



# Material Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### Marlex® Black Masterbatch

**Product Use:** Masterbatch  
**Product Number(s):** 0001098468  
**Synonyms:** Plastic  
**Product Cas No.:** Mixture

**Company Identification:**  
Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP  
10001 Six Pines Drive  
The Woodlands, TX 77380

**Product Information:**  
MSDS Requests: 1 - (800) 852-5530  
Technical Information: 1 - (800) 852-5531

#### 24-Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers

HEALTH: Chevron Phillips Emergency Information Center 866.442.9628 (North America) and 1.832.813.4984 (International)

TRANSPORTATION: North America: CHEMTREC 800.424.9300 or 703.527.3887  
ASIA: +1.703.527.3887  
EUROPE: BIG .32.14.584545 (phone) or .32.14.583516 (telefax)  
SOUTH AMERICA SOS-Cotec Inside Brazil: 0800.111.767  
Outside Brazil: 55.19.3467.1600

MEDICAL APPLICATION CAUTION: Do not use this Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP material in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body or permanent contact with internal body fluids or tissues.

Do not use this Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP material in medical applications involving brief or temporary implantation in the human body or contact with internal body fluids or tissues unless the material has been provided directly from Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP under an agreement which expressly acknowledges the contemplated use.

Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP makes no representation, promise, express warranty or implied warranty concerning the suitability of this material for use in implantation in the human body or in contact with internal body fluids or tissues.

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

Black pellets.

- FORMALDEHYDE MAY BE PRODUCED AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURE.

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**IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Eye:** Contact with the eyes may cause irritation due to the abrasive action of the dust. Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation. If this material is heated, thermal burns may result from eye contact.

**Skin:** Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin. 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.

**Ingestion:** Not expected to be harmful if swallowed.

**Inhalation:** The dust from this material may cause respiratory irritation. If this material is heated, fumes may be unpleasant and produce nausea and irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT	EINECS	SYM	R-PHRASES
Polyethylene Hexene Copolymer Blend	Mixture	65 % weight	EXEMPT	NA	NA
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	33 - 37 % weight	215-609-9	NA	NA
Additives	Various	< 1.0 % weight	NA	NA	NA

**Occupational Exposure Limits:**

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling / Peak	Notation
Carbon Black	ACGIH	3.5 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA
Carbon Black	German MAK	6 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA
Carbon Black	OSHA PEL	3.5 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA
Polyethylene Hexene Copolymer Blend	CPCHEM	Not Established	NA	NA	NA

Control as Particulate Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC). The ACGIH Guideline\* for respirable dust is 3.0 mg/m3 and 10.0 mg/m3 for total dust. The OSHA PEL for respirable dust is 5.0 mg/m3 and 15.0 mg/m3 for total dust.

\* This value is for inhalable (total) particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1.0% crystalline silica.

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Eye:** Flush eyes with running water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. 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:** To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. 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.

**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.

**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.

## SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Explosive dust clouds may be produced.**

### FIRE CLASSIFICATION:

OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Not classified by OSHA as flammable or combustible.

**NFPA RATINGS:** Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

**Flashpoint:** 340°C (644°F)

**Autoignition:** 380°C (716°F)

**Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air):** Lower: NA Upper: NA

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.

### PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** 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. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

**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.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Protective Measures:** Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills. Refer to Section 8.

**Spill Management:** Avoid creating dust clouds. Shovel, sweep up or use industrial vacuum cleaner to pick up. Place in container for proper disposal. Reduce airborne dust and prevent scattering by moistening with water. If heated material is spilled, allow it to cool before proceeding with disposal methods.

**Reporting:** 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.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL . REFER TO PRODUCT LABEL OR MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL BULLETINS FOR THE PROPER USE AND HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL .**

**Precautionary Measures:** Use caution to avoid creation of dusts and to prevent inhalation of product dust (fines). Avoid contact with product dust. Airborne dust concentrations above 20 mg/L may create a dust explosion hazard. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Spilled pellets may create a slipping hazard. Do not breathe vapor or fumes from heated material. Avoid contact of heated material with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

**Unusual Handling Hazards:** 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 processing emissions.

**Static Hazard:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations, which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77), Recommended Practice on Static Electricity' (liquids, powders and dusts), and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents' (liquids).

**Container Warnings:** Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits. Use in a well-ventilated area. If handling results in dust generation, special ventilation may be needed to ensure that dust exposure does not exceed the OSHA PEL for nuisance dust. If heated material generates vapor or fumes, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control exposure.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

**Eye/Face Protection:** Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or faceshields 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.

**Respiratory Protection:** 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.

### Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling / Peak	Notation
Carbon Black	ACGIH	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA

Carbon Black	German MAK	6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA
Carbon Black	OSHA PEL	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA
Polyethylene Hexene Copolymer Blend	CPCHEM	Not Established	NA	NA	NA

Control as Particulate Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC). The ACGIH Guideline\* for respirable dust is 3.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and 10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total dust. The OSHA PEL for respirable dust is 5.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> and 15.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for total dust.

\* This value is for inhalable (total) particulate matter containing no asbestos and < 1.0% crystalline silica.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**APPEARANCE AND ODOR:** Black pellets.

