Casco Nobel
Nobel Industrier

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

FOSS FIX TR 34 No. 2334

INTRODUCTION

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 obliges suppliers of any substance for use at work to ensure (whenever practicable) that the substance is safe and presents no risk to health when properly used. Additionally, the Act obliges employers to maintain (whenever practicable) safe working conditions and to ensure the absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of materials.

Working conditions, plant and additional equipment should comply with the relevant statutory requirements, for example The Factories Act 1961.

If the following rules and the recommendations in this pamphlet are observed, then adhesives will generally be safe to use and will present no special hazards:

Good standards of working practice, housekeeping and fire prevention are always maintained.
Adhesives and other materials are handled carefully.
Personnel have been adequately trained and instructed.
Protective equipment is supplied and used when and where appropriate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT

Type: Polychloroprene based contact adhesive

Application: Bonding of all types of shoe repairing materials

Flash Point: Below -10°C

COMPOSITION

Volatile Components:	Occupational Exposure Limits (1989) (8 hour TWA-value)
Toluene	100 ppm
Hepthane	400 ppm
Butanone	200 ppm
Acetone	750 ppm
Petroleum ether	app. 100 ppm

Other components of significance to safety and health:

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HAZARD STATEMENT

According to the EEC "Paints, Printing inks and Adhesives Directive" are the following classifications and standardphrases applicable to this product:

IRRITANT (Health hazard class)

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE (Fire hazard class)

Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not breathe vapour. Do not empty into drains. Keep out of reach of children.

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HANDLING, MIXING AND APPLICATION

In order to avoid any risk from flammable and harmful liquids, vapours and aerosols a number of precautions are necessary :

Whenever the adhesive is used in workshops, the Factory Inspector should be consulted for individual building requirements.

All possible sources of ignition should be strictly eliminated and smoking should be prohibited in all areas where adhesives are handled.

All handling, mixing and application of the product should be so arranged that inhalation of solvent vapours and contact with the skin or the eyes are avoided.

Care should be taken to avoid spillage.
Spillage and empty containers emit vapour and should be removed immediately.

Ventilation	Never work in confined areas without adequate ventilation, ensuring that harmful or flammable concentrations of vapour do not occur. If forced ventilation is used extraction should be from as near as practicable to the source of vapours and the fresh air supply arranged so that clean air enters the breathing zone of the operators. Contaminated exhausted air should be expelled where there is no risk of re-entry into buildings. If it is not possible protect the operatives against inhalation of vapours or should the vapour concentration approach the occupational exposure limits at any time, it is necessary for operatives to use respirators or fresh air breathing apparatus.
Mixing	All decanting and mixing with thinner should be carried out in a well ventilated area away from the storage and application areas.
Application	This causes emission of solvent vapour in the atmosphere and special precautions my be required to control it especially when large areas are bonded as described under "Ventilation".
Drying	Also during drying solvent vapour is emitted and the ventilation shoul be continued to enhance the drying of the adhesive and to reduce a possible dangerous build-up of vapour.

FIRE PRECAUTION

The product is subject to the requirements of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 and the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquified Petroleum Gases Regulation 1972 (flashpoint below 21°C) and must be handled accordingly.

The vapours of organic solvents evolved from the product may due to carelessness be ignited by a spark, a hot surface, a cigarette etc.

The vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors or collect at the bottom of containers.

The vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Sufficient ventilation should be provided.

All possible sources of fire and ignition should be eliminated. For example, smoking must be prohibited in all areas where the product is stored, handled or used and adequate precuations against the generation of static electricity should be taken.

All personnel should be instructed in the correct procedure in the event of fire and in the use of extinguishers.

Discarded product, cleaning solvents, rags and all other combustible materials must be deposited immediately in a metal container with a close fitting lid or be removed without delay.

