

RIGID PVC COMPOUND

SECTION I – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Name:

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Name: Rigid PVC Pellets

CAS No.: 9002-86-2 Base Polymer

UN No.: none

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Rigid PVC Compounds may contain one or more of the following ingredients that by themselves may be considered "hazardous".

- Organometallic Stabilizers
- Acrylic Polymers
- Styrenic Polymers
- Titanium Dioxide
- Inorganic Fillers
- Pigments

Note that the word "hazardous" is as required and defined in the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (28 CFR 1910.1280) and does not necessarily imply that the materials are hazardous at the levels and/or in the physical forms used.

The exact components of Pave Tech's rigid PVC formulations are "Trade Secret", as defined in section (1) of the above referenced standard. If more detailed information is required, please contact Pave Tech.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA

Insoluble

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.30-1.05

MELTING POINT: >300 °F

Roughly cylindrical pellets or beads with no appreciable odor.

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Rigid PVC compounds are self-extinguishing and will not support combustion. When exposed to sufficient heat from other burning materials, the compounds may thermally decompose.

If PVC compounds are present in a fire fighting situation, use of a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face mask is required.

Fire fighting procedures may include the use of water spray, fog or foam, dry chemicals or carbon dioxide. However, the presence of other materials and/or equipment in the area should be considered in selection an appropriate fire fighting medium.

SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

In pelletized form, rigid PVC compounds present no known acute or chronic health hazards.

Routes of entry via skin, inhalation or ingestion are improbable. If ingestion should occur consult a physician.

If thermal deregulation of the PVC should occur, exposure to the resulting hydrogen chloride fume should be minimized. Direct exposure to sufficient quantities of hydrogen chloride may cause breathing difficulties. Move the individual to fresh air and provide appropriate first aid. Exposure to large quantities of hydrogen chloride may result in acute and/or chronic health problems. Treatment by a physician is recommended.

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In smaller quantities, hydrogen chloride is primarily an irritant to the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Washing the skin with soap and water and flushing the eyes with clean, cool water is usually sufficient. If the irritation persists, see a physician.

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

Under normal conditions, rigid PVC compounds are quite stable and inert. When materials based on PVC resin are exposed to heat for a period of time, they may thermally decompose. The onset of decomposition is accelerated by higher temperatures (e.g., above 400°F). Such thermal decomposition will produce primary hydrogen chloride gas, plus smaller quantities of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide or smoke.

Hydrogen Chloride is an extremely hygroscopic acid gas. That means that it will dissolve instantly in any available water, including perspiration, tears or saliva, to form Hydrochloric acid. Exposure to small amount of hydrogen chloride will cause irritation of the skin, eyes and the membranes in the mouth and nose. Exposure to large quantities of hydrogen chloride can cause disruption of breathing due to the displacement of oxygen and to the body's instinctive suppression of the inhalation reflex.

If thermal degradation should occur, use of a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face mask is required for any employee exposed to the hydrogen chloride fumes. Generation of hydrogen chloride will be minimized by isolating any material that has begun to degrade and then cooling it by any particular means including water spray.

Mechanical ventilation should be used to clear enclosed spaces and fumes.

SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

RELEASE OR SPILL:

Because of the physical form of the pelletized PVC compound, spilled material should be vacuumed up immediately to avoid slips or falls.

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Rigid PVC pellets would not normally be considered "Hazardous Waste" and therefore could be disposed of via landfill. The user is responsible for complying with federal, state and local disposal regulations.

If the material is supplied in boxes or bags, the material should be stored in a sprinklered area, since the containers themselves may be combustible.

In addition, safe stacking should be observed. Stacking boxes or palletized bags more than two layers high is not recommended.

SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PROTECTION

As supplied, palletized rigid PVC does not require the use of special protective equipment. However, normal industrial hygiene practices suggest that gloves and/or safety glasses be used in the workplace, especially if there is a possibility of exposure to the hot PVC polymer.

DISCLAIMER:

The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. Pave Tech makes no warranties express or implied and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data. Pave Tech further assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendees, users, or third parties caused by this material. Such vendees or users assume all risks associated with the use of this material.