

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: ROYALBLUE
Product Name: ROYAL BLUE MATTE
Revision Date: Apr 24, 2018 **Date Printed:** Aug 23, 2018
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name:
Address:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Notice

All warnings regarding chemicals in a dust format do not apply to any of our plastisol product line. It is mandatory to disclose all hazardous materials per the GHS guidelines, but there is no dust exposure possible in this product line formulations.

Classification

Not classified

Pictograms

None

Signal Word

No signal word available.

Precautionary Statements - General

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Response

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

No precautionary statement available.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None

Acute toxicity of 1% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0009002-86-2	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	43% - 53%
Trade Secret	Trade Secret Plasticizer	22% - 27%
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0.0% - 0.2%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Get medical advice/attention: IF exposed, concerned or feeling unwell.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. If exposed, concerned or if skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or concerned.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No data available.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Hazardous combustion products may include HCL and oxides of carbon.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment

Respirator should be used if the accidental release location is not well ventilated. Eye Protection and Gloves should be worn when handling material.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb spill onto suitable non-flammable absorbent materials and place in closed containers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Avoid temperature extremes. Prevent from freezing and avoid storage temperatures above 115F, (46C). Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.
Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers with any residue should be handled by following disposal instructions in Section 13. Do not cut, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly dispose of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiration protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection

program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH - ACGIH
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)		500	2000			1						
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE												1

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)							
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	A4	A4	Pneumococcosis; LRT irr; pulm func changes			1 (R)	

(C) - Ceiling limit, (R) - Respirable fraction, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, func - Function, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, pulm - Pulmonary

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	10.10000 lb/gal
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	Flash point at or above 200°F/93°C
Flash Point Symbol	>
Flash Point	200 °F
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

This material is stable under normal temperature and storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Prolonged exposure to temperatures above 300 °F (148 °C).

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hydrogen chloride and oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

No Data Available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

No Data Available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

No Data Available

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

No data available.

IMDG Information

No data available.

IATA Information

No data available.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

Warning

California Proposition 65: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
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Trade Secret	Trade Secret Plasticizer	22% - 27%	SARA312,TSCA
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SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec-Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP-Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL-Domestic Substances List; EC-Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)-HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA National Fire Protection Association; OEL-Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA-Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL-Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313-Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA-Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS-Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Additional Information

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation

DISCLAIMER

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