Flannery, Inc.

SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

1. Identification

Product:	Vinyl Trims, Square Flex Arch, Vinyl Fast Mask, Vinyl Weep Screed
Common Name:	Rigid Vinyl Compound
Recommended use:	Drywall and Plaster trims, corners and accessories
Manufacturer / Supplier:	Flannery, Incorporated 300 Parkside Drive San Fernando, CA 91340 818-837-7585; Fax 818-837-1155 www.flannerytrim.com
Emergency phone number:	818-837-7585

2. Hazard identification

Hazard Classification	In pelletized form rigid PVC compounds present no known acute or chronic health hazards. Potential Health Effects- Routes of entry via skin, inhalation, or ingestion are improbable. If ingestion should occur, consult a physician. If thermal degradation of the PVC should occur, exposure to the resulting hydrogen chloride fumes should be minimized (see Section IV above). 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. 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
Hazard Label:	None required
Hazard statement:	None required

3. Composition/information on ingredients

The exact compositions of the rigid PVC formulations are "Trade Secrets", as defined in section (1) of the above standard. If more detailed information is required, please contact Flannery.

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 Communication Standard (20 CFR 1910, 1200) and does not necessarily imply that the materials are hazardous of the levels and/or in the physical forms used.

4. First aid measures

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

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

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing Media-

Firefighting 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 selecting an appropriate firefighting medium.

IMPORTANT: The information herein is believed to be accurate. It is offered for your consideration, investigation, and verification. The user assumes all risk of use, storage, and handling regulations. Flannery makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the accuracy of completeness of the above information or the merchantability and fitness of the product.

Fire Explosion Properties-

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

6. Accidental release measures

Material is a solid. Accidental release is improbable.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)-

See Engineering Controls in Section 8

7. Handling and storage

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

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

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering Controls-

As supplied, pelletized 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.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance-	Roughly Cylindrical Pellets or Beads	Physical Form-	Solid
Vapor Pressure-	N/A	Evaporation Rate-	N/A
Vapor Density-	N/A	Density-	
Boiling Temperature-	N/A	Specific Gravity-	1.30-1.50
Melting Temperature-	300º F	% Volatiles	Nil
Odor-	No appreciable odor	Soluble in Water-	N/A

10. Stability and reactivity

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 400º F). Such thermal decomposition will produce primarily hydrogen chloride gas plus smaller quantities of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and smoke.

Hydrogen Chloride is an extremely hygroscopic acid gas. That means it will dissolve instantly in any available water, including perspiration, tears, or saliva to form hydrochloric acid. Exposure to small amounts 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 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 employees exposed to the hydrogen chloride will be minimized by isolating any material that has begun to degrade and then cooling it by any practical means, including water spray.

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

11. Toxicological information

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

12. Ecological information

Spill or Leak Procedures- Because of the physical form of the pelletized PVC compound spilled material should be swept or vacuumed up immediately to avoid slips and falls.

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

Recycling- No information available.

13. Disposal information

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

Recycling- No information available.

14. Transport information

Safe stacking practices should be observed. Stacking boxes or pelletized bags more than two layers high is not recommended.

UN number: N/A

15. Regulatory information

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

16. Other information

IMPORTANT NOTE: Incompatible Materials

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