

## Material Safety Data Sheet: PVC COMPOUNDS PELLET AND POWDER

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

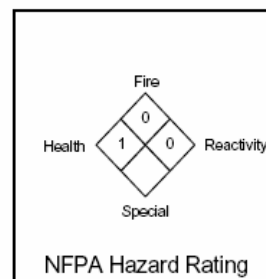
**Product name** PVC Compounds

**Effective Date** May 16, 2008

**Synonyms** Polyvinyl Chloride compound, chloroethylene homopolymer compound

**Chemical Formula**  $(C_2H_3Cl)_n$  plus functional additives

**CAS Name & No.** Not applicable (mixture)



### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS No.	WT%
Polyvinyl Chloride Resin	9002-86-2	>30%
Organotin or Calcium-zinc	Mixture	<5%
Proprietary Additives	Mixture	<70%

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### PRECAUTIONARY INFORMATION

**Caution:** If proper procedures for processing PVC compounds are not followed, processing fumes and vapors can be liberated at elevated temperatures. The presence of these fumes or vapors may result in exposure. Additionally, the composition of these fumes or vapors may vary widely according to the individual processing procedures and materials used. Processors must determine for themselves the appropriate equipment and procedures for their use.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**Primary Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation of process emissions during periods of elevated temperature.

**Eye:** Vapors or fumes emitted during processes involving elevated temperatures may cause eye irritation. Dust resulting from the handling of powder may be irritating to the eyes.

**Skin Contact:** Vapors or fumes emitted during processes involving elevated temperatures may cause skin irritation. Dust resulting from the handling of powder may be irritating to the skin.

**Skin Absorption:** This material is initially a dry solid pellet or powder; no absorption is likely to occur in its initial form. Vapors or fumes emitted during processes involving elevated temperatures may absorb through the skin at low levels.

**Ingestion:** Slightly toxic by ingestion. Powder form may become airborne during handling, resulting in the potential for incidental ingestion. Vapors or fumes emitted during processes involving elevated temperature may be ingested at low levels. Adequate ventilation should be provided.

**Inhalation:** Powder form may become airborne during handling, resulting in potential inhalation exposure. Vapors or fumes emitted during processes involving elevated temperatures may be inhaled if not adequately ventilated.

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (continued)

#### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

##### Acute Effects:

Dust associated with the handling of PVC powder as well as fumes or vapors liberated from both PVC powder and pellets at high temperatures may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract if not adequately ventilated.

##### Chronic Effects:

Chronic exposure to fumes and vapors from heated or thermally decomposed plastics may cause an asthma-like syndrome due to the inhalation of process vapors or fumes. The onset of irritation may be delayed for several hours. Fumes or vapors may accumulate within the facility during normal operating procedures that involve elevated temperatures. Exposure to these elevated concentrations, if not adequately ventilated, may have significant health effects.

##### Carcinogenic:

IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity of a polyvinyl chloride resin in both animals and humans. The overall evaluation of polyvinyl chloride is Group 3, meaning that it is not classifiable as a carcinogen (IARC Vol. 19, 1979). Polyvinyl chloride is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, NIOSH, NTP, IARC or EPA.

Some pigments used to color PVC compounds may contain metals, which in some of their chemical forms are suspected or confirmed carcinogens. These metals are bound in the crystalline structure of the pigment, and to the best of the supplier's knowledge, do not present a significant health risk. Additionally, the low levels of pigments used in PVC pellet compounds are also bound in the polymer matrix and to the best of our knowledge do not present a significant health risk.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

No adverse effects anticipated under normal conditions if adequately ventilated. However, if exposure occurs, remove victim to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

#### Skin Contact

No adverse effects anticipated under normal conditions. However, if vapor or fume exposure occurs, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

#### Eye Contact

In the event of eye irritation, flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flash Ignition Temperature</b>	>600°F
<b>Flammable Limits (% By Vol.)</b>	
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	Not Applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	Not Applicable

### **Fire Fighting Procedures/Fire Extinguishing Media**

Carbon dioxide or water.

### **Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards**

Dense smoke may be emitted when burned. Rigid PVC Compounds will not normally continue to burn after ignition without an external fire source. Do not allow fire fighting runoff water to enter streams, rivers or lakes. The water may collect HCl and other combustion products. See Section 10 for additional information.

