# Chevron Philips Singapore Chemicals (Private) Limited

# Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyethylene

# Version 1.6

Revision Date 2024-07-10

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No. 2020/878

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

# 1.1 Product identifier

## **Product information**

Product Name	:	Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyethylene
Material	:	1017219, 1018750, 1116952, 1116953, 1116954, 1116983, 1094603

# **EC-No.Registration number**

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index No.	Legal Entity Registration number
Ethylene	74-85-1 200-815-3 601-010-00-3	Chevron Phillips Chemicals International NV 01-2119462827-27-0271
1-Hexene	592-41-6 209-753-1	Chevron Phillips Chemicals International NV 01-2119475505-34-0021

#### 1.3

Company	: Chevron Phillips Singapore Chemicals (Private) Limited 500 Ayer Merbau Road Jurong Island Singapore 628286
	SDS Requests: (800) 852-5530 Responsible Party: Product Safety Group Email:sds@cpchem.com
Local	<ul> <li>Chevron Phillips Chemicals International N.V.</li> <li>Airport Plaza (Stockholm Building)</li> <li>Leonardo Da Vincilaan 19</li> <li>1831 Diegem</li> <li>Belgium</li> </ul>
	SDS Requests: (800) 852-5530 Responsible Party: Product Safety Group Email:sds@cpchem.com
S Number:10000000793	1/13

Revision Date 2024-07-10

Version 1.6

#### **Emergency telephone:**

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: 0532 8388 9090 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 EUROPE: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax) Austria: VIZ +43 1 406 43 43 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Belgium: 070 245 245 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Bulgaria: +359 2 9154 233 Croatia: +3851 2348 342 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Cyprus: 1401 Czech Republic: Toxicological Information Center +420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402 Denmark: Danish Poison Center (Giftlinjen): +45 8212 1212 Estonia: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax) Finland: 0800 147 111 09 471 977 (24 hours/day) France: ORFILA number (INRS): + 33 (0) 1 45 42 59 59 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Germany: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax) Greece: (0030) 2107793777 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Hungary: +36-80-201-199 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Iceland: 543 2222 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Ireland: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax) Italy: POISON CENTER MILAN – Azienda Ospedaliera Niguarda Ca` Grande Tel. +39 02 66101029; POISON CENTER ROME - Policlinico "Agostino Gemelli", Servizio di tossicologia clinica Tel. +39 06 3054343; POISON CENTER ROME - Ospedale Pediatrico Bambino Gesù Tel. +39 06 68593726;POISON CENTER ROME - Policlinico "Umberto I" Tel. +39 06 4997 8000; POISON CENTER FOGGIA – Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria Riuniti Tel. +39 0881 732326; POISON CENTER NAPLES – Azienda Ospedaliera "Antonio Cardarelli" Tel. +39 081 7472870; POISON CENTER FLORENCE – Azienda Ospedaliera universitaria Careggi Tel. +39 055 7947819; POISON CENTER PAVIA – IRCCS Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri Tel. +39 0382 24444; POISON CENTER BERGAMO - Azienda Ospedaliera "Papa Giovanni XXIII" Tel. 800 883 300; POISON CENTER VERONA - Azienda Ospedaliera Universitaria integrata Tel. 800 011 858; Latvia: State Fire and Rescue Service, phone number: 112; Toxicology and Sepsis Clinic Poisoning and Drug Information Center, Hipokrāta 2, Riga, Latvia, LV-1038, phone number +371 67042473. (24 hours.) Liechtenstein: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax) Lithuania: +370 (85) 2362052 Luxembourg: (+352) 8002 5500 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Malta: +356 2395 2000 The Netherlands: NVIC: +31 (0)88 755 8000 Norway: 22 59 13 00 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Poland: BIG +32.14.584545 (phone) or +32.14583516 (telefax) Portugal: CIAV phone number: +351 800 250 250 Romania: +40213183606 Slovakia: +421 2 5477 4166 Slovenia: Phone number: 112 Spain: National Emergency Telephone Number of Spanish Poison Centre: +34 91 562 04 20 (24 hours/day, 7 days/week) Sweden: 112 - ask for Poisons Information **Responsible Department** : Product Safety and Toxicology Group E-mail address SDS@CPChem.com Website www.CPChem.com SDS Number:10000000793 2/13

Version 1.6

Revision Date 2024-07-10

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.

## 2.3

## Other hazards

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients** 

# 3.1 - 3.2

Substance or Mixture

# Hazardous ingredients

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index No.	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [wt%]	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATEs		
Polyethylene Hexene Copolymer	25213-02-9		99 - 100			
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
SDS Number:100000000793		3/13

	rlex® HXM 50100 P		
	sion 1.6	- <b>,</b>	Revision Date 2024-07-7
			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.
			effects, both acute and delayed edical attention and special treatment needed
SEC	CTION 5: Firefighting measu	ires	
	Flash point	:	No data available
	Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
5.1			
	Extinguishing media		
	Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water. Water mist. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO2). 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	<b>Special hazards arising fro</b> Specific hazards during fire fighting	om t :	circumstances and the surrounding environment.
	Specific hazards during fire	:	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on
	Specific hazards during fire fighting Advice for firefighters Special protective	:	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained
	Specific hazards during fire fighting Advice for firefighters Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
5.2	Specific hazards during fire fighting Advice for firefighters Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Further information Fire and explosion	:	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. 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
5.3	Specific hazards during fire fighting Advice for firefighters Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Further information Fire and explosion protection Hazardous decomposition	: : :	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. 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. 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.
5.3 <u>SEC</u>	Specific hazards during fire fighting Advice for firefighters Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Further information Fire and explosion protection Hazardous decomposition products	: : :	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. 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. 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.
5.3	Specific hazards during fire fighting Advice for firefighters Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Further information Fire and explosion protection Hazardous decomposition products	: : :	circumstances and the surrounding environment. <b>he substance or mixture</b> Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions can be caused by the accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges. Use personal protective equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. 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. 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.

Г

# Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyethylene

SDS Number:100000000793

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).         S4       Reference to other sections         SECTION 7: Handling and storage	Ver	rsion 1.6	Revision Date 2024-07-1
<ul> <li>Environmental precautions</li> <li>Environmental precautions : Do not contaminate surface water. Prevent product from entering drains.</li> <li>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Methods for cleaning up : Clean up promptly by sweeping or vacuum.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Reference to other sections</li> <li>SECTION 7: Handling and storage</li> <li>Advice on safe handling : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets may create a slipping hazard. Electrostatic charge may be necessary, but may not by themselves be sufficient. At elevated temperatures (&gt;330°F, &gt;177°C), polyethylene can release vapors and gases, which are initiating to the mucous membranes of the eyes, mouth, throat, and lungs. These substances may include acetalehyde, accentalehyde, accentalehyde and acrolein. Based on animal data and limited as a carcinogen. Following all recommendations within this SDS should minimize exposure to thermal processing emissions.</li> <li>Advice on protection against fire and explosion in aris utificient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.</li> <li>Conditions for safe storage is keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated pla</li></ul>			Avoid dust formation.
<ul> <li>Environmental precautions : Do not contaminate surface water. Prevent product from entering drains.</li> <li>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up Methods for cleaning up E Clean up promptly by sweeping or vacuum.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Reference to other sections</li> <li>SECTION 7: Handling and storage</li> <li>Advice on safe handling : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets 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 (250°F, &gt;177°C), polytethylene 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, formicadi, 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 the as 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.</li> <li>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</li> <li>Storage</li> <li>Requirements for storage : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.</li> </ul>	6.2		
entering drains.  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).  Reference to other sections  EECTION 7: Handling and storage  Methods for cleaning  Advice on safe handling  Advice on safe handling  Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this provide and graves, Spilled peliets may create a slipping hazard. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this cared, bonding and grounding may be necessary, but may not by themselves be sufficient. At elevated temperatures (>350°F, >177°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, formicaldehyde and acrolein. Based on animal data and limited epidemiological evidence, formaldehyde has been listed as a carcinogen. Following all recommentations within this SDS should minimize the subscion 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.		Environmental precautions	
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).         S4       Reference to other sections         SECTION 7: Handling and storage		Environmental precautions	
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).         34       Reference to other sections         SECTION 7: Handling and storage         7.1         Precautions for safe handling Handling         Advice on safe handling       :       Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets 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°F, > 177°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 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.         7.2       Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities         Storage       Requirements for storage       : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.	6.3		
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). <b>Reference to other sections</b> SECTION 7: Handling and storage // Precautions for safe handling Handling Advice on safe handling : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets 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°F, >177°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, 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. // Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities Storage Requirements for storage : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.			• •
Reference to other sections         SECTION 7: Handling and storage         7.1         Precautions for safe handling Handling         Advice on safe handling       : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets 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°F, >177°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, acetore, 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 areas and containers       : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.		Additional advice	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
7.1       Precautions for safe handling Handling         Advice on safe handling       : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets may create a slipping hazard. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling may be necessary. but homosing and grounding may be necessary. but hemselves be sufficient. At elevated temperatures (>350°F, >177°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, 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.	6.4	Reference to other sections	
7.1       Precautions for safe handling Handling         Advice on safe handling       : Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets may create a slipping hazard. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling may be necessary. but homosing and grounding may be necessary. but hemselves be sufficient. At elevated temperatures (>350°F, >177°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, 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.	SEC	CTION 7: Handling and storad	16
Precautions for safe handling Handling       I Use good housekeeping for safe handling of the product. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets 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°F, >177°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 areas and containers       : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.	52(		
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       :         Requirements for storage areas and containers       :       Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.	7.1		ng
against fire and explosion       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.		Advice on safe handling	out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets 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°F, >177°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
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			dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion
Requirements for storage : Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place. areas and containers	7.2	Conditions for safe storage,	, including any incompatibilities
areas and containers		Storage	
Advice on common storage : Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.			: Keep in a dry place. Keep in a well-ventilated place.
		Advice on common storage	: Do not store together with oxidizing and self-igniting products.
		2 No. 400000000700	- 11 -

5/13

Version 1.6

Revision Date 2024-07-10

SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### **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 material generates vapor or fumes that are not adequately controlled by ventilation, wear an appropriate respirator. Use the following elements for air-purifying respirators: Organic Vapor and Formaldehyde. A positive pressure, air-supplying respirator may be appropriate if there is potential for uncontrolled release, aerosolization, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. Dust safety masks are recommended when the dust concentration is excessive.
Eye protection	:	Use of safety glasses with side shields for solid handling is good industrial practice. If this material is heated, wear chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shields or a face shield. If there is potential for dust, use chemical goggles.
Skin and body protection	:	At ambient temperatures use of clean and protective clothing is good industrial practice. If the material is heated or molten, wear thermally insulated, heat-resistant gloves that are able to 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	:	Pellets
Physical state	:	solid
Color	:	Opaque
Odor	:	Mild to no odor
Odor Threshold	:	No data available

## Safety data

Flash point

: No data available

SDS Number:10000000793

Version 1.6	Revision Date 2024-07-10
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.
рН	: Not applicable
Melting point/range	: 90-140°C (194-284°F)
Freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling	: Not applicable
range Vapor pressure	: Not applicable
Relative density	: 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- octanol/water Solubility in other solvents	: No data available : No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable
Relative vapor density	: Not applicable
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable
SECTION 10: Stability and reactive	/ity
10.1 Reactivity	: This material is considered non-reactive under normal
40.0	ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
10.2	
SDS Number:100000000793	7/13

SAFETY	DATA	SHEFT
0/11 - 11		

Warlex® HXW 50100 Po	liyetnylene
Version 1.6	Revision Date 2024-07-10
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 rea	actions
10.4	
Conditions to avoid 10.5	: Avoid prolonged storage at elevated temperature.
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 infor	mation
11.1 Information on toxicological Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Acute oral toxicity	
Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Acute inhalation toxicity	ylene : Presumed Not Toxic
Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Acute dermal toxicity	ylene : Presumed Not Toxic
Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Skin irritation	ylene : No skin irritation
Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Eye irritation	ylene : No eye irritation
Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Sensitization	<b>ylene</b> : Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.
11.2 Information on other hazard	ls
Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyeth Further information	ylene : This product contains POLYMERIZED OLEFINS. During
SDS Number:10000000793	8/13

arlex® HXM 50100 Po	SAFETY DATA SHEE
	Revision Date 2024-07-1
	thermal processing (>350°F, >177°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.
Endocrine disrupting properties	:
ECTION 12: Ecological inform	ation
2.1 Toxicity	
Ecotoxicity effects	
2.2 Persistence and degradabi	lity
Biodegradability	: This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.
2.3 Bioaccumulative potential Elimination information (pers	istence and degradability)
Bioaccumulation	: Does not bioaccumulate.
2.4 Mobility in soil	
Mobility	: The product is insoluble and floats on water.
2.5 Results of PBT and vPvB a 2.6	issessment
Endocrine disrupting prop	erties
Endocrine disrupting properties	:
2.7 Other adverse effects	
Additional ecological information	: This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms., Fish or birds may eat pellets which may obstruct their digestive tracts.
2.8 Additional Information	
Ecotoxicology Assessmen	t
SECTION 13: Disposal consider	rations
13.1	
SDS Number:100000000793	9/13

\_\_\_\_\_

# Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyethylene

Version 1.6

Revision Date 2024-07-10

# 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)

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

SDS Number:10000000793

10/13

# Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyethylene

Version 1.6

SDS Number:10000000793

Revision Date 2024-07-10

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments						
SECTION 15: Regulatory information						
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture National legislation						
Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878 of 18 June 2020 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)						
: nwg not water endangering						
: 96/82/EC Update: 2003 Directive 96/82/EC does not apply						
<ul> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On or in compliance with the active portion of the TSCA inventory</li> <li>All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>Description of the registered, or exempted from registration by CPChem according to K-REACH regulations. Importation or manufacture of this product is still permitted provided the Korean Importer of Record has themselves notified the substance or the exported amount does not exceed the minimum threshold quantity of the non-registered substance(s).</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> <li>On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>Italian Legislative Decree April 3, 2006, n.152, (Environmental standards) and subsequent amendments, Bags, Shrink Film, Stretch Hood: LDPE 4 Liner: LDPE 4 or PP 5 Pallet: FOR 50</li> </ul>						

11/13

Version 1.6

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date 2024-07-10

# **SECTION 16: Other information**

SECTION 16. Other informa		
NFPA Classification	: Health Hazard: 0 Fire Hazard: 1 Reactivity Hazard: 0	
Further information		Ŷ

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.

ACGIH	American Conference of	LD50	Lethal Dose 50%
	Government Industrial Hygienists		
AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial	LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effe
	Chemicals		Level
DSL	Canada, Domestic Substances	NFPA	National Fire Protection Agence
	List		
NDSL	Canada, Non-Domestic	NIOSH	National Institute for Occupation
	Substances List		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 Concentra
EGEST	EOSCA Generic Exposure	OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health
	Scenario Tool		Administration
EOSCA	European Oilfield Specialty	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
	Chemicals Association		
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing	PICCS	Philippines Inventory of
	Chemical Substances		Commercial Chemical Substar
MAK	Germany Maximum Concentration	PRNT	Presumed Not Toxic
	Values		
GHS	Globally Harmonized System	RCRA	Resource Conservation Recov
			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	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
	on Cancer		
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical	TWA	Time Weighted Average
	Substances in China		
ENCS	Japan, Inventory of Existing and	TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
1/501	New Chemical Substances	1.11./05	
KECI	Korea, Existing Chemical	UVCB	Unknown or Variable Composi
	Inventory		Complex Reaction Products, a

# Marlex® HXM 50100 Polyethylene

Version 1.6

Revision Date 2024-07-10

			Biological Materials
<=	Less Than or Equal To	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%	ATE	Acute toxicity estimate