## Material Safety Data Sheet: PVC Suspension Resin

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>PVC Suspension Resin 1050 thru 2110F, 5225 thru 5565, Pond Resin and Sifter Overflow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective Date</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Polyvinyl Chloride resin, PVC resin, chloroethylene polymer, chloroethylene homopolymer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Formula</td>
<td>((C_2H_3Cl)_n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS Name &amp; No.</td>
<td>Chloroethylene polymer, [9002-86-2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer's name and address</td>
<td>Georgia Gulf Chemicals and Vinyls, LLC P.O. Box 629 Plaquemine, LA 70765-0629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone number</td>
<td>For transportation emergencies: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 For all other emergencies: (225) 685-2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSDS Contact</td>
<td>Corporate Health &amp; Safety Department P.O. Box 629 Plaquemine, LA 70765-0629 Phone Number (225) 685-2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>WT%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinyl Chloride Resin</td>
<td>9002-86-2</td>
<td>99.5 - 99.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary Additives</td>
<td>xx-xx-x</td>
<td>0.1-0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

PRECAUTIONARY INFORMATION

Caution: Eye irritation is possible if solid material enters the eye. HCl can be liberated at elevated temperatures.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation of process emissions during periods of elevated temperature.

Eye: Solid or dust may cause irritation or scratch the surface of the eye.

Skin Contact: Not considered hazardous by this route.

Skin Absorption: This material is a dry solid powder; no absorption is likely to occur.

Ingestion: No effect expected. If large amount is ingested get medical attention.

Inhalation: Inhalation of process emissions can cause throat and lung irritation. Exposure to low levels of PVC dust is not expected to present a hazard.

CHRONIC EFFECTS/CARCINOGENIC:

Chronic exposure to fumes and vapors from thermally decomposed plastics may cause an asthma-like syndrome due to the inhalation of HCl vapors or fumes. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity of PVC in both animals and humans. The overall evaluation of this chemical is Group 3, meaning that it is not classifiable as a carcinogen (IARC Vol. 19, 1979) PVC is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, NIOSH, NTP or EPA.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

No adverse effects anticipated by breathing small amounts during proper industrial handling. If high dust exposure occurs remove victim to fresh air.

Skin Contact

Wash off in flowing water or shower.

Eye Contact

Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub the eyes. Obtain medical attention if eye irritation occurs.
4. FIRST AID MEASURES (Continued)

Ingestion
This material is practically inert. If, however, ingestion does occur vomiting can be induced after diluting with water or milk. Call a physician for additional medical advice.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Ignition Temperature
>730°F

Flammable Limits (% By Vol.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Autoignition Temperature
Not Applicable

Fire Fighting Procedures/Fire Extinguishing Media
Carbon dioxide or water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
Dense smoke emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen. PVC will not 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 will collect HCl from the by-products of combustion.

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
Signs/symptoms of overexposure: Health hazard of polyvinyl chloride may result in asthma syndrome. Check OSHA 29 CFR 1910. 1017. Material contains vinyl chloride, which is a cancer suspect agent. When opening truck or railcar for unloading, ventilate before entering.

Protect the Environment
Sweep or vacuum material and dispose of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. Temperatures above 300°F will decompose raw resin and liberate HCl.

Clean Up
See MSDS Section 15 for Regulatory Information.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Store in dry protected area.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls
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 used. Full-face self-contained breathing apparatus may be needed when dealing with vapors from combustion of product. Respirators must be selected based on the airborne levels found in the workplace and must not exceed the working limits of the respirator.

Eye Protection
Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles that could cause mechanical injury to the eye, wear chemical goggles.

Skin Protection
No precautions other than clean clothing should be needed.

Exposure Guidelines
No exposure limits have been established for this material. It is recommended that exposure be kept below the limits for Nuisance Dust (PNOC):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>OSHA-PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH-TLV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PVC Suspension Resin</td>
<td>15 mg/M³ 8 hr-TWA (total dust)</td>
<td>10 mg/M³ 8 hr-TWA (inhalable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 mg/M³ 8 hr-TWA (respirable)</td>
<td>3 mg/m³ 8-hr TWA (respirable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance                  White powder
Odor                       Odorless
Boiling Point, Melting Point, Freezing Point Not Applicable
Specific Gravity           1.39 (Water = 1.0)
Vapor Pressure             <0.1 mmHg
pH                         Not Applicable – Solid
10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability
Stable under normal conditions

Polymerization
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products
Temperatures of 300°F (150°C) over an extended period of time may cause thermal degradation of PVC resin. The formation of hydrogen chloride, HCl, may be generated during this thermal degradation. HCl vapors may cause irritation of the eyes, mucous membrane and respiratory tract.

Incompatible Materials
Polyvinyl chloride materials 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 or pressure. Strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Toxicity Measure</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>TD_&lt;sub&gt;LO&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>210g/kg/30W-C</td>
<td>Equivocal tumorigenic agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>LC_&lt;sub&gt;50&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>140 mg/M&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;/10M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>TD_&lt;sub&gt;LO&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>75 mg/kg</td>
<td>Equivocal tumorigenic agent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TD_<sub>LO</sub> = Lowest toxic dose in a given species by a given route of exposure.
LC_<sub>50</sub> = 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, exposures 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: Not subject to biodegradation

Ecotoxicity: Based on the high molecular weight of this polymeric material, transport of 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. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>Polyvinyl Chloride</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT - Hazard Class</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT - Shipping ID No.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT - Labeling</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1017: This resin may contain trace levels, <0.001% of VCM. Under normal working conditions with adequate ventilation, neither the OSHA's 8-hour TWA, PEL of 1.0 ppm, the 0.5 ppm action level or C/STEL of 5.0 ppm should be exceeded. The workplace should be monitored, and if the level exceeds the PELs or action levels, or C/STEL refer to 29 CFR 1910.1017. In addition, containers of PVC Resin should be legibly labeled with the following warning: Polyvinyl Chloride contains Vinyl Chloride. Vinyl Chloride is a Cancer Suspect-Agent.

EPA 40 CFR 372: Unless a cover letter is attached to this MSDS explicitly stating otherwise, this product contains no SARA 313 listed compounds at or above the de minimis quantities.

TSCA Polyvinyl Chloride is listed on the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA Not Applicable
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (Continued)

RCRA
Not Applicable

California Proposition 65
This resin may contain trace levels, <0.001% of VCM. VCM is a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Canadian Regulations
This product has been classified according to 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

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

MSDS Status: Revision Date 04/04/05 Supersedes 10/01/01