## Marlex® M151 Polyethylene

Version 1.5

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No. 2015/830

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## 1.1

Product information
Product Name : Marlex $®^{8}$ M151 Polyethylene
Material : 1065871, 1065876, 1065628, 1065862, 1065875, 1065870, 1065869, 1065863, 1065864, 1065868, 1065865, 1065867

EC-No.Registration number

| Chemical name | CAS-No. EC-No. Index No. | Legal Entity Registration number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethylene | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 74-85-1 \\ 200-815-3 \\ 601-010-00-3 \end{array}$ | Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP 01-2119462827-27-0004 |
| 1-Hexene | $\begin{aligned} & 592-41-6 \\ & 209-753-1 \end{aligned}$ | Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP 01-2119475505-34-0005 |

1.3

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Company : Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP 10001 Six Pines Drive The Woodlands, TX 77380

Local : Chevron Phillips Chemicals International N.V.
Airport Plaza (Stockholm Building)
Leonardo Da Vincilaan 19
1831 Diegem
Belgium

SDS Requests: (800) 852-5530
Technical Information: (832) 813-4862
Responsible Party: Product Safety Group
Email:sds@cpchem.com

## 1.4 <br> Emergency telephone:

## Marlex® M151 Polyethylene

Health:
866.442.9628 (North America)
1.832.813.4984 (International)

Transport:
CHEMTREC 800.424.9300 or 703.527.3887(int'l)
Asia: CHEMWATCH (+612 9186 1132) China: 053283889090
EUROPE: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax)
Mexico CHEMTREC 01-800-681-9531 (24 hours)
South America SOS-Cotec Inside Brazil: 0800.111.767 Outside Brazil: +55.19.3467.1600
Argentina: +(54)-1159839431
Responsible Department : Product Safety and Toxicology Group
E-mail address : SDS@CPChem.com
Website : www.CPChem.com
MEDICAL APPLICATION CAUTION: Do not use this material in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body or permanent contact with internal body fluids or tissues fluids or tissues.

Do not use this material in medical applications involving brief or temporary implantation in the human body or contact with internal body fluids or tissues unless the material has been provided directly from Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP or its legal affiliates under an agreement which expressly acknowledges the contemplated use.

Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP and its legal affiliates makes no representation, promise, express warranty or implied warranty concerning the suitability of this material for use in implantation in the human body or in contact with internal body fluids or tissues.

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

## 2.1

Classification of the substance or mixture REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

## 2.2

Labeling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)
Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Components are encapsulated within the product matrix.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1-3.2

Substance or Mixture
Hazardous ingredients

| Chemical name | CAS-No. <br> EC-No. <br> Index No. | Classification <br> (REGULATION (EC) No <br> $1272 / 2008)$ | Concentration <br> [wt\%] |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Polyethylene Hexene <br> Copolymer | $25213-02-9$ |  | $40-70$ |
| Contains no hazardous ingredients according to GHS. : |  |  |  |

Contains no hazardous ingredients according to GHS.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

## 4.1

## Description of first-aid measures

If inhaled : Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of dust or fumes from overheating or combustion. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact : If the molten material gets on skin, quickly cool in water. Seek immediate medical attention. Do not try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it.

In case of eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

If swallowed : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

| Flash point | $:$ No data available |
| :--- | :--- |
| Autoignition temperature | $:$ No data available |

## 5.1

## Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing : Water. Water mist. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO2). media Foam. If possible, water should be applied as a spray from a fogging nozzle since this is a surface burning material. The application of high velocity water will spread the burning surface layer. Avoid the use of straight streams that may create a dust cloud and the risk of a dust explosion. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

## 5.2

## Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire fighting
: Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges.

## 5.3

## Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Further information
Fire and explosion : Treat as a solid that can burn. Avoid generating dust; fine dust protection

Hazardous decomposition : Normal combustion forms carbon dioxide, water vapor and may
: Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.
produce carbon monoxide, other hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon oxidation products (ketones, aldehydes, organic acids) depending on temperature and air availability. Incomplete combustion can also produce formaldehyde.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

## 6.1

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions : Sweep up to prevent slipping hazard. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid dust formation.

## 6.2

## Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Do not contaminate surface water. Prevent product from entering drains.

## 6.3

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Methods for cleaning up : Clean up promptly by sweeping or vacuum.
Additional advice : Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air).
6.4

Reference to other sections

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

## 7.1 <br> Precautions for safe handling <br> Handling

Advice on safe handling : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers.

