

14090 Southwest Freeway, Suite 310, Sugar Land, TX 77478 Phone: 713-294-4180 Email: Mani@TMCgreen.com



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Oxidized PE Wax 16% Oxidized PE Wax 25% Revision Date: 08/17/2022

### SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Oxidized PE Wax 16%, Oxidized PE Wax 25%

Product Use Description: Polymer, Lubricant

SDS complies with Article 32 - Regulation (EC) 1907/2006

CAS No. 68441-17-8, EC number: 200-815-3 REACH Registration number: 01-2119462827-27-0315

Emergency call:

INFOTRAC: 1-352-323-3500 (International) 1-800-535-5053 (North America)



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#### **SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Emergency Overview** 

Form: Powder

Color: White to off white

Odor: Waxy polymer

Classification of the substance or mixture: Potential combustible dust.

No GHS hazardous classification per Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008

GHS Label elements – none required Hazard statements: May form combustible dust concentrations. Precautionary statements: Use personal protective equipment as required.

Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

### SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature: Substance Chemical Name: Oxidized Polyethylene (HDPE) CAS-No.: 68441-17-8 Concentration: 100%

### **SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Call a physician if irritation develops or persists.

Skin contact: Wash off with soap and water. Call a physician if irritation develops or persists. Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten material. Do not peel solidified product off the skin. Call a physician immediately.

Eye contact: Rinse with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Unlikely route of exposure. If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Consult a physician if necessary.

Treatment: Treat symptomatically.



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### **SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Water mist Dry chemical Carbon dioxide (CO2) Foam Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards during firefighting: Avoid dust formation. Airborne dusts of this product in an enclosed space and in the presence of an ignition source may constitute an explosion hazard.

Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions shall be prevented by avoiding accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges.

Static charges on powders or powders in liquids may ignite combustible atmospheres.

Watch footing on floors and stairs because of possible spreading of molten material.

Material can create slippery conditions. In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as:

1-Carbon monoxide

2-Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

### SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Wear personal protective equipment.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

Provide adequate ventilation.

May form explosive dust-air mixture.

Avoid dust formation.



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Accumulations of dust from this product in the workplace may increase the likelihood or severity of an explosion.

Risks of ignition followed by flame propagation or secondary explosions shall be prevented by avoiding accumulation of dust, e.g. on floors and ledges.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Do not swallow.

Avoid breathing dust.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Environmental precautions: Should not be released into the environment. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods for cleaning up: Avoid dust formation and electrical charging (sparking) because dust explosion might occur.

Do not create a powder cloud by using a brush or compressed air.

Contain spillage, and then collect with an electrically protected vacuum cleaner or by wet-brushing and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13).

Use only non-sparking tools.

For molten product: If material is molten, allow to cool. Use caution, as material may still be hot after solidification.

Spilled material will solidify.

Allow to solidify. Scrape up. Shovel into suitable container for disposal.

#### SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Wear personal protective equipment.

Avoid dust formation.

Floors, walls and other surfaces must be regularly cleaned.



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The material can accumulate static charge and can therefore cause electrical ignition.

Static charges on powders or powders in liquids may ignite combustible atmospheres.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Material can create slippery conditions.

Do not swallow.

Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion: All fine particle sized combustible solids have the potential to create a dust explosion hazard.

The likelihood of an explosion can be dependent upon many factors, such as the explosive characteristics of the material, the design of the facility, and the manner in which the material is handled.

The following are some of the approaches that should be used to minimize these hazards:

The building and equipment should be designed and operated to minimize fugitive dust generation.

Shelves, ledges, other horizontal surfaces and concealed spaces where dusts can accumulate should be minimized. Regular cleaning frequencies should be established to minimize the accumulation of dusts on such surfaces. Cleaning should be performed in a manner that minimizes the generation of dust clouds.

Potential ignition sources such as open flames, hot surfaces, heat from mechanical sparks or friction, electrical sparks or electrostatic discharges should be identified and eliminated where there is the potential for dust generation or accumulation. The above are only suggestions and should not be taken as recommended practices in your establishment.

A more detailed discussion can be found in NFPA Bulletin 654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids."

