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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DATE OF ISSUE: 01/01/2016
Infosafe No.

PRODUCT NAME: QUICK SEAL
Approved by Quickwall Australia Pty Ltd

Classified as harmful hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC.
Classified as Schedule 6 (S6) Poison

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **QUICKWALL QUICK SEAL**
UN Number: 1866
DG Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Hazchem Code: 3 (Y) E
Poisons Schedule: S6
Proper Shipping Name: Resin Solution
Product Use: Surface Coatings – clear sealer for glazing exterior Quick -Tile surfaces
Other Names: Quickseal

PHYSICAL DATA

Appearance: Clear Liquid
Odour: Aromatic
Density @ 15%: 870
Boiling Point: 137 - 143° C*
Vapour Pressure: 1.0 kPa at 20° C *
Volatile Component: 28%
Specific Gravity: Approx 1.3
Flash Point: 24° C TCC *
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Flammability Limits LEL: 1.1%*
Flammability Limits UEL: 7.0% *

PROPERTIES

Evaporation Rate: 0.70 (Butyl acetate = 1) *
Vapour Density: 3.7 (Air = 1) *
Stability: Stable
Haz. Polymerization: Will not occur
Materials To Avoid: Halogens, molten sulphur, strong oxidising agents.
Other Information: * for Xylene

INGREDIENTS / CHEMICAL ENTITY

Name		% by weight
Synthetic Resin	Proprietary	
Xylene, mixed isomers, pure	1330-20-7	

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Flammable.

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Will be irritating to the skin.

As this material has a low flash point, any spillage should be considered as a potential fire or explosion risk.

HEALTH EFFECTS

Swallowed:

Product is considered to be slightly toxic by ingestion

Eyes:

May cause irritation

Inhaled:

Inhalation overexposure is not expected at normal use temperatures. Harmful if vapour, mists or fumes generated during use are inhaled. Likely to be irritating to the respiratory tract if high concentrations of mists or vapour are inhaled.

ABUSE – Under normal conditions of use the product is not hazardous, however abuse involving deliberate inhalation of very high concentrations of vapour, even for short periods, can produce unconsciousness and/or result in a sudden fatality.

Long Term Exposure:

Skin and mucous membrane irritations may occur after prolonged or repeated contact or exposure with this product.

FIRST AID

Swallowed:

If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water. May cause nausea and diarrhoea.

Ingestion:

Except as a deliberate act, the ingestion of large amounts of product is unlikely. If it should occur, do not induce vomiting, will injure the lungs if aspiration occurs, eg. during vomiting - obtain medical advice.

Eyes:

Flush eyes with a large amount of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Seek specialist advice.

Skin:

Wash affected skin areas immediately and thoroughly with soap and water. Change heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin

Inhaled:

Move affected person to fresh air. If exposure to vapour, mists or fumes causes drowsiness, headache, blurred vision or irritation of the eyes, nose or throat, remove immediately to fresh air. Keep patient warm and at rest. If any symptoms persist obtain medical advice.

Unconscious casualties must be placed in the recovery position. Monitor breathing and pulse rate and if breathing has failed, or is deemed inadequate, respiration must be assisted preferably by the mouth to mouth method. Administer external cardiac massage if necessary. Seek medical attention immediately.

First Aid:

Wash off immediately with soap and water. Change heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin.

MEDICAL ADVICE

Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Environment:	<p>Mobility – Spillages may penetrate the soil causing groundwater contamination.</p> <p>Persistence and degradability - This product is inherently biodegradable.</p> <p>Bioaccumulative potential – There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur.</p> <p>Aquatic toxicity – Toxic to aquatic organisms. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.</p>
Risk Statement:	<p>R10 Flammable.</p> <p>R38 Irritating to skin.</p> <p>R20/21 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.</p>
Safety Statement::	<p>S16 Keep away from sources of ignition – Non Smoking.</p> <p>S25 Avoid contact with eyes.</p> <p>S29 Do not empty into drains.</p>
Exposure Limits:	<p>If vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonable practicable level. Worksafe Australia recommend an exposure standard of 5mg/m³ for oil mist for an 8 hour time weighted average (TWA). Worksafe Australia recommended exposure standards are: Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers). TWA: 80 ppm (655 mg/m³).</p>
Personal Protection:	<p>Respirator Type – (AS 1715 and 1716) respirators should include charcoal as the absorbent material.. Where concentrations in air may exceed the recommended exposure limits, or work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirator may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.</p> <p>Eye Protection – Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur.</p> <p>Glove Type – Chemical resistant gloves.</p> <p>Clothing – Long sleeved overalls. Overalls should be dry-cleaned and laundered after use.</p> <p>Footwear – Safety boots.</p>
Flammability:	<p>Flammable liquid, Class 3. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. As this material has a low flash point, any spillage should be considered as a potential fire or explosion risk.</p>
Other Precautions:	<p>The precautionary measures normally applied when handling chemicals are to be observed.</p>

