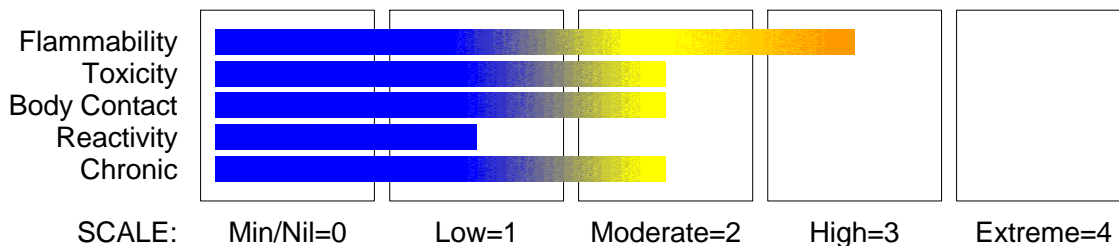
Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.  
A single pack, fast drying sealer for use on timber.  
Application is by use of mohair roller.

**SUPPLIER**  
Company: Mirotone Pty Ltd  
Address:  
21 Marigold Street  
Revesby  
NSW, 2212  
AUS  
Telephone: +61 2 9795 3700  
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (Aust)  
Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112 (International)  
Fax: +61 2 9771 3601

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**  
**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



**POISONS SCHEDULE**  
S5

**RISK**

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	■ Highly flammable.
R20	■ Harmful by inhalation.
R36/37	■ Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
R51/53	■ Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65	■ HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	■ Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67	■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**SAFETY**

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S36	■ Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	■ Use only in well ventilated areas.
S401	■ To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S35	■ This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	■ Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S46	■ If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S57	Information Centre. (show this container or label). ■ Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	■ Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
S60	■ This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
resins		5-20
solvents		>60
ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- - If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
  - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
  - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
  - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
  - 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.
- Prosthesis 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.
- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically for simple ketones:

### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

### 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
  - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
  - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), formaldehyde, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Nitrocellulose burns intensely with rapidly increasing decomposition and resultant explosion hazard; causing container rupture, rapid and wide spread of fire, demolition of building structures. Nitrocellulose is a contributing fuel making a fast burning intense fire.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

●3YE

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:  
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:  
Type A- P Filter of sufficient capacity

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

### 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.

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 exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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.)

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Clear to milky highly flammable liquid with a characteristic solvent odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.  
Does not mix with water.  
Floats on water.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	78	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°C)	12	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	5.32 @25C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	15	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Harmful by inhalation.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

## 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### HAZCHEM:

- 3YE (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	163	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	5 L

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	None
Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001, IBC02	Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	None
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)			
<b>Land Transport UNDG:</b>			
Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1263	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)			
<b>Air Transport IATA:</b>			
ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Shipping name: PAINT			
<b>Maritime Transport IMDG:</b>			
IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163 944
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)			

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**POISONS SCHEDULE**  
S5

### REGULATIONS

No data for Fastaseal 3030 (CW: 5039-78)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.  
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*