**pH:** NA

**Flashpoint:** 340°C (644°F)

**VAPOR PRESSURE:** NA

**VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):** NA

**BOILING POINT:** NA

**SOLUBILITY (in water):** Not Applicable

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 1

**DENSITY:** 1

## 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:** Not Applicable

**Incompatibility With Other Materials:** May react with oxygen and strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Low molecular weight hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, acids and ketones can be formed during thermal processing.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

**Acute Oral Toxicity:** LD50 / not known

**Acute Dermal Toxicity:** LD50 / not known

**Acute Inhalation Toxicity:** LC50 / not known

**Eye Irritation:** This material is not expected to be irritating to the eyes.

**Skin Irritation:** This material is not expected to be irritating to the skin.

### ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains POLYMERIZED OLEFINS.

During thermal processing (>350°F, >177°C) polyolefins can release vapors and gases (aldehydes, ketones and organic acids) which are irritating to the mucous membranes of the eyes, mouth, throat, and lungs. Generally these irritant effects are all transitory. However, prolonged exposure to irritating off-gases can lead to pulmonary edema.

Formaldehyde (an aldehyde) has been classified as a probable human carcinogen by NTP, IARC (2A), and OSHA based on animal data and limited epidemiological evidence.

This product contains CARBON BLACK.

Genetic Toxicity: Ames/negative Mouse lymphoma assay/negative

Carcinogenicity: IARC 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate evidence in humans

Animal: 2 years/inhalation/rat/0, 2.5, 6.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for 16 hr/day, 5 days/wk/dose-dependent increase in lung inflammation, lung fibrosis, and lung tumors in all exposed groups, suggested that tumors were associated with an impairment of lung particle clearance mechanism due to the physical effect of overloading

Human: 59 years (1935-1994)/male employees/4 carbon black plants in US/no excess mortality due to any type of cancer

This product may contain carbon black or lead chromate pigment. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified carbon black as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) based on "sufficient evidence" in animals and "inadequate evidence" in humans. However, the carbon black in this product is bound in a polymer matrix which severely limits its extractability, bioavailability and toxicity; the lead chromate pigment in this product is silica-encapsulated as well as bound in a polymer matrix. Neither pigment is likely to cause adverse health effects under recommended conditions of use.

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ECOTOXICITY:

This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. Fish or birds may eat pellets which may obstruct their digestive tracts.

### ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

### Shipping Descriptions per regulatory authority.

#### US DOT

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION

#### ICAO / IATA

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION

**IMO / IMDG**

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION

**RID / ADR**

NOT REGULATED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

<b>SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:</b>	1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects:	NO
	2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	NO
	3. Fire Hazard:	NO
	4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	NO
	5. Reactivity Hazard:	NO

**REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:**

01 = CA Prop 65	17 = FDA 178	33 = RCRA Waste Appendix VIII
02 = LA RTK	18 = FDA 179	34 = RCRA Waste D-List
03 = MA RTK	19 = FDA 180	35 = RCRA Waste P-List
04 = MN Hazardous Substance	20 = FDA 181	36 = RCRA Waste U-List
05 = NJ RTK	21 = FDA 182	37 = SARA Section 311/312
06 = PA RTK	22 = FDA 184	38 = SARA Section 313
07 = CAA Section 112 HAPs	23 = FDA 186	39 = TSCA 12 (b)
08 = CWA Section 307	24 = FDA 189	40 = TSCA Section 4
09 = CWA Section 311	25 = IARC Group 1	41 = TSCA Section 5(a)
10 = DOT Marine Pollutant	26 = IARC Group 2A	42 = TSCA Section 8(a) CAIR
11 = FDA 172	27 = IARC Group 2B	43 = TSCA Section 8(a) PAIR
12 = FDA 173	28 = IARC Group 3	44 = TSCA Section 8(d)
13 = FDA 174	29 = IARC Group 4	45 = WHIMS - IDL
14 = FDA 175	30 = NTP Carcinogen	46 = Germany D TAL
15 = FDA 176	31 = OSHA Carcinogen	47 = Germany WKG
16 = FDA 177	32 = OSHA Highly Hazardous	48 = DEA List 1
		49 = DEA List 2

**The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.**

Carbon Black 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 27, 45

**WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:**

This product is not considered a controlled product according to the criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations.

**CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTINGS:**

AUSTRALIA: All the components of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

CANADA: All the components of this material are on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt from notification.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: All the components of this product are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China.

KOREA: All the components of this product are on the Existing Chemicals List (ECL) in Korea.

UNITED STATES: All of the components of this material are on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Inventory.

PHILIPPINES: All the components of this product are listed on the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS).

JAPAN: All the components of this product are on the Existing & New Chemical Substances (ENCS) inventory in Japan, or have an exemption from listing.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU): This product is exempt from inventory listing requirements..

**EU Symbols:** NA - Not Applicable

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**NFPA RATINGS:** Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special: NA

(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, \*-Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

**REVISION STATEMENT:** This revision updates all sections of the MSDS please review.

### ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV	- Threshold Limit Value	TWA	- Time Weighted Average
STEL	- Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL	- Permissible Exposure Limit
ACGIH	- American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	OSHA	- Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NIOSH	- National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health	NFPA	- National Fire Protection Agency
WHMIS	- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	IARC	- Intl. Agency for Research on Cancer
EINECS	- European Inventory of existing Commercial Chemical Substances	RCRA	- Resource Conservation Recovery Act
SARA	- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.	TSCA	- Toxic Substance Control Act
EC50	- Effective Concentration	LC50	- Lethal Concentration
LD50	- Lethal Dose	CAS	- Chemical Abstract Service
NDA	- No Data Available	NA	- Not Applicable
<=	- Less Than or Equal To	>=	- Greater Than or Equal To
CNS	- Central Nervous System	MAK	- Germany Maximum Concentration Values

**This data sheet is prepared according to the latest adaptation of the EEC Guideline 67/548.**

**This data sheet is prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).**

**This data sheet is prepared according to the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1).**

**This data sheet was prepared by EHS Product Stewardship Group, Chevron Phillips Chemical**

Company LP, 10001 Six Pines Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77380.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.