



Stairnosings, Flooring Adhesives & Accessories

SAFETY DATA SHEET – M2013/MSD

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

- 1.1. Product Description: PVC compound in insert form
- 1.2. Product Uses: Flexible PVC products
- 1.3. Company: Morleys (2013) Ltd
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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This preparation contains no ingredients listed as hazardous to supply and all ingredients are bound up in the solid phase and therefore not freely available. Harmful effects are not likely to occur under normal conditions of use.

Incorrect processing, especially equipment overheat will lead to thermal decomposition. This will evolve toxic and corrosive gases and vapours.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This PVC compound contains no ingredients listed as hazardous for supply.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Skin Contact

a. Inserts at room temperature

Under normal circumstances handling inserts presents no hazard, and gloves should not be required. Should any individual suffer skin irritation, impervious gloves should be provided (though these may well be made from PVC). If irritation persists medical attention should be obtained.

b. Melt

Use heat resistant gloves and avoid skin contact with molten PVC which will burn. Douse or immerse affected area in cold water. Does not force melt from skin. Obtain immediate medical attention.

c. Processing fumes

Ideally fumes should be locally extracted away from operators, but where skin contact occurs wash with plenty of soap and water. Do not use solvents. In case of irritation obtain medical attention.

d. Decomposition fumes

Exceeding correct processing conditions will lead to decomposition of PVC compound releasing hydrogen chloride gas. Shower, paying particular attention to eyes and hair. Soak clothing in a 1% sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) solution before laundering prior to reuse.

4.2. Eye Contact

a. Inserts at room temperature

If small particles of insert become lodged in the eye treat as for removing dust etc., from eyes. Eye protection should be worn. If insert is thrown into the eyes with force treat for bruising. If any irritation is apparent flush with water. If irritation persists obtain medical attention.

b. Melt

Use eye protection to prevent molten PVC being splashed into eyes. If contact occurs immediately immerse eyes in cold water to remove heat from melt. Unless molten PVC comes away from eyes without force do not attempt to pull it away. Obtain urgent medical attention. Even when PVC feels cool it will still retain heat within the melt. Continue with intermittent cold water immersion to keep solidified melt cool.

c. Processing fumes

Ideally fumes should be locally extracted away from personnel. At first signs of irritation remove affected person from contact and flush eyes with clean water holding eyelids apart. If irritation persists obtain medical attention.

d. Decomposition fumes

Exceeding correct processing conditions will lead to decomposition of PVC compound releasing hydrogen chloride gas. Flush eyes with plenty of clean water for at least fifteen minutes. Obtain medical attention. Treat for exposure to acid vapour.

4.3. Inhalation

a. Inserts at room temperatures

Not Applicable.

b. Melt

In the unlikely event of inhalation of hot melt, treat as for choking but expect severe burns to respiratory tract. Obtain immediate medical attention.

c. Processing fumes

Not Applicable.

4.4. Ingestion

a. Not Applicable

b. Melt

Ingestion of molten PVC will cause severe burns in the mouth and digestive tract. Give cold water to reduce temperature of burned areas and obtain immediate medical attention.

c. Decomposition fumes

Exceeding correct processing conditions will lead to decomposition of PVC compound releasing hydrogen chloride gas. Give water to drink and obtain medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 5.1. Evacuate all uninvolved people to upwind of fire. In major fire consider similar evacuation of local area.
- 5.2. Suitable extinguishing materials are water, water mist, carbon dioxide foam, earth, sand and dry powder. Water mist will damp down hydrogen chloride fumes but will form weak hydrochloric acid. This should be neutralised with calcium carbonate (whiting). Beware of live electrical equipment when using water based extinguishers.
- 5.3. Unsuitable extinguishing materials – none.
- 5.4. For major fires and those in confined areas self contained breathing apparatus and acid resistant protective clothing should be used. Shower with plenty of water to remove acid fumes. Soak contaminated clothing in 1% sodium bicarbonate solution before re-laundering for reuse.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 6.1. Sweep up or vacuum. Beware of hard particles of insert 'flying' when using brush. Eye protection should be worn.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

- 7.1. Loose inserts present a hazard. Inserts caught on hot parts of processing machinery should be removed as soon as it is safe to do so, otherwise decomposition and release of acid fumes will occur.
- 7.2. Processing. Provide adequate ventilation. Where necessary extract vapours from hot materials away from operators.
- 7.3. Storage. Store in dry adequately ventilated areas at room temperature. Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Store away from food, drink, animal feeds, strong acids and acetal resin.
- 7.4. Fire and explosion. PVC is not readily ignitable but will burn releasing toxic fumes. Avoid source of ignition. Usually it is more likely that fire will be initiated by ignition of packaging (paper/polythene bags, wooden pallets or cardboard boxes) rather than the insert itself.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Personal protection. Wear suitable overalls and protective clothing. Refer to safe cutting procedures when using knives.

