

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Ethylene, polymer; LOTRENE LDPE; Polyethylene Other Names

Uses Professional use; for film, moulding and extrusion applications.

Chemical Family No Data Available

Chemical Formula (C2H4)x

Chemical Name Ethene, homopolymer **Product Description** No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

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40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723

1-800-424-9300 CN723420

+1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Not Scheduled



Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification NOT hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals (GHS)

Signal Word None

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods

by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Polyethylene	(C2H4)x	9002-88-4	98 - 100 %
Additives	Unspecified	Proprietary	0 - 2 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Eye IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting

the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If eye

irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

*For contact with molten material, treat as for skin burns.

Skin IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation

occurs, get medical advice/attention.

*In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Removal may result in

further damage to skin

Inhaled IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If respiratory symptoms

persist, get medical advice/attention.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by No information available.

Exposure

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures Notify fire brigade and environmental authorities. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Move containers from fire area if you

can do it without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Do not attempt to take action without

suitable protective equipment.

Flammability Conditions Combustible solid. Polymer may burn in presence of extreme heat and oxygen.

*Polyethylene film is a hydrocarbon and therefore will burn readily; It will not, however, easily self-ignite.

Extinguishing Media Use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO2), foam or water spray for extinction - Do not use a solid water stream as it may

scatter and spread fire.

Fire and Explosion Hazard 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. Risk of dust explosion is increased if flammable vapour is also present. May accumulate hazardous static charge when agitated in transfer handling system. When burning, polyethylene will drip and run ignited

particles.

Hazardous Products of

Combustion

Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes, including carbon oxides (CO, CO2), aldehydes, ketones, acetone,

acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons, acrylaldehyde, acrolein, prop-2-enal.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions

Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution.

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only

provide limited protection.

Flash Point approx. 340

0.015 kg/m3 (< 63 µm) **Lower Explosion Limit Upper Explosion Limit** No Data Available >=350 °C

Auto Ignition Temperature

Hazchem Code

No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure Ensure adequate ventilation. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (if dust clouds can occur). Do not touch or walk through

> spilled material. If spilled, may cause the floor to be slippery. Clean up spills immediately! Avoid generating dust. Avoid breathing dust and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective

equipment.

Clean Up Procedures Vacuum, shovel or sweep up spilled material into suitable containers for reuse, recycling or disposal (see SECTION 13).

Containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent dust cloud.

Decontamination No information available.

Environmental Precautionary

Measures

Do not allow product to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Evacuation Criteria Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away.

Personal Precautionary Measures Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure

> adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust and fumes and contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8). WARNING: May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing). Keep away from uncontrolled heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof equipment and non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Storage Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Check regularly for

spills. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep away from

food/drink and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10).

Container Keep in original packaging or in appropriate packaging material, i.e. Polyethylene, paper bag, carton, Stainless steel.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General No specific exposure standards are available for this product. For dusts from solid substances without specific

occupational exposure standards:

- Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard (Nuisance dusts): 8 hr TWA = 10 mg/m3 (measured as inhalable dust).

- New Zealand WES (Particulates not otherwise classified): TWA = 10 mg/m3 (Inhalable dust); TWA = 3 mg/m3 (Respirable

dust).

Exposure Limits No Data Available

Biological Limits No information available.

Engineering Measures A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust

ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing

dispersion of it into the general work area.

Personal Protection Equipment - Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation/dust formation, wear respiratory protection: Recommended:

Under dusty conditions, approved dust respirators should be worn. In certain situations, based on risk management processes, supplied air or organic canister may also be used to control exposure to polyethylene fume (refer to AS/NZS

1715 & 1716).

- Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to avoid eye contact. Recommended: Safety glasses.

- Hand protection: Handle with gloves. Recommended: Protective gloves. Thermal-resistant gloves should be worn when

handling hot materials.

- Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to avoid skin contact. Recommended: Dustproof

clothing; Safety foot-wear.

