

TRANSPORT STORAGE, AND HANDLING OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The resin, top coat, acetone and catalyst are classed as hazardous materials, and you must now comply with certain regulations, particularly when transporting them to site. For your information, these regulations are summarised below.

- 1 For any goods vehicle below 7.5 tonnes GVW there is no need for the driver to attend a formal ADR Course, but he must have received instruction from within the company to ensure that he is aware of the nature of the hazard and is able to deal with it.
- 2 There are 3 materials which you regularly use that are classed as hazardous:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Packaging Group</u>	<u>Risk Level</u>
Polyester Resin in Styrene	3	3	Low
Acetone	3	2	Medium
Catalyst	5.2(organic Peroxide)		

The following table indicates the packaging sizes and the amounts carried, below which, the regulations do not apply.

<u>Transport Category</u>	<u>Container size</u>	<u>Amount on Vehicle</u>
Catalyst	1 kilo	20 kilos
Acetone	10 kilos	200 kilos
Resin and Top coat	25 kilos	500 kilos

This means that you can carry **unlimited quantities** of catalyst on your vehicle if it is in containers less than 1 kilo or litre capacity ie a measuring bottle. If it is in a 5-kilo container, then you can carry up to 20 kilos without displaying any warning signs (orange hazard markers) on your vehicle.

If you carry acetone in containers below 10-litre capacity then you can carry unlimited quantities. If you carry it in the 25-litre container that we supply, then you can carry up to 200 litres (4 containers) without the need for warning signs.

If you carry resin or top coat in containers of 25 kilos or less then you can carry unlimited quantities. Even if you were to carry it in larger containers, you are allowed to carry up to 500 kilos before any warning signs need to be displayed.

This is all rather complicated, but because of the probable size of your vehicle, package size, and the amount that you carry, you fall below the level at which you need to display any hazardous materials signs. It is, however, necessary that you should have an understanding of the current regulations. If you are stopped, or involved in an accident where materials are spilled, you can confirm, by this document, that you have received instruction from concerning the level of hazard associated with roofing materials.

You should carry your TREM (Transport emergency) Cards for all three materials, eyewash, first aid kit, and a fire extinguisher in order to conform to all current regulations.

TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CARD (Road)

Class 111a ADR
Marg 23013°
3Y (UN No 1090)

Cargo

ACETONE

Nature of Hazard Usually Colourless liquid with perceptible odour.
Completely miscible with water.
Highly inflammable (flashpoint below 21°C).
Highly volatile.
The vapour is invisible, heavier than air and spreads along ground.
Can form explosive mixture with air particularly in empty uncleaned receptacles.
Heating will cause pressure rise, severe risk of bursting and explosion.

Protective Devices Goggles giving complete protection to eyes.
Synthetic rubber gloves.
Eyewash bottle with clean water.

EMERGENCY ACTION **Notify police and fire brigade immediately**

Stop the engine.
No naked lights. No Smoking.
Mark roads and warn other road users.
Keep public away from danger area.
Use explosion proof electrical equipment.
Keep upwind.

Spillage Shut off leaks if without risk.
Drench with water.
Sewers must be covered and basements evacuated.
If substance has entered a water course or sewer or contaminated soil or vegetation, advise police.
Warn inhabitants-explosion hazard.

Fire Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire.
Extinguish with water spray, dry chemical or alcohol foam.
Do not use a jet of water foam.

First aid If substance has got into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water for several minutes.
Remove contaminated clothing immediately.
Seek medical treatment when anyone has symptoms apparently due to contact with eyes.

