



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 12-Mar-2024

Revision Number 11

## Section 1: Identification

### Product identifier

**Product Name** POLYETHYLENE PRODUCTS - LDPE - MDPE - HDPE - LLDPE - mLLDPE

**Product Code(s)** 000000014455

### Other means of identification

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended use** Production of moulded polyethylene articles, wire and cable coatings, packaging film for food products. Processed between 130°C and 335°C.

**Uses advised against** No information available

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)  
NZBN: 9429041465226 Address: 166 Totara Street  
Mt Maunganui South  
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700  
Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710

### Emergency telephone number

**Emergency Telephone** 0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

## Section 2: Hazard identification

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

### GHS Classification

### Label elements

### **Hazard statements**

### Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

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

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Non hazardous component(s)	-	100%

**Section 4: First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>General advice</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin with soap and water. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

<b>Symptoms</b>	No information available.
<b>Effects of Exposure</b>	No information available.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

<b>Note to physicians</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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**Section 5: Fire-fighting measures****Suitable Extinguishing Media**

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media</b>	Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.
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<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams.
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**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Most organic dusts are combustible and 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). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).
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When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in air. Avoid generation of dust. Most organic dusts are combustible and 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). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

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**Hazardous combustion products** Carbon oxides.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

**Special protective equipment and** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear.

precautions for fire-fighters Use personal protection equipment.

## Section 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid generation of dust. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protective equipment as required.

**Other information** Ventilate the area.

**For emergency responders** Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

### Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for containment** Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.

**Methods for cleaning up** Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protective equipment as required. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Use non-sparking tools.

### Precautions to prevent secondary hazards

**Prevention of secondary hazards** Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Advice on safe handling** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. May form flammable dust clouds in air. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

**General hygiene considerations** Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Storage Conditions** Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use.

**Incompatible materials** Strong oxidizing agents.

**Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Control parameters**

**Exposure Limits** No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituents and particulates:.

**Biological occupational exposure limits** This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with biological limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Carbon black: WES-TWA 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Particulates not otherwise classified: 8hr WES-TWA 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable dust) or 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering controls** Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



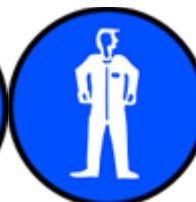
**Eye/face protection**



**Hand protection**



**Glasses.**



**Skin and body protection**

**Impervious gloves.**

**Respiratory protection**

**Overalls. Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots.**

**If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator**

meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

**Environmental exposure controls** No information available.

**Thermal hazards** When handling melt, or where there is a risk of being splashed with molten material: Wear overalls, chemical goggles, face shield, elbow-length impervious gloves, splash apron or equivalent chemical impervious outer garment, and rubber boots.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

**Physical state** Solid  
**Appearance** Pellets Powder or Flakes  
**Color** Colourless or Coloured  
**Odor** Odourless.  
**Odor threshold** No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	85-167°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	>94°C	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	0.8 - 0.97	None known
Water solubility	Insoluble in water	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	>300°C	None known
Decomposition temperature		None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive properties	No information available.	
Oxidizing properties	No information available.	

### Other information

**Softening point** No information available  
**Molecular weight** No information available  
**VOC Content (%)** No information available  
**Liquid Density** No information available  
**Bulk density** No information available  
**Particle characteristics**

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

**Reactivity** No information available.

### Chemical stability

<b>Stability</b>	Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
<b><u>Explosion data</u></b>	
<b>Sensitivity to mechanical impact</b>	None.
<b>Sensitivity to static discharge</b>	Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.
<b><u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u></b>	
<b>Hazardous polymerization</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Dust can form an explosive mixture with air.
<b><u>Conditions to avoid</u></b>	
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. dust formation. static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Dispersal of dust in the air. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Avoid contact with combustible substances. Direct sunlight.
<b><u>Incompatible materials</u></b>	
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<b><u>Hazardous decomposition products</u></b>	
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Aldehydes. Acetic acid. Ketones. Acrolein. Ethane. Methane.

## **Section 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Information on likely routes of exposure**

<b>Product Information</b>	No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause irritation. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if consumed in large amounts.
<b>Symptoms</b>	No information available.

### **Acute toxicity**

**Numerical measures of toxicity**  
No information available

#### **Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

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<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	No information available.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	No information available.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	No information available.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No information available.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Refer to 'Chronic effects' section below.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	No information available.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	No information available.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	No information available.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	No information available.
<b>Data used to identify the health effects</b>	Refer to Section 16 for Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS.

## **Section 12: Ecological information**

### **Ecotoxicity**

**Aquatic ecotoxicity** Avoid contaminating waterways.

**Terrestrial ecotoxicity** There is no data for this product.

**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation** There is no data for this product.

### **Mobility in soil**

**Mobility** No information available.

### **Other adverse effects**

No information available.



## Section 13: Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste from residues/unused products</b>	Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal..

## Section 14: Transport information

<b><u>ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT</u></b>	Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
<b><u>IATA</u></b>	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.
<b><u>IMDG</u></b>	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

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

No information available

### **Special precautions for user**

Please refer to the applicable dangerous goods regulations for additional information

## Section 15: Regulatory information

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

<b>EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard</b>	To be determined
<b>National regulations</b>	There are no applicable tolerable exposure limits or environmental exposure limits according to the EPA Controls for Hazardous Substances
<b>Certified handlers, tracking and controlled substance license requirements</b>	Certified handlers are required for some substances. This includes substances requiring a controlled substance license, and most explosives, vertebrates toxic agents, and certain fumigants. Acutely toxic substances which are a Category 1 or 2, such as pesticides also require Certified handlers. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information Tracking is required for some highly hazardous substances. These substances need to be under the control of an appropriately trained person or appropriately secured. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information Controlled substance licenses are required to possess certain explosives, vertebrate toxic agents and fumigants. See Part 7 of the Health and Safety at Work Regulation 2017 for more information

### **International Regulations**

**The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable

**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable

The Rotterdam Convention Not applicable

**International Inventories**

NZIoC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
TSCA	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
DSL/NDSL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
EINECS/ELINCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
IECSC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
KECL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
AIIC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
TCSI	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

**Legend:**

**NZIoC** - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

**AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals**

**TCSI** - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

**Section 16: Other information**

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 02/ 2021

**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).  
**Revision date:** 12-Mar-2024  
**Reason(s) For Issue:** 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

**Revision Note:**

\*\*\*Indicates updated data since last publication.

**Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**

**Legend**

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:  
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances  
 vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances  
 STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity  
 ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration  
 LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

**Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
**	Hazard Designation	+	Sensitizers
C	Carcinogen		

**Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS**

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database  
 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)  
 Environmental Protection Agency

Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals  
Food Research Journal  
Hazardous Substance Database  
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)  
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)  
Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)  
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)  
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)  
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)  
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)  
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set  
World Health Organization

**Disclaimer**

**This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.**

**If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.**

**Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.**

**End of Safety Data Sheet**