PERSONEL PROTECTION AND HYGIENE

All personnel who handle or use the product should be properly instructed. Inhalation of vapour and paint materials on the skin should be avoided by suitable arrangement of the working environment. Personnel should wear overalls and should wash their hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Inhalation — Inhalation of solvent vapour in high concentrations is harmful. If the ventilation is inadequate cartridge respirators or airline breathing apparatus should be worn by operatives. Cartridge respirators should conform to BS 2091 : 1969 and have type CC canisters. Care should be taken to ensure that filters are changed when necessary.
Airline breathing apparatus should conform to BS 4275 : 1974. In particular, care should be taken to ensure that the supply of air to the compressor is drawn from an uncontaminated source and that an efficient oil/water and fume filter is fitted to provide respirable air.

Skin — Excessively repeated or prolonged skin contact might cause degreasing and irritation of the skin. Cotton overalls and if necessary neoprene gloves and an apron should be worn.
Contaminated skin should be cleaned with soap and water as soon as possible. Never use solvents for hand washing. - A suitable barrier-cream applied on the skin before starting work facilitates cleaning. Use a nourishing handcream after cleaning.

Eyes — Splashes in the eye will cause instant irritation.
Where ever there is a risk, wear goggles conforming to BS 2092 : 1967, Protection of Eyes Regulation, 1974.

Ingestion — Ingestion in harmful quantities is unlikely to occur with normal working procedures. Accidental ingestion should be avoided by washing hands before meal breaks and at the end of the working day.
Samples of the product should be kept in clearly marked containers and away from food.

ACTIONS BY ACCIDENTS

FIRST AID

Inhalation	In the event of overexposure move to fresh air and keep patient warm. Give nothing by mouth. For persons showing bad symptoms medical assistance should be sought immediately.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing promptly. Clean contaminated skin with soap and water, if necessary with the assistance of a suitable cleansing material.
Eyes	Splashes of the product in the eyes should be treated at once by copious irrigation with clean water holding the eyelids apart for at least 10 minutes. any contact lenses must be removed. Medical attention should be sought immediately.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If it should occur, keep the patient's head low in order to avoid solvents getting into the lungs by inhalation of vomit. If conscious, give copious amounts of water. Medical attention must be sought.
Burns	Cool by drenching with water until the pain has ceased. While drenching with water remove all clothing from the burnt area that has not adhered to the wound. If hospital treatment is necessary continue drenching with water during transport.

FIRE

Fight fire with foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide or halon. Do not use a jet of water which will spread the fire. Take suitable precautions against inhalation of combustion products.

SPILLAGE

Remove all possible sources of ignition.
Avoid inhalation of vapours and contamination of the skin.
Absorb the spillage on non-flammable granulate or sand and deal with it in accordance with The Control of Pollution Regulations 1980.

STORAGE

The Statuory requirements covering storage of the product are the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 and the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquified Petroleum Gases Regulation 1972 (flashpoint below 21°C).

The quantity of adhesive in the workroom should be kept as low as is reasonably practicable e.g. one day's working requirements. All containers should be kept securely closed when not in use.
Up to 50 litres of highly flammable liquids may be stored in the workroom provided that the containers are stored in a suitably placed bin or cupboard of fire resistant construction.

Empty or partially emptied containers, which present a greater explosion hazard than full ones, should not be allowed to accumulate in the workroom and should be returned to the store or disposed at the end of the working day.

NOTE

As the actual conditions under which our products are used are beyond our knowledge and outside our control, our recommandations can be no more than a guideline. The actual user of the product must always select and follow the necessary precautions.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Physical state:	Liquid
Density:	0.82 kg/l
Water miscibility:	Immiscible
Flash point:	Below -10°C

Explosive limits % in air:

	Lower	Upper
Toluene	1.0%	7.0%
Hepthane	0.5%	8.0%
Butanone	1.9%	10.0%
Petroleum ether	0.6%	8.3%
Acetone	2.6%	13.0%

TRANSPORT DATA

UN (SI) Number	1133 Page 3174
Road/Rail (ADR/RID) Classification:	Class 3,5(b)
ADR Packing:	Group II
Sea (IMDG) Classification:	Class 3.2
IMDG Packing:	Group II