#### STATIC ELECTRICITY:

Electrostatic charges of non-conductive materials is a natural phenomenon ranging from harmless to a nuisance to a hazard, depending on the degree of charging and the







environment where the discharge takes place. In the case of micronized polymers and waxes, very high levels of static electricity develop in their manufacture, transportation and handling. These products, being poor conductors of electricity, can and will hold a static charge for long periods of time. The generation of static electricity cannot be prevented because its intrinsic origins are present at every particle interface. With this in mind, a great deal of care should be exercised when handling this type of product in or around flammable liquids, particularly if the liquid is at or near its flashpoint.

Some common sense approaches to the hazards involved with static electricity are as follows:

Use only conductive equipment and keep all components grounded and bonded to the same vessel in order to equalize any potential charge.

Avoid projections and probes that could lead to discharge between the charged polymer and a probe. Avoid a flammable condition by the use of inert gases in the container or by providing sufficient exhaust so as to prevent a build-up of flammable solvent vapors.

Never pour micronized polymers or waxes from a drum or large container directly into flammable solvents.

Add micronized polymers or waxes slowly and in small quantities to flammable solvents.

Do not permit the product to free fall directly into the solvent. Use a pipe or chute that leads down to the level of the solvent. Make sure the pipe or chute is grounded and/or bonded.

If mechanical equipment must be used, a slow-turning screw feeder that is grounded and/or bonded is preferred.

The above are only suggestions and should not be taken as recommended practices in your establishment.

A more detailed discussion can be found in NFPA Bulletin 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity."

#### Storage

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

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep away from direct sunlight.



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Protect from physical damage.

Store away from incompatible substances.

#### SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Protective measures: Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Do not swallow.

Avoid breathing dust.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Engineering measures: Use adequate ventilation and/or engineering controls in high temperature processing to prevent exposure to vapors.

Provide exhaust ventilation if dust is formed.

Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. If formation of dust is observed, equipment has to be switched off, cleaned and serviced.

Eye protection: Safety glasses with side-shields

For molten product: Goggles or face shield, giving complete protection to eyes

Hand protection: When handling hot material, use heat resistant gloves. Skin and body protection: Wear heat protective clothing for handling hot material.

Respiratory protection: In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Keep working clothes separately.

Exposure Guidelines Components CAS-No. Value Control parameters Update

Basis



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Particulates N/A TWA 10 mg/m3 2010 TLV Further information: Form of exposure: Inhalable particles. TLV N/A TWA 3 mg/m3 Particulates 2010 Further information: Form of exposure: Respirable particles. Particulates N/A PEL 15 mg/m3 2010 **OSHA** Table Z-1 Further information: Form of exposure: Total dust. Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

#### **SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical state: powder

Color: white Odor: Wax

like mild pH: Note: not

applicable

Melting point/freezing point: 120 - 140 °C Boiling point/boiling

range: Note: not determined

Flash point: > 491 °F (255 °C) Method: closed cup

Flammability: May form combustible dust concentrations in air Lower flammability limit: Note: not applicable Upper flammability limit: Note: not applicable Vapor pressure: Note: not applicable

Vapor density: Note: not applicable, (Air = 1.0)

Density: 0.96 - 1.00 g/cm3

Water solubility: Note: negligible

Ignition temperature: Note: not determined

Particle size: 0.003 - 0.075 mm



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#### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. Possibility of

hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks. Avoid dust formation and electrical charging (sparking) because dust explosion might occur. Avoid exposure to temperatures exceeding recommended processing conditions.

Incompatible materials to avoid: Strong oxidizing agents. Amines

Hazardous decomposition products: In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as: Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2)

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity: LD50: > 2,500 mg/kg

Species: rat

Further information: Note: Product dust may be irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. The molten product can cause serious burns.

### SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Further information on ecology

Additional ecological information: No information on ecology is available.

Not inherently biodegradable.



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#### **SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal methods: Observe all Federal, State, and Local Environmental regulations.

#### **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

DOT Not dangerous goods

TDG Not dangerous goods

IATA Not dangerous goods

IMDG Not dangerous goods

#### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventories

US. Toxic Substances Control Act: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL): On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act : On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory





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China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

NZIOC - New Zealand: On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory

National regulatory information

SARA 302 Components: SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components: SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards: No SARA Hazards

California Prop. 65: This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

WHMIS Classification: Not Rated

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

HMIS III NFPA Health hazard: 0 Flammability: 1 Physical Hazard: 0 Instability: 0

Hazard rating and rating systems (e.g. HMIS® III, NFPA): This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the particular system.







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