Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
Material Safety Data Sheet
*** Round Weep Holes & PTA Tubes ***

Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
30 Rasons Court
Hauppauge, NY 11788
December 2005

Section I Product Identification

Trade Name: #341 Round Weep Holes & PTA Tubes
Synonyms: Pellets Rigid Vinyl Compound
Chemical Family: Rigid Poly Vinyl Chloride
CAS Number: Compound 9002-86-2 (for the base polymer)
HMIS Rating: Health-O Flammability-O Reactivity-I Personal Protection-A

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 Titanium Dioxide
Acrylic Polymers/Styrenic
Polymers Inorganic Fillers
Pigments

Note that use of 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.

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

Section III physical Data

Boiling Point:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A
Solubility in Water:	N/A
Appearance and Odor:	Roughly cylindrical pellets or beads with no appreciable odor.

Specific Gravity:	1.30-1.50
Melting Point:	300°F
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
% Volatiles:	Nil

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. See Section V below.

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 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.

IMPORTANT: The information contained 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 Prime PYC makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the accuracy or completeness of the above information or the merchantability and fitness of tile product.

Section V 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 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 NJOSH 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.

Section VI 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 degradation of the PVC should occur, exposure to the resulting hydrogen chloride fumes should be minimized (see Section V 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.

Section VII Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

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

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 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.

Section VIII Control Measures

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.

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.