



# Material Safety Data Sheet

The Dow Chemical Company

**Product Name:** XUS 63008.00 Developmental Chlorinated Polyethylene Resin

**Issue Date:** 01/22/2009

**Print Date:** 04 Feb 2009

The Dow Chemical Company encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

## 1. Product and Company Identification

### Product Name

XUS 63008.00 Developmental Chlorinated Polyethylene Resin

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

The Dow Chemical Company  
2030 Willard H. Dow Center  
Midland, MI 48674  
USA

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 989-636-4400

**Local Emergency Contact:** 989-636-4400

## 2. Hazards Identification

### Emergency Overview

**Color:** Off-white

**Physical State:** Powder

**Odor:** Odorless

### Hazards of product:

CAUTION! May form explosive dust-air mixture. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Slipping hazard.

### Potential Health Effects

**Eye Contact:** Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action. Thermal degradation of the resin may generate hydrogen chloride gas at concentrations which may cause eye irritation.

**Skin Contact:** Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Mechanical injury only. Under normal processing conditions, material is heated to elevated temperatures; contact with the material may cause thermal burns.

**Skin Absorption:** No adverse effects anticipated by skin absorption.

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**Inhalation:** Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Thermal degradation of the resin may generate hydrogen chloride gas at concentrations which may cause respiratory irritation.

**Ingestion:** Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. May cause choking if swallowed.

**Effects of Repeated Exposure:** Repeated inhalation exposure may cause respiratory irritation and lung effects/injury. Impaired lung function and abnormal chest x-rays have been observed in humans repeatedly exposed to high levels of talc dust.

**Cancer Information:** Rats exposed for their lifetimes to very fine talc particles showed lung inflammation and fibrosis (both sexes) and lung tumors (females only). These effects are believed to be due primarily to overloading the normal respiratory clearance mechanism. Rats may be particularly susceptible to particle clearance overload, resulting in lung injury and tumors. An increase in spontaneously occurring adrenal tumors observed in male rats is of questionable relevance. No increases in tumors were observed in male or female mice.

### 3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Ethene, homopolymer, chlorinated	64754-90-1	<= 96.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	<= 2.0 %
Octadecanoic acid, calcium salt	1592-23-0	<= 2.3 %

### 4. First-aid measures

**Eye Contact:** Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. May cause injury due to mechanical action.

**Skin Contact:** Wash skin with plenty of water. Seek first aid or medical attention as needed. If molten material comes in contact with the skin, do not apply ice but cool under ice water or running stream of water. DO NOT attempt to remove the material from skin. Removal could result in severe tissue damage. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, seek medical attention. May cause gastrointestinal blockage. Do not give laxatives. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

**Notes to Physician:** If hydrogen chloride is liberated due to thermal degradation, treat as hydrogen chloride exposure. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Extinguishing Media:** Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. If material is molten, do not apply direct water stream. Use fine water spray or foam. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. Dust explosion hazard may result from forceful application of fire extinguishing agents.

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Do not permit dust to accumulate. When suspended in air dust can pose an explosion hazard. Minimize ignition sources. If dust layers are exposed to elevated temperatures, spontaneous combustion may occur. Dense smoke is emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen chloride.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:** Contain spilled material if possible. Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**Personal Precautions:** Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

**Environmental Precautions:** Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Handling

**General Handling:** No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. Avoid breathing process fumes. Use with adequate ventilation. When appropriate, unique handling information for containers can be found on the product label. Workers should be protected from the possibility of contact with molten resin. Do not get molten material in eyes, on skin or clothing. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, electrically bond and ground equipment and do not permit dust to accumulate. Dust can be ignited by static discharge.

### Storage

Store in accordance with good manufacturing practices.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Octadecanoic acid, calcium salt	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Talc	Dow IHG	TWA	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Respirable fraction	The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
	ACGIH	TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Respirable fraction.	The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
	Z3	TWA	20 millions of particles per cubic foot of air

	Z3	TWA Respirable.	2.4 millions of particles per cubic foot of air The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $250/(\%SiO_2+5)$ , using a value of 100% SiO <sub>2</sub> . Lower percentages of SiO <sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.
	Z3	TWA Respirable.	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $10/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO <sub>2</sub> . Lower percentages of SiO <sub>2</sub> will yield higher exposure limits.
	Z3	TWA Total dust.	0.3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> The exposure limit is calculated from the equation, $30/(\%SiO_2+2)$ , using a value of 100% SiO <sub>2</sub> . Lower values of % SiO <sub>2</sub> will give higher exposure limits.
<b>Hydrochloric acid</b>	ACGIH	Ceiling	2 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	Ceiling	7 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 5 ppm

Hydrogen chloride may be generated under thermal degradation conditions.

