

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT 06810

REVISED DATE: July 15, 1987

POD MSDS 121-2

IMPORTANT: Union Carbide Corporation urges the customer receiving this Material Safety Data Sheet to study it carefully to become aware of potential hazards, if any, of the product involved. In the interest of safety you should (1) furnish your employees, agents, and contractors with this sheet, (2) furnish a copy to each of your customers for the product, and (3) request your customers to inform their employees and customers as well.

* I. IDENTIFICATION *

PRODUCT GROUP: Natural Pelleted Halogen-Based Flame-Retardant Peroxide
Cross-Linkable Polyethylene Compounds

BASE RESIN: Polyethylene Homopolymer CAS NO: 9002-88-4

* II. PHYSICAL DATA *

MELT INDEX: Not applicable

DENSITY: 1.0 - 1.4

PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME: 0

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: 1/8 inch diameter off-white pellets; mild
characteristic odor.

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* III. INGREDIENTS *

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HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS:

<u>MATERIALS</u>	<u>HAZARD</u>	<u>EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>
Antimony oxide CAS NO: 1309-64-4	Hazardous dust; eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritant	0.5 mg/m3 as Sb (OSHA/ACGIH)
Dibasic Lead Phthalate CAS NO: 69011-06-9	Animal Teratogen	0.05 mg/m3, (OSHA) 0.15 mg/m3 (ACGIH) as Pb
di[2-tertiary-butyl- peroxy-iso-propyl]benzene CAS NO: 25155-25-3	Eye and skin irritant	None established
65% Dibasic Lead Stearate in EP Rubber CAS NO: 7428480	Animal Teratogen	0.05 mg/m3, (OSHA) 0.15 mg/m3 (ACGIH) as Pb
Decabromodiphenyl oxide CAS NO: 1163-19-5	Eye irritant	None established

This group of products also contains a halogen-based flame-retardant.

* IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA *

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Generally 600-740 Deg. F depending on individual product composition.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, alcohol-type or universal-type foams applied by manufacturer's recommended technique.

SPECIAL FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Hydrogen bromide and other toxic gases may be liberated at elevated temperatures (above 400 Deg. C), such as might occur in case of fire exposure. Use NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus for fire-fighting.

SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Avoid accumulation and dispersion of dust to reduce explosion potential (see Section IX).

* V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA *

EXPOSURE LIMITS: There are no established exposure limits for polyethylene, however, Union Carbide treats polyethylene dust as a nuisance particulate. OSHA limits exposure to 15 mg/m³ total dust and 5 mg/m³ respirable dust (29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3). ACGIH limits are 10 mg/m³ total dust.

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: None currently known.

HEALTH HAZARDS: Treat as nuisance particulates. Avoid breathing dust or any fumes that may be generated during processing.

The peroxide cross-linking agent contained in this compound decomposes when heated. As a result, small amounts of pyrolytic products may be emitted during processing. These decomposition products may irritate skin, eyes, and nasal passages (see Section VIII). Avoid exposure to dust and fumes. Avoid skin contact.

Antimony oxide is a respirable dust and may cause injury to the respiratory tract if inhaled in excessive concentrations. Antimony oxide is also capable of causing serious injury to the eyes and skin.

A single overexposure of Lead Phthalate or Dibasic Lead Stearate may cause abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, thirst, and malaise. Repeated overexposure may result in headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, salivation, vomiting, dizziness, weakness, insomnia, diarrhea, loss of appetite, restlessness, irritability, wrist-drop, foot-drop, convulsions, and coma. Anemia, kidney injury, and neurological (central and peripheral) effects also are notable with chronic lead poisoning. Lead compounds have been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Some feed studies on decabromodiphenyl oxide conducted by the National Toxicology Programs have show some evidence of carcinogenicity for laboratory animals. It may appear as a bloom on the surface of the insulation.

The antimony oxide and lead compounds are compounded into the polymer matrix and thus are not expected to present the same hazards that exists in the neat state.

(HEALTH HAZARD DATA continued on next page)

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MEDICAL CONDITIONS

AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: A knowledge of the available toxicology information and of the physical and chemical properties of this material suggests that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA
WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO
HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD
EVALUATION:

Long term repeated inhalation exposure to antimony oxide has been shown to cause malignant tumors in the lungs of laboratory rats.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: None required.

* VI. REACTIVITY DATA *

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Temperatures over 150 Deg. C. may cause premature resin cross linking.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): None

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes, other organic vapors, and hydrogen bromide (above 400 Deg. C), and lead and antimony compounds.

REACTIVE OR EXPLOSIVE POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

* VII. SPILLS OR LEAKS *

CLEANUP PROCEDURES: Sweep up and collect in suitable container for disposal.

CAUTION: Polyethylene pellets on floors are slippery and can cause falls.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: If disposed of, this product would not be considered a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of as permitted by applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

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* VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION *

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use NIOSH-approved respirator if unable to control airborne dust, fumes, and vapors.

VENTILATION: Local exhaust ventilation is recommended for control of airborne dust, fumes, and vapors.

* IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS *

STORING AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: Avoid dispersion of dust. Avoid breathing dust. Wear gloves and suitable eye protection.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: The fines and dust particles contained in all polyethylene resins are defined as Class I Dust (lowest explosive level) under National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)-68. Your facilities and procedures must conform to NFPA-654. Prevent accumulation of dust particles; operate to ensure no system leaks develop; and maintain proper equipment grounding at all times. Read and understand Union Carbide's "Polyethylene Handling and Storage Guide".

* EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER *
* 1-800-UCC-HELP *
* THIS NUMBER IS AVAILABLE DAYS, NIGHTS, WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS *

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Union Carbide Corporation. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of the Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and these opinions and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Union Carbide Corporation, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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