

VINAMOLD MOULD COMPOUND

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND THE COMPANY

Product Name: Vinamold Reusable Flexible Mould Compound

Address: W.P. Notcutt Limited
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RIPLEY,
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2. COMPOSITION & INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Plasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

	W/N% Hazard	Risk Symbol	Phrase
DI-2 Ethyl Hexyl Phthalate	>50%	Xn	R62, R63

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

As supplied any harmful effects of the constituents of the compound are unlikely to be realised with normal handling.

Misuse of the compound or prolonged heating at above the recommended processing temperatures could result in the release of toxic and corrosive vapours.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: In the case of inhalation of noxious fumes as a result of overheating, remove patient to fresh air. If patient shows signs of distress then seek immediate medical attention. Apply artificial respiration, administer oxygen until medical help arrives.

Skin Contact: The melting of vinamold requires temperatures of 150oC and above which will result in second degree burns unless prompt action is taken.

Do not attempt to remove the molten material from the affected area. Cool the area with cold running water for at least 15 minutes to remove the latent heat or apply ice pack. Cover with cling film or a cold damp dressing and seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: If eye contact with molten material takes place, then seek immediate attention.

If eye contact with fumes from overheated material takes place then irrigate with eye wash or tepid water. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if patient shows signs of distress.

Medical Information

The thermal decomposition of Vinamold will result in the evolution of hydrochloric acid gas which forms hydrochloride acid when in contact with water.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Remove non fire fighting personnel from the vicinity of the fire to a safe position up-wind of the area involved.

If fire takes place in melting vessel, first isolate electrical supply to unit and exclude oxygen with fire blanket. Smother with carbon dioxide and cool with water mist or foam.

Do not add water directly to the molten compound as explosive ejection of the material may occur due to the generation of steam.

For fire in storage area use dry powder, water mist, carbon dioxide or foam extinguisher. Run off should not be allowed to enter drains, as it may contain hydrochloric acid.

In a fire situation acid resistant protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

The material as supplied is solid, contaminated material is best disposed of in an approved landfill facility.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

The material is supplied in slab form/. Bags should not be stacked more than five high and in such a way as to form a bond between successive layers. Palletted material as supplied should not be stacked more than two pallets high.

The material should be stored at a temperature of between 10 and 40 degrees centigrade above which the slabs may bond together. The storage temperature should not at any time exceed 60 degrees centigrade.

The melting cycle should be kept as short as possible and the temperature of the melter should not exceed 170oC (338oF) after pouring, exposed areas of molten material should be guarded and signs should be displayed to indicate that burns can occur from contact with the hot material.

Ventilation of the melting and pouring areas must be sufficient to keep exposure to plasticiser vapour below legislated limits (see 8 - exposure control).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Suitable protective clothing should be worn when melting and pouring vinamold. It may be considered desirable also to wear face protection when pouring vinamold.

Vinamold contains DEHP. The occupational Exposure Standard (O.E.S.) for DEHP is 5mg/cub.mt (8 hour time weighted average) TWA.

Decomposition of vinamold due to overheating in the melter or fire will result in the evolution of hydrogen chloride gas which has a short term exposure limit (STEL) of 5ppm, 7mg/cub mt (15 Mins TWA)

A fire situation will result in the evolution of carbon monoxide which has an OES STEL of 300ppm, 330mg/cubic mt (15 mins TWA).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Solid slab material (Red, Yellow or White)
Density:	Approx 1.2
Odour:	Slight
Decomposition:	Will occur above 190oC
Solubility:	Insoluble in water (some leaching will occur with prolonged immersion).

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Prolonged exposure to high temperature will result in thermal decomposition.

Hazardous decomposition products are Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen Chloride.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This compound contains D1-2-Ethyl Hexyl Phthalate (DEHP). It is not freely available from the compound and inhalation of the vapour has not been shown to have any detrimental effects.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PVC compounds are not readily decomposed by weathering or micro organisms.

PVC compounds are not known to be water endangering.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

May be disposed of by landfill in accordance with local regulations.

Incineration is possible but only under approved, controlled conditions.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Non-hazardous - no special arrangements required.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

As supplied the material is not hazardous to health and special labelling is not required.