#### Personal Protection

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin Protection:** No precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed.

**Hand protection:** Chemical protective gloves should not be needed when handling this material. Consistent with general hygienic practice for any material, skin contact should be minimized. Use gloves to protect from mechanical injury. Selection of gloves will depend on the task. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed.

**Respiratory Protection:** Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. Use an approved air-purifying respirator when vapors are generated at increased temperatures or when dust or mist is present. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: When dust/mist are present use a/an Particulate filter. When combinations of vapors, acids, or dusts/mists are present use a/an Organic vapor with acid gas cartridge and particulate pre-filter.

**Ingestion:** Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

#### Engineering Controls

**Ventilation:** Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State</b>	Powder
<b>Color</b>	Off-white
<b>Odor</b>	Odorless
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash Point - Closed Cup</b>	Not applicable
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No

<b>Flammable Limits In Air</b>	<b>Lower:</b> Not applicable <b>Upper:</b> Not applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Not applicable
<b>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1)</b>	1.2 - 1.8 <i>Estimated</i>
<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting Point</b>	No test data available
<b>Solubility in Water (by weight)</b>	Negligible
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow)</b>	No data available for this product.
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	Not applicable
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not applicable

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Stability/Instability

Stable.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**Incompatible Materials:** None known.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Processing may release fumes and other decomposition products. At temperatures exceeding melt temperatures, polymer fragments can be released. Fumes can be irritating. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Organic acids. Hydrogen chloride. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Hydrocarbons.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Acute Toxicity

#### Ingestion

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Typical for this family of materials. Estimated LD50, Rat > 5,000 mg/kg

#### Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Typical for this family of materials. Estimated LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

#### Inhalation

The LC50 has not been determined.

### Repeated Dose Toxicity

Repeated inhalation exposure may cause respiratory irritation and lung effects/injury. Impaired lung function and abnormal chest x-rays have been observed in humans repeatedly exposed to high levels of talc dust.

### Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Rats exposed for their lifetimes to very fine talc particles showed lung inflammation and fibrosis (both sexes) and lung tumors (females only). These effects are believed to be due primarily to overloading

the normal respiratory clearance mechanism. Rats may be particularly susceptible to particle clearance overload, resulting in lung injury and tumors. An increase in spontaneously occurring adrenal tumors observed in male rats is of questionable relevance. No increases in tumors were observed in male or female mice.

**Developmental Toxicity**

No relevant information found.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

No relevant information found.

**Genetic Toxicology**

No relevant information found.

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## 12. Ecological Information

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### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

**Movement & Partitioning**

No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000). In the terrestrial environment, material is expected to remain in the soil where it may be subject to wind dispersion. In the aquatic environment, material will sink and remain in the sediment.

**Persistence and Degradability**

This water-insoluble polymeric solid is expected to be inert in the environment. Surface photodegradation is expected with exposure to sunlight. No appreciable biodegradation is expected.

**ECOTOXICITY**

Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

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## 13. Disposal Considerations

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DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Landfill. If incineration is used, take precautions to guard against the formation of explosive dust air mixtures when handling combustible powders.

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## 14. Transport Information

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**DOT Non-Bulk**

NOT REGULATED

**DOT Bulk**

NOT REGULATED

**IMDG**

NOT REGULATED

**ICAO/IATA**  
NOT REGULATED

*This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.*

**15. Regulatory Information**

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312**

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	No
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313**

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:**

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Talc	14807-96-6	<= 2.0 %

**Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:**

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

**California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)**

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

**US. Toxic Substances Control Act**

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

**CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)**

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

**16. Other Information**

**Recommended Uses and Restrictions**

A polyethylene plastic - For industrial conversion as a raw material for manufacture of articles or goods. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your

intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

**Revision**

Identification Number: 1024831 / 1001 / Issue Date 01/22/2009 / Version: 1.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

*The Dow Chemical Company urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.*