MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

WALPLAX® WHITE PVC
ISSUED: January 2011
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SECTION I

Telephone No.: 440-786-7711
Medical Emergency No.:
Poison Center 216-379-8562
Transportation Emergency No:
440-786-7711 9am-5pm EST

Chemical Family: Alloy
Chemical Nam/Synonyms: Poly(vinyl chloride), PVC, vinyl
Trademark: WalPlax® Vinyl
Formula: Vinyl Resins* plus functional additives *$(CH_2CHCL)_n$
C.A.S. Registry No; Not Applicable (Mixture)
TSCA Inventory Status: All ingredients comply with the USEPA's TSCA regulations
Canadian Domestic Substances List Status: All ingredients have been nominated or are eligible for inclusion
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) Classification: D2B
Product Use: Various Applications

SECTION II – Hazardous Ingredients

Hazard Summary Statement: CAUTION! Processing fumes may cause irritation of eyes and respiratory tract. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing process emissions. Read entire Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

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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.

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3. HAZARDS IDENTFICATION CONTINUED

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.

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 maybe 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, NIP, 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.

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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 1 5 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion
If ingestion occurs, vomiting can be induced after diluting with water or milk. Call a physician for additional medical advice.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and Storage
Store in protected area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLES/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.

Respiratory Protection
For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed. However, in cases of dust formation, respiratory protection meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134 may be needed. If the material is over heated 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 maybe needed. Wash skin if contacted by PVC powder or pellets. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION CONTINUED

Exposure Guidelines

None established for PVC Compounds. The OSHA 8-hour time-weighted average PEL is 0.1 mg/m^3 for organotin and 50 ppm for carbon monoxide. The OSHA Ceiling Limit for HCl is 5.0 ppm. Additional hazardous constituents may be released during processes involving elevated temperatures. These constituents are dependent on processing conditions and should be verified by processor.

It is recommended that exposure to the powder form be kept below the limits set for nuisance dust:

PEL = Total 15 mg/m^3; Respirable 5 mg/m^3 TWA
TLV = Total 10 mg/m^3; Respirable 3 mg/m^3 TWA

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

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable xx__ Unstable ____

Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Overheating may cause thermal degradation of PVC compound. Fumes and vapors (including CO, CO_2, 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. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Management Information: All disposal practices must be in compliance with local, state and federal laws and regulations (contact local or state environmental agencies for specific rules).

12. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name	Polyvinyl Chloride
DOT - Hazard Class	None
DOT - Shipping ID No.	None
DOT - Labeling	None

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13. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1017 -------: This compound may contain trace levels, <0.0005% of VCM. Under normal working conditions with adequate ventilation, OSHA's 8-hour TWA PEL, (1 ppm) nor the 8-hour TWA action level (0.5 ppm) nor the Ceiling limit (5.0 ppm) should be exceeded. The workplace should be monitored and if the level exceeds any of the PELs or action levels, refer to 29 CFR 1910.1017.

14. 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. **WALTON PLASTICS MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION AND DATA HEREIN.** Walton Plastics will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading. This information relates to the material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials nor in any process.