



Product Health and Safety Data Sheet

Ward Topdek Insulated Membrane Roofdeck System

SPECIFICATION

Panels comprising PVC membrane outer sheet and coated steel liner sheet auto-adhesively bonded to a rigid urethane core. The products are used for roof cladding on industrial and commercial buildings. Refer to Ward installation instructions for use. To be used in accordance with approved practices and building regulations. If any other use is to be considered, please contact Ward Technical Services.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Consideration of the composition of this product indicates that in normal use it does not present a health hazard. The reaction of the insulation core has no known toxic effects.

FIRE HAZARDS

It is prudent to take precautions against ignition, fire and smoke hazard. In fire situations beware of low visibility due to soot, and avoid smoke inhalation. Smoke contains carbon monoxide and other gases, which may be injurious to health if inhaled. If smoke or fumes are inhaled, seek fresh air and medical assistance immediately.

Panels that have been subjected to very high temperatures may lose their normal strength.

STORAGE, HANDLING & USE

The panels insulated core is a combustible product when exposed to a direct flame of sufficient intensity and therefore should be handled accordingly. Precautions must be taken to minimise the hazards of storage, handling and use. Good practices suggests the following precautions: -

STORAGE

1. Store in a location free from ignition hazard, such as open flames, cutting and welding torches, high surface temperatures, electric heaters and other forms of direct radiant heat.
2. Do not stack more than 2.5 metres in height. Ensure stability of stack and provide adequate aisle space for access between stacks.
3. Store packs off the ground and on a slope so that should rain water penetrate the wrapping, water will drain away.
4. Support the packs evenly with bearers spaced at 2m. Bearers should always be placed one directly above another.

Installation

1. During the fixing operation or whilst handling, laceration of the skin is possible on the edge of the sheet.
2. Product is supplied in heavy bundles and injury may result from incorrect lifting or handling.
3. Cutting the product may cause flying swarf, which could injure skin, particularly eyes. Cutting can also produce dust, which can cause irritation if inhaled.
4. If hot working using flame or other ignition hazard must be done near exposed urethane core, the product should be protected with a heat resistant material.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Protective clothing, particularly gloves, should be worn to avoid skin laceration.
2. Eye protection should be used when cutting.
3. Handling sheets and bundles should be in accordance with HSE recommendations.
4. Do not use flame cutting equipment, blow lamps, or any high temperature equipment or process near the panels.
5. If subject to abnormally high temperatures ensure adequate ventilation.
6. In a fire, breathing apparatus should be worn.

COSHH

Employers must ensure that there are measures in place that will control or limit the exposure of their employees to any substance hazardous to health. Occupational Exposure Standards (O.E.S.) for nuisance dusts, e.g. urethane foam, are detailed in Health and Safety Executive Guidance Note EH40 (current issue). Further information on dust hazards may be obtained from EH44/84 'Dust in the Workplace' – general principles of protection.

DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONS

Waste foam should be disposed of regularly in a designated location in accordance with the requirements of Local Authorities and the Environmental Protection Act 1991. It is important that the accumulation of waste foam is avoided to prevent wind dispersal. Packaging material is combustible. Store away from sources of ignition prior to disposal.

Ensure polythene wrapping/packaging is kept away from children. Observe usual precautions with polythene bags.

DATA REFERENCES

1. Consumer Protection Act 1987.
2. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
3. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 1988.
4. Environmental Protection Act 1991.

<p>If you require further information or advice on the use of this product, please consult a member of our Technical Department.</p>
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Subject: - Topdek – Maintenance and Repair

Cleaning Maintenance

The Roof Covering should be inspected regularly and cleaned as required to ensure rainwater drainage is not impeded. The frequency of these inspections depends upon the roof slope, building location and degree of pollution.

As a Guide

For roof slopes up to 3°, the building should be inspected at least twice a year.
For roof slopes above 3°, the building should be inspected at least once a year.

Repair Work

The roof covering should be inspected at least once every two years in order to discover any defects in good time.

The repair work includes all repairs.

- Inspect the edge joints, expansion joints, joints to rainwater drainpipes, joints to dome rooflights, roof ducts and chimneys etc. Immediately repair any sections that have worked open.
- Inspect the membrane layer for impermeability to water and immediately reseal any seams that have worked open.

The area of the membrane around the location of any repairs should be cleaned prior to carrying out the repair work.

Clean with a cloth and clean water. If heavily soiled, use soap based roof cleaners.

Use a suitable cleaner for any dirt that is difficult to remove. The piece of membrane used for repair must overlap the size of the section being repaired by a minimum of 40mm.

Join the overlap by means of a Heat Welded / Solvent Welded joint. Inspect the seam using a test pin and possibly finish the seams with THF / PVC paste immediately afterwards. Before carrying out the repair, check whether water has entered the roof finish at the location of the defect.

If water has entered, depending upon the moisture content of the underlay, appropriate measures will have to be taken before the roofing system is repaired.