

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 30-Oct-2024

Revision Number 1

## Section 1: Identification

### Product identifier

**Product Name** POLYETHYLENE WAX

**Product Code(s)** 000000027848

### Other means of identification

**Synonyms** PEWAX500-25

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Recommended use** Raw material.

**Uses advised against** No information available.

### Details of manufacturer or importer

#### Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Bronson & Jacobs division) - incorporated in Australia  
ABN:51 600 546 512  
70 Marple Avenue  
Villawood NSW 2163  
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 2 8717 2929

Facsimile: +61 2 9755 9611

### Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number **1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

## Section 2: Hazard identification

Not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

### GHS Classification

### Label elements

**Signal word**

None

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

**Section 3: Composition and information on ingredients**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Polyethylene	9002-88-4	100

**Section 4: First aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>General advice</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
<b>Inhalation</b>	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. For contact with the molten material treat as for skin burns.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. (Call a physician if symptoms occur). Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns. After contact with molten product, cool skin area rapidly with cold water.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If molten material is swallowed, seek immediate medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

**Symptoms** Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.

**Effects of Exposure** No information available.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**Note to physicians** Treat symptomatically.

**Section 5: Firefighting measures****Suitable Extinguishing Media**

**Suitable extinguishing media** Dry chemical. Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, sand, earth, water spray or regular foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

**Specific hazards arising from the** Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. In

**chemical**

the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts.

**Hazardous combustion products** Oxides of carbon.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

**Section 6: Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Personal precautions** Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment as required.

**For emergency responders** Ventilate the area. Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

**Environmental precautions**

**Environmental precautions** Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

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<b>Methods for containment</b>	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation.
<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protective equipment as required. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Slippery when wet. For the molten material: Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Allow material to solidify. Scrape up.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Advice on safe handling</b>	Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use personal protection equipment. Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. May form flammable dust clouds in air. Do not heat material with naked flame. Use a water bath or jacketed pan/vessel. Water should not be added to hot/molten material as it causes uncontrolled foaming/splattering.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Storage Conditions</b>	Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from incompatible materials (refer to SDS). Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.

## Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

### Control parameters

<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates:
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Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

### Appropriate engineering controls

<b>Engineering controls</b>	Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions. Apply technical measures to comply with the
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occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

#### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Glasses. If splashes are likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side-shields.
<b>Skin and body protection</b>	Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots. Overalls.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Impervious gloves.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	No information available.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	No information available.

## **Section 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	Wax or Pastilles
<b>Color</b>	White or Yellow
<b>Odor</b>	No information available
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	No data available	None known
<b>pH (as aqueous solution)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	74-103°C	None known
<b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flash point</b>	>150°C	None known
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		None known
<b>Upper flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	No data available	None known

Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	<1 g/ml @ 20oC	None known
Water solubility	No data available	
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water Soluble in organic solvents when warmed.	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information**Section 10: Stability and reactivity**Reactivity

Reactivity No information available.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. dust formation. Direct sunlight. static discharge (electrostatic discharge).

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Oxides of carbon.

**Section 11: Toxicological information**Information on likely routes of exposure

**Product Information** No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

**Inhalation** May cause irritation. Where this material is used at elevated temperatures, vapour may cause irritation to mucous membranes of the respiratory tract, headache and nausea.

**Eye contact** May cause irritation. Contact with the hot material can result in pain, thermal burns, and permanent injury. Vapour released during hot processing may cause irritation.

**Skin contact** May cause irritation. Contact with hot material may cause skin burns.

**Ingestion** May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if consumed in large amounts. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.

**Symptoms** Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns.

**Acute toxicity** .**Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information**

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Polyethylene	> 8 g/kg ( Rat )	-	-

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

**Skin corrosion/irritation** No information available.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation** No information available.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization** No information available.

**Germ cell mutagenicity** No information available.

**Carcinogenicity**

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical name	Australia	European Union	IARC
Polyethylene - 9002-88-4	-	-	Group 3

**Reproductive toxicity** No information available.

**STOT - single exposure** No information available.

**STOT - repeated exposure** No information available.

**Aspiration hazard** No information available.

**Section 12: Ecological information****Ecotoxicity**

**Aquatic ecotoxicity** Avoid contaminating waterways.

**Terrestrial ecotoxicity** There is no data for this product.

**Persistence and degradability**

**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioaccumulation** There is no data for this product.

**Mobility**

**Mobility** No information available.

**Other adverse effects**

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

### **Section 13: Disposal considerations**

**Waste treatment methods**

**Waste from residues/unused products** Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

**Contaminated packaging** Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Empty containers may contain residues which are hazardous.

See section 8 for more information

### **Section 14: Transport information**

**ADG** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IATA** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IMDG** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**  
No information available

### **Section 15: Regulatory information**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**National regulations**

**Australia**



Not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

#### Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

No poisons schedule number allocated

**Poison Schedule Number** Not applicable

#### Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

Chemical name	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)	Additional information
Polyethylene - 9002-88-4	Present	-

#### Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents

This product does not contain any substance(s) on the Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents list.

#### International Inventories

<b>AIIC</b>	This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.
<b>NZIoC</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>TSCA</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>DSL/NDSL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>EINECS/ELINCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>ENCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>IECSC</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>KECL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>PICCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

#### Legend:

**AIIC** AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

**NZIoC** - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

#### International Regulations

**The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable

**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable

**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable

**Section 16: Other information**

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 04/ 2020

**Reason(s) For Issue:** First Issue Primary SDS

**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

**Revision date:** 30-Oct-2024

**Revision Note:**

The symbol (\*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

**Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet****Legend**

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:  
 PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances  
 vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances  
 STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity  
 ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration  
 LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

**Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

**Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS**

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database  
 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)  
 Environmental Protection Agency  
 Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals  
 Food Research Journal  
 Hazardous Substance Database  
 International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)  
 National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)  
 Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)  
 Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)  
 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)  
 National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)  
 National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)  
 U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)  
 New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)  
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications  
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program  
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set  
 World Health Organization

**Disclaimer**

**This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and**

control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Bronson & Jacobs representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

Bronson and Jacobs incorporating the businesses of Woods and Woods and Keith Harris and Australian Botanical Products.

**End of Safety Data Sheet**