Special Hazards Precaustions Contact with melted/heated product may cause thermal burns.

Work Hygienic PracticesDo not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State Solid

Appearance Pellets or powder

Odour Odourless

Colour Translucent/White
pH No Data Available
Vapour Pressure No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density No Data Available
Boiling Point No Data Available
Melting Point 90 - 160 °C
Freezing Point No Data Available

Solubility Insoluble/Negligible water solubility

Specific Gravity

No Data Available

Flash Point

approx. 340

>=350 °C

Evaporation RateNo Data AvailableBulk Density915 - 935 kg/m3Corrosion RateNo Data Available

Decomposition Temperature >250 °C

Density 0.910 - 0.945 g/cm3

Specific Heat No Data Available

Molecular Weight No Data Available

Net Propellant Weight No Data Available

Octanol Water Coefficient No Data Available

Particle Size No Data Available

Partition Coefficient No Data Available

Saturated Vapour Concentration No Data Available **Vapour Temperature** No Data Available No Data Available Viscosity **Volatile Percent** No Data Available **VOC Volume** Negligible

Additional Characteristics Minimum ignition energy: 63 mJ

Potential for Dust Explosion 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. Risk of dust explosion is increased if flammable vapour is also present. May accumulate

hazardous static charge when agitated in transfer handling system.

Fast or Intensely Burning

Characteristics

No information available.

Flame Propagation or Burning

Rate of Solid Materials

No information available.

Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a

Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity

No information available.

Combustible solid. Polymer may burn in presence of extreme heat and oxygen. When burning, polyethylene will drip and run ignited particles.

*Polyethylene film is a hydrocarbon and therefore will burn readily; It will not, however, easily self-ignite.

Reactions That Release Gases or

Vapours

Fire/decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes, including carbon oxides (CO, CO2), aldehydes, ketones,

acetone, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons, acrylaldehyde, acrolein, prop-2-enal.

Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases

No information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling.

Chemical Stability The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid Avoid generating dust. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take action to prevent static discharges.

Materials to Avoid Incompatible/reactive with strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Fire/decomposition may produce irritating and/or toxic fumes, including carbon oxides (CO, CO2), aldehydes, ketones,

acetone, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, hydrocarbons, acrylaldehyde, acrolein, prop-2-enal.

Hazardous Polymerisation Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

- Acute toxicity: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met). May cause choking if swallowed.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met). Heated product causes burns; thermal decomposition products are produced at elevated temperatures and these may be irritating. Skin contact may result in mechanical injury or abrasion (low risk hazard).
- Eye damage/irritation: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met). Pellets, fine dust and powder may scratch eye surface/cause mechanical irritation to eyes; thermal decomposition products are produced at elevated temperatures and these may be irritating. Heated product causes burns.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not classified.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified.
- Carcinogenicity: Not classified. Polyethylene (CAS No. 9002-88-4) is Classified by the IARC Monographs as "Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans" (Group 3).
- Reproductive toxicity: Not classified.
- STOT (single exposure): Not classified. Fine dust may cause irritation of respiratory system and mucous. If heated to

more than 130°C, the product may form vapours or fumes which may cause irritation of respiratory tract and cause coughing and shortness of breath. Fumes given off during processing can cause respiratory irritation, headache and

- STOT (repeated exposure): Not classified.

- Aspiration toxicity: Not classified.

Carcinogen Category None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity No information available.

Persistence/Degradability Polyethylene resin (pellets) are not biodegradable and may persist for many years in the environment.

Mobility Low mobility in soil.

Environmental Fate The product is considered non-toxic, non-volatile and insoluble in water; however, small particles can have physical

effects on water and soil organisms. Do not allow product to spread into the environment.

Bioaccumulation Potential Low bioaccumulative potential.