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Handling and Storage:	<p>Storage - Store container in a cool well ventilated area, away from heat, naked flames or sparks. Keep containers closed at all times. Keep away from food, foodstuffs, drink or clothing. Store away from strong oxidising agents. Take precautions against static electricity discharges.</p> <p>Labelling - Containers must be properly labelled and kept closed when not in use.</p> <p>Do not remove warning labels from containers.</p> <p>Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Retain hazard warning labels on empty packages as a guide to the safe handling, storage and disposal of empty packaging.</p>
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Handling Precautions:	<p>Ensure good ventilation and avoid as far as reasonably practicable the inhalation and contact with vapours, mists or fumes which may be generated during use. If such vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonable practicable level.</p> <p>Avoid contact with skin and observe good personal hygiene. Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriated.</p> <p>Do not siphon product by mouth.</p> <p>Whilst using do not eat, drink or smoke.</p> <p>Take all necessary precautions against accidental spillage into soil or water.</p>
Transportation:	<p>Shipping – IMDG 3.3. Resin Solution – EPG Number 3A1 IERG Number 14 Packaging Method – 5.9.3RT1,RT7</p>
Packaging and Labelling:	<p>20 ltr pails. Class 3 labels according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods, including Schedule 5 Poison requirements.</p>
Spills & Disposal:	<p>Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear appropriate protection equipment. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses. Do not flush drains or sewers. Inform local authority if liquid enters drains, sewers, streams etc. shut off sources of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill with sand or earth.</p> <p>Minor – absorb the liquid with sand, earth or other absorbent. Place used absorbent in suitable, sealable, labelled containers. Keep away from heat, naked flame or sparks. Major – Take up liquid with vacuum truck or absorb with sand, earth or other absorbent. Place used absorbent in suitable sealable, labelled containers. Keep away from heat, naked flame or sparks.</p> <p>Disposal – Dispose of in accordance with Local, State and Federal regulations. Incineration may be carried out under controlled conditions provided that local regulations for emissions are met.</p> <p>Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapour. Never weld, solder or braze empty containers.</p>
FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES Fire/Explosion Hazard:	<p>Usual Hazards – Keep away from heat and flames. Prevent static discharge.</p> <p>Extinguishing Agents – Foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.</p> <p>DO NOT USE water jets.</p> <p>Fire Fighting Procedures – Wear full body protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.</p>

Fire Fighting Precautions – Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

For major fires call the Fire Service.

Ensure an escape path is always available from any fire.

Fires in confined spaces should be dealt with by trained personnel wearing approved breathing apparatus.

There is a danger of flashback if sparks or hot surfaces ignite vapour.

Combustion Products:

Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.

Fire Prevention:

Tanks - Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks.

When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure.

Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks).

Explosive air/vapour mixtures may form at ambient temperature.

If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard.

Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillage, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate.

Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain some remaining flammable product and vapour. Never cut, weld, solder or braze empty containers.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:

Stable in ambient temperatures.

Hazardous Decomposition:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, fumes, smoke.

Hazardous Polymerisations:

Reactions will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid:

Sources of ignition. Avoid excessive heat.

Materials to Avoid:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition products will vary with conditions. Incomplete combustion will generate smoke, carbon dioxide and hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

As this material has a low flash point, any spillage should be considered as a potential fire or explosion risk.

Spilled material may make surfaces slippery.

It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage that may be reasonably anticipated.

Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems, in basements etc.)

Isolate spillage from all ignition sources including road traffic.

Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the immediate area.

If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry.

Wear protective clothing.

Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered with foam to reduce the risk of ignition. The foam blanket should be maintained until the area is declared safe.

Recovery of large spillages should be effected by specialist personnel.

Protect drains from potential spills to minimise contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system.

In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment. Recover product from the surface.

Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies.

Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained.

In the event of spillages contact the appropriate authorities.

CONTACT POINT

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