Spilled pellets and powders may create a slipping hazard.
Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary, but may not by themselves be sufficient. At elevated temperatures ( $>350^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, $>177^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ), polyethylene can release vapors and gases, which are irritating to the mucous membranes of the eyes, mouth, throat, and lungs. These substances may include acetaldehyde, acetone, acetic acid, formic acid, formaldehyde and acrolein. Based on animal data and limited epidemiological evidence, formaldehyde has been listed as a carcinogen. Following all recommendations within this SDS should minimize exposure to thermal processing emissions.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Treat as a solid that can burn. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

## 7.2

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

## Storage

Requirements for storage : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place. areas and containers

Advice on common storage : Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.2

## Exposure controls

## Engineering measures

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

## Personal protective equipment

| Respiratory protection | No respiratory protection is normally required. If heated <br> material generates vapor or fumes that are not adequately <br> controlled by ventilation, wear an appropriate respirator. Use <br> the following elements for air-purifying respirators: Organic <br> Vapor and Formaldehyde. Use a positive pressure, air- <br> supplying respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled <br> release, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances <br> where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate <br> protection. Dust safety masks are recommended when the <br> dust concentration is excessive. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Eye protection | Use of safety glasses with side shields for solid handling is <br> good industrial practice. If this material is heated, wear <br> chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields or a face <br> shield. If there is potential for dust, use chemical goggles. |
| Skin and body protection | At ambient temperatures use of clean and protective clothing is <br> good industrial practice. If the material is heated or molten, <br> wear thermally insulated, heat-resistant gloves that are able to <br> withstand the temperature of the molten product. If this |
| material is heated, wear insulated clothing to prevent skin |  |
| contact if engineering controls or work practices are not |  |
| adequate. |  |

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1

Information on basic physical and chemical properties
Appearance
Form
Physical stat
Color
Odor
Odor Thresh

Safety data

| Flash point | : No data available |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lower explosion limit | : Not applicable |
| Upper explosion limit | : Not applicable |
| Autoignition temperature | : No data available |

Thermal decomposition : Low molecular weight hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, acids and ketones can be formed during thermal processing.

| pH | $:$ Not applicable |
| :--- | :--- |
| Freezing point | $:$ Not applicable |

Melting point/range
$90-140{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(194-284{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

| Initial boiling point and boiling <br> range <br> Vapor pressure | : Not applicable |
| :--- | :--- |
| Relative density applicable |  |
|  | $:$ Not applicable |

Density
: 0,91-0,97 g/cm3
Please refer to the Technical Data Sheet (TDS) for more detailed information relating to the nominal physical properties, including density, of this polyethylene resin grade.

| Water solubility | $:$ Negligible |
| :--- | :--- |
| Partition coefficient: n- <br> octanol/water <br> Solubility in other solvents | $:$ No data available |
| Viscosity, dynamic | $:$ Not applicable available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | $:$ Not applicable |
| Relative vapor density | $:$ Not applicable |
| Evaporation rate | $:$ Not applicable |

10.1

| Reactivity | This material is considered non-reactive under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10.2 |  |
| Chemical stability | This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. |
| 10.3 |  |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions |  |
| 10.4 |  |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid prolonged storage at elevated temperature. |
| 10.5 |  |
| Materials to avoid | Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. |
| Thermal decomposition | Low molecular weight hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, acids and ketones can be formed during thermal processing. |
| 10.6 |  |
| Hazardous decomposition products | Normal combustion forms carbon dioxide, water vapor and may produce carbon monoxide, other hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon oxidation products (ketones, aldehydes, organic acids) depending on temperature and air availability. Incomplete combustion can also produce formaldehyde. |
| Other data | No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. |

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

| 11.1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Information on toxicological effects |  |
|  | Marlex® M151 Polyethylene Acute oral toxicity | Presumed Not Toxic |
|  | Marlex® M151 Polyethylene Acute inhalation toxicity | Presumed Not Toxic |
|  | Marlex® M151 Polyethylene Acute dermal toxicity | Presumed Not Toxic |
|  | Marlex® M151 Polyethylene Skin irritation | No skin irritation |
|  | Marlex® M151 Polyethylene Eye irritation | No eye irritation |

Marlex® M151 Polyethylene
Sensitization : Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Marlex® M151 Polyethylene Further information
: This product contains POLYMERIZED OLEFINS. During
thermal processing ( $>350^{\circ} \mathrm{F},>177^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) polyolefins can release vapors and gases (aldehydes,ketones and organic acids) which are irritating to the mucous membranes of the eyes, mouth, throat, and lungs. Generally these irritant effects are all transitory. However, prolonged exposure to irritating off-gases can lead to pulmonary edema. Formaldehyde (an aldehyde) has been classified as a carcinogen based on animal data and limited epidemiological evidence.

Pigments containing carbon black may have been incorporated into this product. However, the pigments in this product are bound in a polymer matrix which severely limits its extractability, bioavailability and toxicity. None of these pigments is likely to cause adverse health effects under recommended conditions of use.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

## 12.1

Toxicity
Ecotoxicity effects
12.2

Persistence and degradability
Biodegradability : This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

## 12.3

Bioaccumulative potential
Elimination information (persistence and degradability)
Bioaccumulation : Does not bioaccumulate.

## 12.4 <br> Mobility in soil

Mobility : The product is insoluble and floats on water.

## 12.5 <br> Results of PBT and vPvB assessment <br> 12.6 <br> Other adverse effects <br> Additional ecological information <br> : This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms., Fish or birds may eat pellets which may obstruct their digestive tracts. <br> Ecotoxicology Assessment

## Marlex® M151 Polyethylene

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

## 13.1

## Waste treatment methods

The information in this SDS pertains only to the product as shipped.
Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

## 14.1-14.7

Transport information
The shipping descriptions shown here are for bulk shipments only, and may not apply to shipments in non-bulk packages (see regulatory definition).

Consult the appropriate domestic or international mode-specific and quantity-specific Dangerous Goods Regulations for additional shipping description requirements (e.g., technical name or names, etc.) Therefore, the information shown here, may not always agree with the bill of lading shipping description for the material. Flashpoints for the material may vary slightly between the SDS and the bill of lading.

## US DOT (UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

 NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION BY THIS AGENCY.IMO / IMDG (INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS)
NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION BY THIS AGENCY.

## IATA (INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION)

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION BY THIS AGENCY.

## ADR (AGREEMENT ON DANGEROUS GOODS BY ROAD (EUROPE))

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION BY THIS AGENCY.

## RID (REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS (EUROPE))

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION BY THIS AGENCY.

## ADN (EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY INLAND WATERWAYS) <br> NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION BY THIS AGENCY.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1

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

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

Water contaminating class : nwg not water endangering (Germany)
15.2

| Major Accident Hazard | $:$ 96/82/ECUpdate: 2003 <br> Legislation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Directive 96/82/EC does not apply |  |

## Notification status

Europe REACH
Switzerland CH INV
: Not in compliance with the inventory
United States of America (USA)
: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
TSCA
Canada DSL
Australia AICS
: On or in compliance with the active portion of the TSCA inventory

New Zealand NZloC
: All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
Japan ENCS : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
Korea KECI
Philippines PICCS
China IECSC
: Not in compliance with the inventory
: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
Taiwan TCSI
: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

## SECTION 16: Other information

NFPA Classification $\quad:$| Health Hazard: 0 |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| Fire Hazard: 1 |
| Reactivity Hazard: 0 |



## Further information

Legacy SDS Number : CPC00466

## Marlex® M151 Polyethylene

## Version 1.5

Revision Date 2019-10-17
Significant changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.

The information in this SDS pertains only to the product as shipped.
The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

| Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACGIH | American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists | LD50 | Lethal Dose 50\% |
| AICS | Australia, Inventory of Chemical Substances | LOAEL | Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level |
| DSL | Canada, Domestic Substances List | NFPA | National Fire Protection Agency |
| NDSL | Canada, Non-Domestic Substances List | NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety \& Health |
| CNS | Central Nervous System | NTP | National Toxicology Program |
| CAS | Chemical Abstract Service | NZIoC | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals |
| EC50 | Effective Concentration | NOAEL | No Observable Adverse Effect Level |
| EC50 | Effective Concentration 50\% | NOEC | No Observed Effect Concentration |
| EGEST | EOSCA Generic Exposure Scenario Tool | OSHA | Occupational Safety \& Health Administration |
| EOSCA | European Oilfield Specialty Chemicals Association | PEL | Permissible Exposure Limit |
| EINECS | European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances | PICCS | Philippines Inventory of Commercial Chemical Substances |
| MAK | Germany Maximum Concentration Values | PRNT | Presumed Not Toxic |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System | RCRA | Resource Conservation Recovery Act |
| >= | Greater Than or Equal To | STEL | Short-term Exposure Limit |
| IC50 | Inhibition Concentration 50\% | SARA | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer | TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| IECSC | Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China | TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| ENCS | Japan, Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances | TSCA | Toxic Substance Control Act |
| KECI | Korea, Existing Chemical Inventory | UVCB | Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products, and Biological Materials |
| <= | Less Than or Equal To | WHMIS | Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System |
| LC50 | Lethal Concentration 50\% |  |  |