Environmental Impact No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information Recycle the material, as far as possible, or dispose of in accordance with relevant local regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill No information available.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

No Data Available

UN NumberNo Data AvailableHazchemNo Data AvailablePack GroupNo Data AvailableSpecial ProvisionNo Data Available

Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

No Data Available

UN Number No Data Available
Hazchem No Data Available
Pack Group No Data Available
Special Provision No Data Available

Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
No Data Available

UN Number No Data Available
Hazchem No Data Available
Pack Group No Data Available
Special Provision No Data Available

Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

No Data Available

UN Number No Data Available
Hazchem No Data Available
Pack Group No Data Available
Special Provision No Data Available

Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for LAND transport.

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available
UN Number No Data Available
Hazchem No Data Available
Pack Group No Data Available
Special Provision No Data Available
EMS No Data Available

Marine Pollutant No

Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for SEA transport.

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Class No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s) No Data Available

UN Number No Data Available
Hazchem No Data Available
Pack Group No Data Available
Special Provision No Data Available

Comments NON-DANGEROUS GOODS: Not regulated for AIR transport.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods

by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust) Not Scheduled

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code Not Hazardous

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC) Listed

Canada (DSL) Not Determined

Canada (NDSL) Not Determined

China (IECSC) Not Determined

Europe (EINECS) Not Determined

Europe (REACh) Not Determined

Japan (ENCS/METI) Not Determined

Korea (KECI) Not Determined

Malaysia (EHS Register) Not Determined

New Zealand (NZIoC) Listed

Philippines (PICCS) Not Determined

Switzerland (Giftliste 1) Not Determined

Switzerland (Inventory of Notified

Substances)

Not Determined

Taiwan (NCSR) Not Determined

USA (TSCA) Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes

POETLD1000, POETLD1001, POETLD1002, POETLD1003, POETLD1004, POETLD1005, POETLD1006, POETLD1007, POETLD1008, POETLD1009, POETLD1010, POETLD1100, POETLD1200, POETLD1244, POETLD1500, POETLD1700, POETLD1701, POETLD1702, POETLD1703, POETLD1704, POETLD1705, POETLD1706, POETLD1707, POETLD1708, POETLD1710, POETLD1711, POETLD1712, POETLD1713, POETLD1714, POETLD1715, POETLD1716, POETLD1717, POETLD1719, POETLD1720, POETLD1721, POETLD1722, POETLD1723, POETLD1724, POETLD1725, POETLD1726, POETLD1727, POETLD1728, POETLD1729, POETLD1730, POETLD1731, POETLD1732, POETLD1733, POETLD1735, POETLD1735, POETLD1736, POETLD1737, POETLD1737, POETLD1739, POETLD1740, POETLD1741, POETLD1742, POETLD1743, POETLD1744, POETLD1744, POETLD1744, POETLD1745, POETLD1746, POETLD1747, POETLD1748, POETLD1749, POETLD1750, POETLD1751, POETLD1752, POETLD1753, POETLD1754, POETLD1755, POETLD1756, POETLD1757, POETLD1759, POETLD1760, POETLD1761, POETLD1761, POETLD1763, POETLD1764, POETLD1764, POETLD1765, POETLD1766, POETLD1767, POETLD1768, POETLD1769, POETLD1770, POETLD1771, POETLD1772, POETLD2000, POETLD2000, POETLD2000, POETLD2000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD3000, POETLD5301, POETLD5302, POETLD5306, POETLD5306, POETLD5306, POETLD5300, POETLD

Revision

AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

atm Atmosphere

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)

cm² Square CentimetresCO2 Carbon Dioxide

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand **deg C (°C)** Degrees Celcius

EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand

deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit

g Grams

g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre

g/I Grams per Litre

HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism **IDLH** Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health **immiscible** Liquids are insoluable in each other.

inHg Inch of Mercury inH2O Inch of Water

K Kelvin **kg** Kilogram

kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre

Ib Pound

LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.

LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.

Itr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram

mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

mm Millimetre

mmH20 Millimetres of Water

mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal

ppb Parts per Billion

ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight