

PVC

Compendium of Safety Data Sheets for Research and Industrial Chemicals

Edited by
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Part III

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OLI 3408

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I D E N T I T Y	NTP PREFERRED NAME: Poly(vinyl)chloride latex	
	Synonyms:	
	Chloroethene homopolymer Polyvinylchloride latex	
	CAS Registry Number: 9002-86-2 NIOSH Registry Number: KV0350000 Formula: (C₂H₃Cl)_n Molecular Weight: 60,000- 150,000 WLN: 1*YGl*1 $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH} \\ \quad \\ \text{Cl} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array} \right]_n$	
P H Y S I C A L P R O P E R T I E S	Physical Description: Viscous white liquid (51% aqueous emulsion).	
	Melting Point: Not available	Boiling Point: Not available
	Density: 1.406 g/mL	Specific Gravity: Not available
	Flammability: Combustible	Stability: Discoloration may occur on exposure to heat or light in the absence of stabilizers.
S H I P P I N G	Flash Point: >93°C (200°F)	
	Reactivity: Not available	
	Solubility In: Water: <1 mg/mL at 23°C Acetone: <1 mg/mL at 23°C DMSO: <1 mg/mL at 23°C Ether: Not available Ethanol: <1 mg/mL at 23°C Benzene: Not available	
	Other Physical Data: Decomposes at 148°C; Refractive Index is 1.54.	
S H I P P I N G	D.O.T. Shipping Name: Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.	
	D.O.T. Identification Number: NA9188	
	D.O.T. Hazard Classification: ORM-E	
	Other Shipping Regulations: None; no limit with passenger or cargo aircraft.	
S H I P P I N G	Exceptions: None. Specific Requirements, 173.1300 in Hazardous Materials Regulations of the Department of Transportation (1981).	

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Acute Hazards: May evolve toxic fumes of hydrogen chloride when heated to decomposition. Symptoms: Reduced respiratory function, dermatitis, digestive system cancers; cancers of breasts and urinary organs in women. Exposure Limits: Not regulated	HEALTH HAZARDS
Skin Contact: Flood all areas of body that have contacted the substance with water. Don't wait to remove contaminated clothing; do it under the water stream. Use soap to help assure removal. Isolate contaminated clothing when removed to prevent contact by others. Eye Contact: Remove any contact lenses at once. Flush eyes well with copious quantities of water or normal saline for at least 20-30 minutes. Seek medical attention. Inhalation: Leave contaminated area immediately; breathe fresh air. Proper respiratory protection must be supplied to any rescuers. If coughing, difficult breathing or any other symptoms develop, seek medical attention at once, even if symptoms develop many hours after exposure. Ingestion: If convulsions are not present, give a glass or two of water or milk to dilute the substance. Assure that the person's airway is unobstructed and contact a hospital or poison center immediately for advice on whether or not to induce vomiting.	FIRST AID
Storage Precautions: Store in a refrigerator and protect from prolonged exposure to light. Spills and Leakage: Use absorbent paper to pick up spilled material. Follow by washing surfaces well first with toluene, then with soap and water. Seal all wastes in vapor-tight plastic bags for eventual disposal. Suggested Gloves: Not available Uses: Rubber substitutes, electric wire and cable-coverings, pliable thin sheeting, film finishes for textiles, non-flammable upholstery, raincoats, tubing, belting, gaskets, shoe soles. Additional Reference Sources: <u>Merck Index</u>, M. Windholz et al, 9th Ed., p. 996 (1976), Merck.7), Van <u>Condensed Chemical Dictionary</u>, G. Hawley, 9th Ed., p. 840 (1977), Van Nostrand Reinhold. <u>IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man</u>, Vol. 19, p. 402-412 (1973-1979), International Agency for Research on Cancer.	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION