## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

According to GHS (Global Harmonized System) - Hazcom 2012

Date Printed (YYYY-MM-DD): 2020-04-23

#### Section 1 - Product and Company Information

Product Name: High Density Polyethylene + 15% Glass Fibers Welding Rod
Product Part Number(s): R19-04-04-NT, R12-XX-YY-ZZ (Where XX is the rod profile, YY is the package quantity, and ZZ is the
Recommended Use: This product is used with a plastic welder to repair broken plastic parts.

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

24 Hour Emergency contact:

Polyvance 1128 Kirk Rd. Rainsville, AL 35986

Outsic

Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 Outside US: 703-527-3887

**Information email:** info@polyvance.com

Customer Information Number: 256-638-4103 (7AM - 4PM (CST) M-F)

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Appearance: Waxy rods Odor: Odorless

Udor: Odoriess

Hazard Statement:

Causes mild skin irritation.

Signal Word: Not Applicable Signal Word Hazard: Not Applicable

GHS Physical Hazard Pictogram	GHS Health Hazard Pictogram(s)	GHS Environmental Hazard Pictogram
Not Applicable	Irritant	Not Applicable

#### **GHS Hazards Statement Codes for This Product**

Statement	Statement			
Туре	Code		Statement Text	
Health	H316	Causes mild skin irritation		
	-			

#### Aver

**Precautionary Statement:** 

# Avoid breathing fumes while welding.

# GHS Precautionary Statement Codes for This Product

Statement	Statement	
Туре	Code	Statement Text
Prevention	P261	Avoid breathing fumes while welding

#### Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact:	If this material is heated, thermal burns may result from eye contact. Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin Contact:	Thermal burns to the skin: may include pain or feeling of heat, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. If this material is heated, thermal burns may result from skin contact. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Contact with the skin is not

	expected to cause an allergic skin response.
Skin Absorption:	Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.
Inhalation:	If this material is heated, fumes may be unpleasant and produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract.
Ingestion:	Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.

# Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Cor	mponent	CAS #	ENIECS	REACH Reg. No.	Amount
Polyethylene		9002-88-4			<100%
Additives		Various			<1%
Fiber glass		95977-17-3			10 - 15%

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact:	If heated material should splash into eyes, flush eyes immediately with fresh water for 15 minutes while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact:	If the hot material gets on skin, quickly cool in water. See a doctor for extensive burns. Do not try to peel the solidified material from the skin or use solvents or thinners to dissolve it. The use of vegetable oil, mineral oil, or petroleum jelly is recommended for removal of this material from the skin.
Inhalation:	Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give the person a glass of water or milk to drink and get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	None

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media:	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. This material will burn although it is not easily ignited.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:	Bulk storage of polyethylene may result in the accumulation of ethylene gas with possible explosion potential. Concentrations of ethylene gas must be kept below the lower explosive limit (LEL) of 2.7%.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Incomplete combustion can also produce formaldehyde. Normal combustion forms carbon dioxide, water vapor and may produce carbon monoxide, original monomer, other hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon oxidation products, depending on temperature and air availability.
Fire Fighting Procedures:	For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

# Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions:	Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills. Refer to Section 8.
Methods For Clean Up:	If liquid material is spilled, allow it to cool and solidify. Place material in disposal containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Other Release Information:	U.S.A. regulations may require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. Report spills to local authorities and/or the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.
Methods for Containment:	Contact local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal of this material. If safe and practicable, reclaim material.

# Section 7 - Handling and Storage

General Handling Practices:	Keep out of reach of children. For professional use only. Not intended for sale to the general public. Avoid breathing vapors or fumes which may be released during plastic welding. Avoid contact of heated material with eyes, skin, and clothing.
Handling Precautions:	Potentially toxic/irritating fumes may be evolved from heated material. At temperatures (>350°F, >177°C), polyethylenes 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, NTP, IARC (2A), and OSHA have listed formaldehyde as a probable human carcinogen. Following all recommendations within this MSDS should minimize exposure to thermal emissions.
Storage Requirements:	Treat as a solid that can burn. Store away from oxidizing materials, in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA

# Section 8 - Precautions to Control Exposure / Personal Protection

Component	Source	Туре	Value	Remarks
Polyethylene	ACGIH	TWA	3 mg/m3	

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eye / Face Protection:	Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or face shields if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent eye contact. If this material is heated, wear chemical goggles or safety glasses and a face shield.
Skin Protection:	If this material is heated, wear insulated clothing to prevent skin contact if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent skin contact.
RespiratoryProtection:	No respiratory protection is normally required. If heated material generates vapor or fumes that are not adequately controlled by ventilation, wear a NIOSH approved respirator. Use the following elements for air-purifying respirators: Organic Vapor and Formaldehyde. Use a positive pressure, air-supplying respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.
Hygenic Measures:	Wash hands before eating, smoking or using the washroom.
Other Protection Measures:	None
Engineering Controls:	Use in a well-ventilated area. If heated material generates vapor or fumes, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control exposure.
HMIS Personal Protection:	A



# Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Waxy rods
Color:	White
Odor:	Mild odor when melting
Odor Threshold:	Not determined
pH:	Not determined
Melting Point:	Softens over a temperature range.
Freezing Point:	Not determined
Boiling Point:	Not determined
Boiling Range:	Not determined
Flash Point:	Not determined
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined
Flammability:	Not determined
Upper Flammability Limit:	Not determined
Lower Flammability Limit:	Not determined
Vapor Pressure:	NA
Vapor Density:	NA
Specific Gravity:	0.91 - 0.98
Solubility in Water:	Not determined.
Partition Coefficient:	Not determined
Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined

# Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid:	All plastic materials may generate static electricity and should not be used around explosive mixtures.
Incompatible Materials:	May react with oxygen and strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
•	Low molecular weight hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, acids and ketones can be formed during thermal processing.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will Not Occur

# Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Ingestion Toxicity:	No data available
SkinAbsorption:	No data available
Inhalation:	No data available
Sensitization:	No data available
Acute Dose:	No data available

Repeated Dose:	No data available
Carcinogenicity:	No data available
Corrosivity:	No data available
Neurological:	No data available
<b>Reproductive:</b>	No data available
Genetic:	No data available
Developmental:	No data available
Eye Irritation:	No data available
Skin Irritation:	No data available
Target Organs:	No data available

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**EcoToxicity:** This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

**PersistenceDegrdability:** This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable

#### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Method:	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.
ContainerDisposal:	Disposal must be made according to official regulations.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT

Additional DOT Shipping Not regulated as hazardous for shipment. Information:

# IMDG (Maritime transport) Additional IMDG Information: Not regulated as hazardous for shipment.

IATA (Air transport	t)	
Additional IATA Shipping Information:	Not regulated as hazardous for shipment.	

## **Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

Superfund Amendments and Reathorization Act of 1986 (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard:NoDelayed (Chronic) Health Hazard:NoFire Hazard:NoReactive Hazard:NoSudden Realease of Pressure:No

The following lists hazardous components and the regulatory lists for which they are required to be reported.

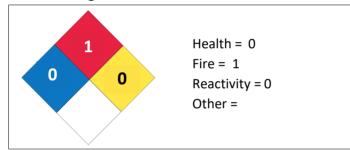
Component: Fiber glass CAS: 95977-17-3 Amount: 10 - 15% Fiber glass is on the California Prop 65 Cancer list. Fiber glass is listed with Minnesota Right to Know. Fiber glass is listed with New Jersey Right to Know. Fiber glass is listed with Rhode Island Right to Know.

Component: Polyethylene CAS: 9002-88-4 Amount: <100%

#### HMIS Rating (0 - 4)

HEALTH	0	Health = 0
FIRE	1	Fire = 1
PHYSICAL	0	Physical = 0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	Α	Personal Protection = A

#### **NFPA Ratings**



## Section 16 - Other Information

Legend	
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Hygenists
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Healt
LC	Lethal Concentration
LD	Lethal Dose
LTEL	Long Term Exposure Limit
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
REL	Recommended Exposure Level

SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
VOC	Volitile Organic Compounds

#### DISCLAIMER

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