1. Identification
Product Identifier: Rectangular Weep Holes & PTA Tubes
Manufacturer: Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
30 Rasons Court
Hauppauge, NY 11788
(631) 234-0600
www.h-b.com

Telephone Numbers
During normal business hours call: (800) 645-0616
24-hour emergency call Chemtrec: (800) 255-3924

2. Hazards Identification
CAUTION! Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixtures. Minimize dust formation and accumulation.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
Eyes: low hazard for usual industrial handling
Inhalation: low hazard for usual industrial handling
Skin: Molten material will produce thermal burns

GHS Ratings:
Oxidizing Solids: 3

GHS Hazards:
H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer

GHS Precautions:
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.
P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/…/combustible materials.
P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/oxidizers.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P370+P378 Use water spray, dry chemical, or CO₂ for extinction.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to federal, state, and local laws concerning health and environment.

Signal Word: Warning
3. Composition/Information on Ingredients


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flow Designation</th>
<th>Approx Weight % Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate*</th>
<th>Flow Designation</th>
<th>Approx Weight % Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chemical subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. See attached cover letter for additional information on component(s) that may be subject to the Section 313 notification requirement.

4. First-Aid Measures

Skin: If burned by contact with molten material, cool as quickly as possible with water and see a physician for treatment of burn.

Note to Physicians: Burns should be treated as thermal burns. The plastic will come off as healing occurs; therefore, immediate removal from the skin is not necessary.

5. Fire-fighting measures

FLASH POINT: Not applicable; Nonvolatile combustible

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water spray, dry chemical, or CO₂

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: No data found

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Refer to NFPA Pamphlet No. 654, “Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastics Industries,” if this material is to be reduced to or collected as a powder.

6. Accidental release measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Collect and contain for salvage or disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Incineration or landfill. Observe all federal, state, and local laws concerning health and environment.

CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS: No data found.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) REQUIREMENTS: No data found.

7. Handling and storage

Keep from contact with oxidizing materials.
8. Exposure controls/personal protection
ENGINEERING CONTROLS: No data found
ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS: No data found

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
SKIN & EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) are recommended for any type of industrial chemical handling. Gloves should be worn to protect against thermal burns. Good industrial hygiene practice should be followed which includes minimizing skin contact.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFIC TYPE): If respiratory protection is needed, an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator for dust or fume should be worn. If respirators are used, a program should be established to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

VENTILATION
Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Supplementary local exhaust ventilation or respiratory protection may be needed in special circumstances such as mechanical generation of dusts, overheating, etc.

9. Physical and chemical properties
Appearance and Odor: Pellets with low odor.
Softening Point: >125ºC (>257ºF)
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1): >1.0
Solubility in Water: Negligible.

10. Stability and reactivity
STABILITY: Stable
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: As with any other organic material, combustion will produce carbon dioxide and probably carbon monoxide.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: No data found.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxidizing materials can cause a reaction.

11. Toxicological information

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Result (2)</th>
<th>Toxicity Classification (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral LD₅₀</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;6400 mg/kg</td>
<td>Practically nontoxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal LD₅₀</td>
<td>Guinea pig</td>
<td>&gt;1000 mg/kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin irritation</td>
<td>Guinea pig</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin sensitization</td>
<td>Guinea pig</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feeding Study No. 1: Rats fed diets containing 20% of the compound for 7 days consumed approx 16 g/kg/day with a maximum daily intake of 18.5 g/kg/day. The animals showed no ill effect from this massive dosage. (2)

Feeding Study No. 2: Rats were fed diets containing 1.0% and 5.0% of the compound for 99 days. No biologically significant effects were noted in feed intake, weight gain, clinical signs, hematology, gross pathology, or histopathology. (2)

Feeding Study No. 3: Dogs were fed 50 to 150 g/day of the compound for 4 mo without toxic effect. (2)
In rats, intratracheal injection of cellulose acetate butyrate dust suspended in 0.25 mL of water gave no evidence of specific pulmonary reaction as judged by the histological appearance of the lungs at 10 days and 14 days after injection. (2)
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Adipate

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<th>Result (2)</th>
<th>Acute Toxicity Classification (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute oral LD$_{50}$</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>9100 mg/kg</td>
<td>Practically nontoxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal LD$_{50}$</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>16.3 mL/kg</td>
<td>Practically nontoxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin irritation</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye irritation</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rats exposed to saturated vapor of the material for 8 h showed no mortality. (2)

Rats fed levels of 0.5, 2.0, or 5.0% of the material in their diet for a month showed definite growth effect at 5%, but not at the lower levels. No changes in hematology, urine or histopathology were noted at the lower levels. Similarly, except for a slight transient loss in appetite, no changes in these same parameters were observed in dogs fed 2 g/kg of the material in their diet for 2 mo. Rats fed doses of 0.16 to 4.74 g/kg/day in their diet showed deaths at 4.74 g/kg; no effects were observed on growth, appetite, liver and kidney weights, or histopathology at 0.16 g/kg. (2)

12. Ecological Information
   No data found.

13. Disposal Considerations
   Observe all federal, state, and local laws concerning health and environment.

14. Transport Information
   Not regulated by DOT

15. Regulatory Information
   No data found.

16. Other Information
   Issue Date: May 31, 2015
   Revision Date: May 31, 2015
   The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable; however, Hohmann & Barnard, Inc. disclaims any warranty, express or implied, as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may be required under particular conditions.

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