

CORROSION PROTECTION GROUP Material Safety Data Sheet

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Wraparound Pipe Closures (TPS, WPC and

WPCT, WPCZ, product lines)

Manufacturer: Berry Plastics

Corrosion Protection Group 9635 Heinrich Hertz Dr St-9 San Diego CA 92154 Chemical Name: Not applicable

CAS #: Not applicable

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated **DOT Identification No.:** Not regulated **DOT Hazard Classification:** Not regulated

TSCA Inventory Status: All ingredients are listed or exempt.

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY, SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE or ACCIDENT

Call CHEMTREC - Day or Night - 1-800-424-9300 Toll Free in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canada,

Alaska or Virgin Islands. Outside the United States call: (703) 527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

FOR OTHER TECHNICAL/HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION: (858) 633-9734

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Wraparound Pipe Closure products are not hazardous during proper installation but may emit hazardous thermal decomposition and combustion byproducts if overheated. See "Thermal Degradation and Combustion Byproduct" section of this MSDS for more specific information. Base polymer materials include polyethylene and olefin copolymers. These products are coated on their interior with a petroleum asphalt-based mastic (CAS # 8052-42-4).

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Typical uses of heat-shrinkable polymeric products include corrosion protection, environmental/mechanical protection applications.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Black plastic tubing and wrap-around sleeves in a variety of shapes and sizes. Asphalt odor.

Boiling Point: Not applicable Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20°C): Not applicable

Volatility (% by Volume): Not applicable Vapor Density: Not applicable

Specific Gravity: Mastic: 1.15 g/cc; Sleeve: 1.05 g/cc Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°F)/Method: Mastic: > 300°F Solubility In Water (%): Insoluble

Flammable Limits in Air (volume%): lower Not determined upper Not determined

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Exposure Limits: There are no established exposure limits for polymer mixtures.

Petroleum Asphalt (fumes): 5 mg/m³ ACGIH, TLV-TWA

5 mg/m³ CalOSHA, PEL-TWA

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Health Effects/Symptoms of Exposure:

Acute (Short-Term Exposure):

Eye Contact: Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Skin Contact: Contact with the mastic may cause mild skin irritation. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be

more susceptible to the effects of this material. Contact with the molten material may cause thermal burns. There is insufficient information available on this material to predict the effects from skin

absorption.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Ingestion of this product is highly unlikely. However, if swallowed, the mastic in this material may

cause nausea and irritation of the digestion tract.

Inhalation (Breathing): In common with most organic materials, thermal degradation and combustion byproducts may be toxic

and should not be inhaled. Asphalt when heated releases hydrogen sulfide which can cause hydrogen sulfur poisoning particularly in confined or closed spaces. (See Comments below and the Thermal

Degradation and Combustion Byproducts Section for more specific information.)

Chronic (Long-Term Exposure):

Long-term exposure to asphalt fumes have been reported to cause skin irritation, acne, and skin pigment changes which are made worse by sunlight exposure.

None of the ingredients to which users may be exposed and which are present at equal to or greater than 0.1% of the product, are listed by OSHA, NTP, or IARC as suspect carcinogens.

California Proposition 65 - WARNING: This material contains < 0.047% (< 470 ppm) Folpet, < 0.00005% (< 0.5 ppm) arsenic, 0.00005% (< 0.5 ppm) cadmium, 0.00005% (< 0.5 ppm) lead and < 0.0000015% (< 15 ppb) nitrosamines, each of which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Lead is also known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. This warning is provided in accordance with the provisions of California Health and Safety Code 25249.6.

Overheating the product to charring or burning may produce vapors that may cause eye, skin, nose and throat irritation. Persons with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory disorders (e.g., asthma conditions) may be more susceptible to the effects of these vapors.

STORAGE, HANDLING, AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Stability at room temperature: This product is stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid overheating of product. Keep away from sources of ignition.

Incompatibilities (Materials to Avoid): Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur. No known polymerization conditions to avoid.

Thermal Degradation and Combustion Byproducts: In common with most organic materials, degradation and combustion byproducts may be toxic and should not be inhaled. Thermal degradation is not significant at temperatures achieved during proper installation, as directed by product installation guides. At temperatures higher than those recommended for proper installation, most significantly if the product burns, thermal degradation and combustion byproducts will depend on the base polymer used, and may include, but are not limited to, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, methacrylic acid, low molecular weight hydrocarbons, hydrogen sulfide, and oxides of nitrogen and sulfur.

Handling: Avoid any vapors given off if the product is heated to decomposition, as shown by a darkening and browning of the sleeve. Avoid contact with molten material. Heat-resistant gloves are required if hot products are handled after installation. Do not consume food, beverages or tobacco in the immediate work area. Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking.

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Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Other Precautions: Avoid heating products beyond temperatures required for normal installation. See installation instructions for proper installation procedures. If product chars or burns, immediately stop heating. Avoid inhaling any fumes which may evolve under such circumstances. Allow any vapors to disperse and ventilate before continuing work in the area.

Ventilation: In accordance with good industrial hygiene practice, ensure adequate ventilation during installation.

Respiratory Protection: If ventilation is inadequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits (see sections on Health Hazard Information and Thermal Degradation and Combustion Byproducts), or if installation occurs in a confined, unventilated area, the use of a NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-supplied respirator is recommended.

Protective Clothing and Equipment: OSHA, ANSI, or NIOSH guidelines should be followed. If there is a danger of molten material contacting the skin or eyes, use eye/face protection and heat resistant gloves. If it is necessary to handle grossly overheated or fire-damaged products, wear natural rubber gloves to prevent possible contact with potentially corrosive inorganic acid residues.

Transportation: These products are non-hazardous under Department of Transportation Regulations 49, CFR Section 171.8, IATA, IMO, and AFR 71-4. Because there are no applicable shipping regulations for these products, labels are not required on the outside shipping container for these products and all products may be shipped through the U.S. Postal Services.

Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

Installation: Follow appropriate installation instructions and application guides to ensure that installation is performed properly. Ensure that any local requirements/legislation concerning the use of open-flame gas torches and working in confined spaces are observed. Do not touch hot surfaces on installation equipment.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: If eye irritation occurs, hold eyelids apart and flush affected area(s) with clean water. Seek medical attention.

Skin: First aid is not normally required. After handling product, it is good work practice to wash your hands. If molten material contacts skin, cool area immediately in water. DO NOT attempt to remove material from the skin. Treat as a burn, and seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Not a likely route of exposure. However, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing difficulties develop, qualified personnel should administer oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. Keep victim warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physician: Serious hydrogen sulfide poisoning can occur when asphalt is heated - particularly in confined or closed spaces. Signs and symptoms can include respiratory irritation, pulmonary edema, hypoxia, headache, dizziness, nausea, coma, and seizures. Treatment includes 100% oxygen, assisted ventilation (if necessary), and control of seizure activity. Sodium nitrate may be effective in serious hydrogen sulfide poisoning along with hyperbaric oxygen (if available).

Steps to be Taken in Case of Release or Spill: Sweep up and collect in suitable container for disposal or reuse.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Toxic fumes may evolve in a fire. See also sections on Thermal Degradation and Combustion Byproducts and Other Precautions.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive demand mode when fighting fires.

Extinguishing Media: carbon dioxide \underline{X} water \underline{X} dry chemical \underline{X} foam \underline{X} other $\underline{\ }$

Selection of extinguishing media should be based upon the size of the fire, the firefighting training/experience of the individual attempting to extinguish or control the fire, and the packaging materials exposed to the fire.

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