



1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company

The Greenstreak Group, Inc.
3400 Treecourt Industrial Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63122

24 Hour Emergency Response Information

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Product: Greenstreak Flexible PVC Resin
Greenstreak PEC MAT Resin

Molecular Formula: C₂H₃Cl
Chemical Family: Not applicable (mixture)
Synonyms: chloroethylene homopolymer compound

2. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Content (WT.%)</u>	
Polyvinyl Chloride Polymer	45-80%	
Inert Fillers	0-40%	CACO ₃ , talc, carbon black, TiO ₂ , clay
Heat Stabilizers	3-10%	Organometallic compounds of barium and/or calcium- zinc
Plasticizer	0-60%	High molecular weight esters
Colorant	0-5%	Organic and inorganic colorants

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

If proper procedures for processing PVC compounds are not followed, processing vapors can be liberated at elevated temperatures. The presence of these vapors may result in exposure. Additionally, the composition of these 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 processing emissions during periods of elevated temperature.

Eye:

Vapors emitted during processing involving elevated temperatures may cause eye irritation. Dust resulting from the handling of powder may be irritating to the eyes.

Skin Contact:

Vapors emitted during processing 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 peller or waterstop coil; no absorption is likely to occur in its initial form. Vapors emitted during processing involving elevated temperatures may absorb through the skin at low levels.

Ingestion:



Slightly toxic by ingestion. Dust may become airborne during handling, resulting in the potential for incidental ingestion. Vapors emitted during processing involving elevated temperature may be ingested at low levels. Adequate ventilation should be provided.

Inhalation:

Dust may become airborne during handling, resulting in potential inhalation exposure. Vapors emitted during processing 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 vapors liberated from PVC compound at high temperatures may be irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract if not adequately ventilated.

Chronic Effects:

Chronic exposure to vapors from heated or thermally decomposed plastics may cause an asthma-like syndrome due to the inhalation of processing vapors or fumes. The onset of irritation may be delayed for several hours. 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 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, NTP, IARC or EPA.

Some additives used to make PVC compound may contain metals, which in some chemical forms are suspected or confirmed carcinogens. These metals, if present, are bound in the crystalline structure of the additive, and to the supplier's best knowledge, do not present a significant health risk.

Additionally, the low levels of additives used in PVC compounds are also bound in the polymer matrix and to the best of the supplier's knowledge, do not present a significant health risk.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If inhaled:

Remove to fresh air. Obtain medical attention immediately if irritation persists.

If on skin:

Flush with water to remove material from skin. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

If in eyes:

Flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

If swallowed:

No effect expected. If large amounts are ingested, seek medical attention. Only induce vomiting at the instructions of a physician.

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 Extinguishable Media:
Carbon dioxide or water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
PVC evolves hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, and other gases when burned. Exposure to combustion products may be fatal and should be avoided. 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.

Fire- Fighting Equipment:
Wear full bunker gear including a positive pressure self- contained breathing apparatus in any closed space.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protect People:
Remove unnecessary personnel from the release area.

Environmental Precautions:
Contain material to prevent contamination of the soil, surface water or ground water.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling
Use the proper personal protective equipment during handling. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Use good housekeeping practices.

Storage
Store in a cool, dry, protected area from heat, sparks, and flame.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

All personal protective equipment should be selected in accordance with the hazard assessment required by 29 CFR 1910.132 (d).

Ventilation:
May be necessary to provide general and/or local ventilation to help maintain airborne concentrations below exposure guidelines. Local exhaust ventilation should comply with OSHA regulations and the American Conference of Industrial Hygienists, Industrial Ventilation – A Manual of Recommended Practice.

Respiratory protection:
For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed. However, if dust is produced during handling a NIOSH- approved air purifying filter respirator that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134 should be



Polymerization:

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Overheating may cause thermal degradation of PVC compound. Fumes and vapors (including CO, CO₂, and HCL) may be generated during this thermal degradation. Emissions are also possible during conditions, and may accumulate within an inadequately ventilated facility.

Incompatible Materials:

Do not allow this product to come in contact with acetal or acetal copolymers within the extruder or molding machine. At processing conditions, the two materials are mutually destructive and involve rapid degradation of the products. Equipment should be purged with acrylic, ABS, polystyrene, or other purge compound to avoid even trace amounts of this product and acetals from coming in contact with each other.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The following information on polyvinyl chloride is extracted from both the HSDB and NTP database.

Animal Toxicity

Orals:	Rat, Tdlo	210gm/kg
Inhalation:	Mouse, LC50	140mg/M ³ /10M

TDlo= Lowest toxic dose in a given species by a given route of exposure.

LC50= Concentration that is lethal to 50% of a given species by a given route of exposure.

Rodents exposed to PVC by dietary or inhalation routes for 6 to 24 months have shown no significant toxicological effects.

While PVC is generally considered an inert polymer, exposure to PVC dust has been reported to cause lung changes in animals and humans, including decreased respiratory capacity and inflammation. However, exposure approaching the nuisance dust exposure limits are not anticipated to pose a significant health risk.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate:

Aquatic:	No data available
Biodegradation:	No subject to biodegradation

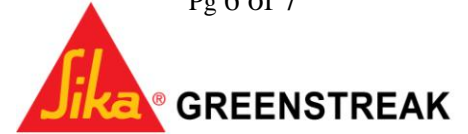
Ecotoxicity:

Based on the high molecular weight of this polymeric material, transport for this compound across biological membranes is unlikely. Accordingly, the probability of environmental toxicity or bioaccumulation in organisms is remote. Due caution should be exercised to prevent the accidental release of this material to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Management Information:

Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with local, state and federal laws and regulations (contact local or state environmental agency for specific rules). Waste characterization and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator.



14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name	Polyvinyl Chloride
DOT Hazard Class	Non- hazardous
DOT Shipping I.D. NO.	None
PG	None
Labeling	None
RQ	N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information is not meant to be all- inclusive. It is the user's responsibility to ensure compliance with federal, state or provincial and local laws.

SARA Title III

Section 302 and 304 of the Act; Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355)

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>TPO (lbs)</u>	<u>RQ(lbs)</u>
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: TPQ- Threshold Planning Quantity RQ- Reportable Quantity

Section 311 Hazard Categorization (40 CFR 370)

<u>Acute</u>	<u>Chronic</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Pressure</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
Not listed				

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65)

This product contains the following EPCRA Section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>WT. %</u>
Not listed		

CERCLA

Section 102 (a) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>WT. %</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

RCRA

This product, as supplied, is not a hazardous waste according to the USEPA's Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. Any physical or chemical modification of this product may change the TCLP test results.

TSCA

All components are listed on the TSCA inventory or are exempt.

Proposition 65

This product contains substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive roxicity.



Canadian Regulations

This product has been classified according the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations, Section 33 and the MSDS contains all information required by this regulation.

WHMIS Classification- Not a Controlled Product.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1017

This compound may contain trace levels (<.001%) of VCM. Under normal working conditions with adequate ventilation, neither the OSHA-PEL of 1ppm (8-hr TWA), nor the OSHA-STEL (5.0ppm) 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.

16. 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 and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. **GEORGIA GULF CHEMICALS AND VINYL, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION AND DATA HEREIN.** Georgia Gulf Chemicals and Vinyls, LLC 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.