### **Fire-Fighting Equipment**

Wear full bunker gear including a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus in any closed space.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### **Protect People:**

Remove unnecessary personnel from the release area. Wear appropriate personal protection equipment during clean-up.

### **Protect the Environment:**

Contain material to prevent contamination of the soil, surface water or ground water.

### **Clean Up:**

Sweep or vacuum material and place in a disposal container. See Section 11.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### **Handling**

Use the proper personal protective equipment during handling. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Use good housekeeping practices.

### **Storage**

Store in a cool, dry, protected area away from heat, sparks, and flame.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Engineering Controls

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Adequate ventilation should be provided as conditions warrant. Local exhaust ventilation should comply with OSHA regulations and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Industrial Ventilation - A Manual of Recommended Practice.

### Respiratory Protection

For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed. However, in cases of dust formation, NIOSH-approved respiratory protection meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134 may be needed. If the material is overheated and starts smoldering, wear a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus for respiratory protection.

### Eye Protection

Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles, which could cause mechanical injury to the eye, wear chemical goggles.

### Skin Protection

Normally clean clothing should be sufficient. However, skin protection meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.132 may be needed. Wash skin if contacted by PVC powder or pellets. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

### Exposure Guidelines

No exposure limits have been established for this material. It is recommended that exposure be kept below the limits for Particulates not otherwise classified.

Additional hazardous constituents may be released during processes involving elevated temperatures. These constituents are dependent on processing conditions and should be verified by processor.

Under normal processing conditions, no occupational exposures to vinyl chloride monomer exceeding the established exposure limits for this material are anticipated. The OSHA-PEL for vinyl chloride is 1 ppm over an 8-hr TWA. The OSHA-STEL for vinyl chloride is 5 ppm for any 15minute period.

Local and state regulations regarding the handling and storage of chemicals may vary widely. The user should acquire knowledge of these and other appropriate federal and state laws and regulations as well as consult with the proper authority for guidance in developing adequate handling procedures and constructing appropriate storage facilities.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Pellets or Powder
Odor	Odorless to Mild
Boiling Point, Melting Point, Freezing Point	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (Water = 1.0)	1.25 - 1.55
Vapor Pressure (mm of Mercury)	< 0.1
pH	Not Applicable – Solid

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable

### Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Overheating may cause thermal degradation of PVC compound. Fumes and vapors (including CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, and HCl) may be generated during this thermal degradation. Emissions are also possible during normal operating conditions, and may accumulate within an inadequately ventilated facility.

### Incompatible Materials

Polyvinyl chloride compounds should not come into contact with acetal or acetal copolymers in elevated temperature processing equipment. The two materials are not compatible and **will react in a violent decomposition** when mixed under conditions of heat and pressure.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The following information on polyvinyl chloride is extracted from both the HSDB and NTP databases.

#### Animal Toxicity

Oral:	Rat, TD <sub>10</sub>	210 gm/kg
Inhalation:	Mouse, LC <sub>50</sub>	140 mg/M <sup>3</sup> /10M

TD<sub>10</sub> = Lowest toxic dose in a given species by a given route of exposure.

LC<sub>50</sub> = Concentration that is lethal to 50% of a given species by a given route of exposure.

Rodents exposed to PVC by dietary or inhalation routes for 6 to 24 months have shown no significant toxicological effects.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Environmental Fate:

**Aquatic:** No data available

**Biodegradation:** Not subject to biodegradation

**Ecotoxicity:** Based on the high molecular weight of this polymeric material, transport of this compound across biological membranes is unlikely. Accordingly, the probability of environmental toxicity or bioaccumulation in organisms is remote. Due caution should be exercised to prevent the accidental release of this material to the environment.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Management Information:** Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with local, state and federal laws and regulations (contact local or state environmental agency for specific rules). Waste characterization and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator.

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Polyvinyl Chloride
<b>DOT - Hazard Class</b>	None
<b>DOT - Shipping ID No.</b>	None
<b>DOT - Labeling</b>	None

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information is not meant to be all-inclusive. It is the user's responsibility to ensure compliance with federal, state or provincial and local laws.

#### SARA Title III

#### Section 302 and 304 of the Act; Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355)

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>TPQ (lbs)</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: TPQ - Threshold Planning Quantity                      RQ - Reportable Quantity

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**IMPORTANT:** The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage, handling and disposal of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations

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