

POLYETHYLENE WAX

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 01/05/2022

Print Date: 01/06/2022

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Low-Density Polyethylene LDPE
Chemical Name	polyethylene
Chemical formula	(H4C2)
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	9002-88-4

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Used as a flattening agent in paints. Also as a suspending agent in paint. Some grades may be emulsified in aqueous alkali; and these emulsions are used to give wear properties in water based floor polishes. Synthetic polymer. Polyalphaolefins (PAO) dimers are used primarily for drilling fluids additives and hydraulic fluids, but they can also be used as blended components for light oil lubricant formulations (such as crankcase oil, gear oil, automatic transmission fluid, compressor oils, 2-cycle engine oil and greases, for example) and other industrial uses. PAO dimers meet the FDA technical white oil specifications and may be used as a component of non-food articles intended for use in contact with food pursuant to the provisions of the technical white mineral oil indirect additive regulations [21 CFR 178.3620(b)(1)]. These PAOs are also qualified for incidental food contact per NSF approval, equivalent to former USDA H1 classification, as lubricants, antitrust films, tank closure gasket and seal release agents, in federally inspected meat and poultry establishments.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	BASEKIM KIMYASAL ÜRÜNLER İÇ VE DIŞ TIC. LTD. STİ
Address	İLKBAHAR MAH. GALİP ERDEM CD.FAHREDDİN PASA (613) SOKAK, NO.6, ÇANKAYA ANKARA/TURKEY
Telephone	00905551625498
Fax	Not Available
Website	WWW.BASEKIM.COM
Email	marketing@basekim.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	BASEKIM KIMYASAL ÜRÜNLER İÇ VE DIŞ TIC. LTD. STİ	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	00905551625498	
Other emergency telephone numbers		

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

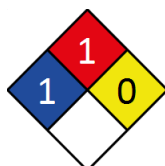
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SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Not Applicable
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		polyethylene wax as atactic polyethylene as
9002-88-4	>=98	<u>polyethylene</u>
Not Available		polyethylene polymers
Not Available		of various molecular weights
Not Available		some reacted with Maleic anhydride for
Not Available		emulsification on neutralisation
Not Available		No other ingredient information supplied

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: - Wash out immediately with water. - If irritation continues, seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. For THERMAL burns: Do NOT remove contact lens - Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. - Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation. In case of burns: - Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth. DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury. DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material. - Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain. - For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth. DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances. - Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious. - Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances. - Reassure. - Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position. - Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient. For thermal burns: - Decontaminate area around burn. - Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin) - Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. - Use compresses if running water is not available. - Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. - Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. - Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin) - Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. - Use compresses if running water is not available. - Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. - Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.

	To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ **Do NOT direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.**
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions. ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) formaldehyde acrolein other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. Dusts fall into one of three Kst* classes. Class 1 dusts; Kst 1-200 m³/sec; Class 2 dusts; 201-299 m³/sec. Class 3 dusts; Kst 300 or more. Most agricultural dusts (grains, flour etc.) are Class 1; pharmaceuticals and other speciality chemicals are typically Class 1 or 2; most unoxidised metallic dusts are Class 3. CARE: Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. - Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. - Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

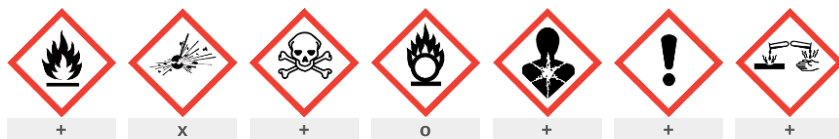
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Polyalpaolefin (PAO) dimers require bonding and grounding to prevent static hazards which could cause a fire - The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.) - It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns. - Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. - Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment. - Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. - Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. - Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). - Avoid splash filling. - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. - Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) - Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. - Establish good housekeeping practices. - Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Polyethylene or polypropylene container. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Polypropylene is liable to chain degradation from exposure to UV radiation such as that present in sunlight. Oxidation usually occurs at the secondary carbon atom present in every repeat unit. A free radical is formed here, and then reacts further with oxygen, followed by chain scission to yield aldehydes and carboxylic acids. In external applications, it shows up as a network of fine cracks and crazes which become deeper and more severe with time of exposure. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together
O — May be stored together with specific precautions
+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polyethylene	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polyethylene	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m ³ / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polyethylene	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polyethylene	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)-Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	polyethylene	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency Limits			
Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyethylene	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	For molten materials: Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!! Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment. Assess operations based upon available dust explosion information to determine the suitability of preventative or protective systems as precautionary measures against possible dust explosions. If prevention is not possible, consider protection by use of containment, venting or suppression of dust handling equipment. Where explosion venting is considered to be the most appropriate method of protection, vent areas should preferably be calculated based on Kst rather than an St value. If nitrogen purging is considered as the protective system, it must operate with an oxygen level below the limiting oxygen concentration. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	   
Eye and face protection	- Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggles. - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. - When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. - Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials - Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. - polychloroprene. - nitrile rubber. - butyl rubber.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection - Overalls. - P.V.C apron. - Barrier cream. - Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