8.2. Occupation Exposure Limits on Decomposition Products

Fire or overheating of the compound will cause thermal decomposition, releasing toxic vapours.

Hydrogen Chloride: Long Term Exposure Limit-LTEL (8 hour reference period): 1ppm (2mg.m^{-3})
Short Term Exposure Limit-STEL (15 min reference period): 5ppm (8mg.m^{-3})

Carbon monoxide: Long Term Exposure Limit-LTEL (8 hour reference period): 30ppm (35mg.m^{-3})
Short Term Exposure Limit-STEL (15 min reference period): 200ppm (232mg.m^{-3})

9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Form. Inserts, usually flat and in rolls, 38mm or 50mm wide by either 2mm or 4mm high.

9.2. Odour. On some grades a slight characteristic odour may be noticed, especially on first using material.

9.3. Melting point. Softens at about 130°C .

9.4. Decomposition temperature. Decomposition depends on time and temperature but will initiate at about 130°C where it will take several hours or days. At 200°C it will increase rapidly, taking only a few minutes. Decomposition releases hydrogen chloride fumes.

9.5. Relative Density. Bulk density as inserts, extruded 1.12 to 2.0 depending on grade. Foam moulding or extrusion 0.75 TO 1.2. See physical data sheets for further information.

9.6. Solubility. a) Water. Virtually insoluble, some plasticiser extraction may take place over prolonged period
b) Insert will swell in petrol and polar solvents. Plasticiser and stabiliser will be soluble.

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1. Stability.

If stored and used in accordance with standard practice this product is unlikely to cause harmful effects.

10.2. Conditions to avoid.

High temperatures. Will melt to a coagulated mass above 100°C , decompose at temperatures over 130°C . Also avoid sources of ignition.

AVOID STORAGE OR CONTACT WITH ACETAL RESIN

- 10.3. Hazardous decomposition products.
Thermal decomposition will evolve toxic vapours of hydrogen chloride and carbon monoxide. Other organic decomposition products and metal oxides will also be evolved.
- 10.4. Reactivity.
PVC inserts are relatively inert. However, avoid contact with strong oxidising agents, concentrated acids at 60°C and above and organic solvents.

AVOID CONTACT WITH ACETAL RESIN

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None of the ingredients are classified as hazardous to supply.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 12.1. Break Down.
In fully gelled form PVC compound, either as inserts supplied or finished articles, is considered ecologically benign. PVC compound is not easily broken down by either micro-organisms or weathering.
- 12.2. Water Pollution.
Classified as WGK = 0 (self classification) (Wassergefährdungsklasse in Germany). Not water endangering.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Inserts and contaminated packaging should be disposed of in accordance with national and local regulations. Consult local authorities for advice. Incinerators should be fitted with acid scrubbing and run at a sufficient temperature to avoid evolution of dioxins. Recycle if possible.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- 14.1. Not classified as dangerous goods under transport regulations.
- 14.2. Extra care should be taken when moving part pallets from which the shrink or stretch wrap has been removed.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- 15.1. The PVC compound, used in the making of the insert, has been classified under the chemical (hazard, information and packaging) regulations (CHIP 2).
- 15.2. The PVC compound should not normally present any hazard to humans by inhalation, ingestion or skin contact in the form in which it is supplied. It is exempt from hazard labelling under CHIP 2 Regulation 9 and Guidance Regulation Clause 168.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Training

Operators should be trained in the correct procedure for fitting.

16.2 Recommended Uses and Restrictions.

Unless otherwise stated on the relevant technical data sheet the PVC insert is not intended for use in toys, contact with foodstuffs or medical applications.

16.3 M2013/MSD Issue 1

Date: November 2015

The information and recommendations in this safety data sheet are to the best of our knowledge true and accurate at the time of writing.