Additional information provided by manufacturer or sender

Prepared by CEFIC (CONSEIL EUROPEAN DES FEDERATIONS DE L'INDUSTRIE CHIMIQUE, EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATIONS) Zurich, from the best knowledge available: no responsibility is accepted that the information is sufficient or correct in all cases.
Obtainable from NORPRINT LIMITED, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE

Applies only during road transport

English

TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CARD (Road)**Cargo****LIQUID ORGANIC PEROXIDES TYPE B,C,D,E,F**

Name of substance (s): ORGANIC PEROXIDE (WITHOUT REFRIGERATION)

Liquid often with perceptible odour

Immiscible with water

Lighter than water

Nature of Hazard

Highly flammable

Heating or contact with chemicals or other materials even in small quantities may cause decomposition, spontaneous ignition and risk of explosion

Volatile and can form explosive mixture with air particularly in empty uncleaned receptacles

Causes severe damage to eyes

Irritant effect on skin and air passages

Harmful by ingestion

Basic Personal Protection

Goggles giving complete protection to eyes

Apron or other light protective clothing, boots and plastic or synthetic rubber gloves

Eyewash bottle with clean water

IMMEDIATE ACTION by driver Notify police and fire brigade

If possible move vehicle to open ground and stop the engine

No naked lights. No Smoking

Mark roads and warn other road users

Keep public away from danger area

Keep upwind

Spillage

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment

Consult an expert

Do not repack

Absorb leaking liquid in earth or sand or other suitable material

Do not absorb in sawdust or other combustible materials

Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and work pits. Vapour may create explosive atmosphere

If substance has entered a watercourse or sewer or contaminated soil or vegetation, advise police

Fire

Keep container(s) cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire

Extinguish with water spray

Cool container(s) and fight fire if possible from protected position

First aid

If substance has got into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water. Continue treatment until medical assistance is provided

Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash affected skin with soap and water

Seek medical treatment when anyone has symptoms apparently due to

contact with skin or eyes

Additional information**TELEPHONE****HI No : 539****UN No : 3105**

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LIQUID ORGANIC PEROXIDES TYPE B, C, D, E, F

ATTENTION



How to store peroxides

Observe the recommended storage temperature!

- store in a cool and dark room (max. 25°C)
- leave in the original packing
- store in a separate room without accelerators or other chemical substances



- do not mix peroxides with accelerators
- avoid any contact with dust, metal or other chemical substances



How to treat peroxides

- wear safety goggles
- wear safety gloves (PVC)
- the use of barrier cream is recommended



- do not smoke
- avoid the use of open fire
- avoid sparking



HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ● Fire | Squirt liberally with water and alert the fire department |
| ● Spillage | Liquid: absorb with inert material.
Solid substance and pastes: absorb as much as possible with a polyethylene spatula and clean the contaminated spot with water. |
| ● Skin contact | Rinse with water and wash with water and soap. |
| ● Contact with the eyes | Rinse with running water for at least 15 minutes. Do not treat with other means. Consult ophthalmologist. |
| ● Ingestion | Drink large quantities of water. Consult doctor. |

TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CARD (Road)

CEFIC TEC(R) - 677B
11/1991
Class 3 ADR
lt.31c

Cargo **RESIN SOLUTIONS** (Flash point above 23°C)

Colourless liquid or paste - usually with perceptible odour
Immiscible with water - lighter than water

Nature of Hazard Flammable
May evaporate quickly
The vapour may be invisible. The vapour is heavier than air and spreads along ground
May form explosive mixture with air, particularly in empty uncleaned receptacles
Heating will cause pressure rise with risk of bursting and subsequent explosion
Irritant effect on eyes, on skin, on air passages
Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes

Basic Personal Protection Suitable respiratory protective device
Goggles giving complete protection to eyes
Plastic or synthetic rubber gloves
Eyewash bottle with clean water

IMMEDIATE ACTION BY DRIVER - Notify police and fire brigade

Stop the engine
No naked lights/No Smoking
Mark roads and warn other road users
Keep public away from danger area
Keep upwind

Spillage Stop leaks, if without risk
Contain or absorb leaking liquid with sand or earth or other suitable material
Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and work pits. Vapour may create explosive atmosphere
If substance has entered a watercourse or sewer or been spilt on soil or vegetation, advise police

Fire Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire
Extinguish with water spray, foam or dry chemical
Do not use water jet

First aid If substance has got into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water
Continue treatment until medical assistance is provided
Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash affected skin with soap and water
Seek medical treatment when anyone has symptoms apparently due to inhalation or contact with skin or eyes

Additional information -

Applies only during road transport

English

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