

Material Safety Data Sheet

I. Material Description

Company- Flannery, Incorporated 300 Parkside Drive San Fernando, CA 91340 (818) 837-7585; Fax (818) 837-1155 www.flannerytrim.com	Issue Date- November 2007
	Revision Date-
Product Name- Vinyl Trims, Square Flex Arch, Bullnose Flex Arch, Vinyl Fast Mask, Vinyl Weep Screenshot	
Common Name- Rigid Vinyl Compound	
Trade Name- PVC Rigid Compound Pellets (Chemical Family: Rigid Poly Vinyl Chloride Compound)	
Manufacturer's Code Identification- N/A (CAS #9002-86-2, for base polymer)	
HMIS Rating-	
Health- 0 Reactivity- 1	Flammability- 0 Personal Protection- A

II. 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.

III. Physical Data

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

IV. 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 400° 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.

V. Fire and Explosion Data

Fire Information-

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 (see Section IV).

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

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.

VI. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media-

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 selecting an appropriate fire fighting medium.

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VII. Exposure Controls, Personal Protective Equipment

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.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)-

See Engineering Controls above.

VIII. Emergency Medical Procedures

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

IX. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview-

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.

X. Environmental Impact

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.

Ecological Information-

No information available.

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.

XI. Handling and Storage

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.

XII. Transportation Information

Transport-

No Information available.

XIII. Toxicological Information (Acute Effects)

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

XIV. Additional 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.

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