For molten materials:

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Fine white, odourless powder; insoluble in water. Insoluble in solvents, but low molecular weight grades may swell in xylene; dissolve in hot xylene. A vinyl polymer made from ethylene. It can be branched or linear. Branched or low-density polyethylene is tough and pliable but not to the same degree as linear polyethylene. Linear or high-density polyethylene has a greater hardness and tensile strength. Polyalphaolefin (PAO) dimers are clear, colorless and odorless liquids at ambient conditions. They do not mix with water. They are not flammable, combustible, or highly reactive. Polyalphaolefins (PAO) dimers are highly branched isoparaffinic polyalphaolefins manufactured by catalytic dimer reaction of 1-decene or 1-dodecene. In addition to the similarity of chemical structures, the physical and health hazard profile of the PAO dimers are also similar. Use may require material be molten.		
Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.90-0.94
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	300 approx.
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	100-130	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	2000-20000 range
Flash point (°C)	260 approx.	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Non Volatile	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled. If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Molten material is capable of causing burns. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Continued...

	Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.	
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.	
Chronic	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis, caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.	
POLYETHYLENE WAX	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

POLYETHYLENE WAX & POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
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Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

POLYETHYLENE WAX	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For high molecular weight synthetic polymers: (according to the Sustainable Futures (SF) program (U.S. EPA 2005b; U.S. EPA 2012c) polymer assessment guidance.)

High MW polymers are expected:

- to have low vapour pressure and are not expected to undergo volatilization .

- to adsorb strongly to soil and sediment

- to be non-biodegradable (not anticipated to be assimilated by microorganisms.- therefore, biodegradation is not expected to be an important removal process. However many exceptions exist

High MW polymers are not expected to undergo removal by other degradative processes under environmental conditions

Environmental Fate: Polyalphaolefins (PAOs) have low volatility potential to air and can be biodegraded to a greater extent, thus, PAOs are not expected to persist in the environment.

Effects on aquatic organisms: Toxicity tests conducted on a wide range of aquatic organisms show that PAOs are practically non-toxic up to the limits of its solubility.

A number of microorganisms with the ability to grow on polyethylene have been isolated. The effects of these microorganisms on the physiochemical properties of this polymer have been described; these include changes in crystallinity, molecular weight, topography of samples and the functional groups found on the surface. Although the bio-degradation and bio-deterioration of polyethylene has been demonstrated by several researchers, the enzymes involved and mechanisms associated with these phenomena are still unclear.

Nevertheless, it is recognized that both enzymatic and abiotic factors (such UV light) can mediate the initial oxidation of polyethylene chains, and given the chemical similarity between polyethylene and olefins it has been suggested that the metabolic pathways for degradation of hydrocarbons can be used once the size of polyethylene molecules decrease to an acceptable range for enzyme action (typically from 10 to 50 carbons).

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration

- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyethylene	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
polyethylene	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
polyethylene	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (polyethylene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyethylene)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/10/2019
Initial Date	04/04/2005

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	29/10/2017	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Appearance, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (skin), Handling Procedure, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Toxicity and Irritation (Other)
4.1	10/10/2019	Acute Health (swallowed), Appearance, CAS Number, Environmental, Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC—
STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC:
International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances