

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Not Classified as Hazardous

1. Identification of the Material and the Supplier

Product Name

The Green Pipe

Other Names

Recycled HDPE Plastic pipe

Recommended Use

Transfer of water.

Company Details

Supplier Name

The Green Pipe

Address

32 Dawson St., Moama, NSW Aust. 2731

Telephone

Phone (03) 5480 7060, Fax (03) 5482 4665

Emergency Number

2. Hazard Identification

Chronic Effects - None known

Inhalation - Inhalation of fines may cause irritation of nose and throat. Fumes given off during processing can cause respiratory irritation, headache and nausea.

Ingestion - No known effects/minimal toxicity. May cause choking if swallowed.

Skin - Skin contact may result in mechanical injury or abrasion. This is a low risk hazard.

Thermal burns may result from exposure to hot material.

Eye - Pellets, fines and powders may scratch eye surfaces/cause mechanical irritation to eyes.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	Formula	Conc.	CAS No.
Polyethylene		98-100%	Not Avail
Proprietary Additives		0-2%	Not Avail

4. First Aid Measures

Eye - Flush with water in order to remove particulates. For contact with molten material treat as for skin burns.

Inhalation - Remove victim to fresh air.

Skin - Wash contact area with soap and water. Molten material will adhere to skin and cause burns. Cool material as quickly as possible with water and see a physician for prompt removal of the adhering material and treatment of the burn. Do not remove material or clothing from skin. Removal may result in further damage to skin.

Ingestion - Not expected to be a problem. If uncomfortable seek medical assistance.

Advice to Doctor - Treat Symptomatically

First Aid Facilities - Eye wash with safety shower are recommended.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability - Combustible. May Evolve toxic gases (Carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Fire and Explosion - Combustible. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing - Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam, water fog or fine water spray. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways. Absorb runoff with san or similar.

Hazchem Code - None allocated

6. Accidental release measures

1. Dampen down to prevent spread by wind.
2. Shovel or sweep up spilled material and dispose or recycle.
3. Disposal of recovered material should conform to local regulations.

NOTE: Spilled pellets/powders on surfaces/floors will create slip hazards and should be swept up promptly.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling - Use safe work practices to avoid eye and skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene.

8. Exposure controls/Personal Protection

National Exposure Standards - NOHSC recommends an 8-hour occupational exposure limit for Total Inhalable Particulates (Dusts not otherwise classified) of 10 mg/m³. Recommend a limit of 10 mg/m³ for nuisance dusts.

Engineering Controls - Good general ventilation is required under ordinary conditions of use.

PPE - Thermal resistant gloves should be worn when handling hot materials. Use safety glasses. Under dusty conditions (concentrations greater than 10 mg/m³) approved dust respirators (P2) should be worn to prevent over-exposure by inhalation.

Any personal protection used should meet Australian standards. Approved respiratory protective equipment to AS/NZ1715 and AS/NZ1716 should be worn.

Technical Protective measures

NOTES REGARDING THERMAL DEGRADATION of POLYETHYLENE - when discussing the degradation of Polyethylene it is important to distinguish between the burning and fuming of the product. Fumes from Polyethylene: During processing of polyethylene ie whenever the polymer is heated, fumes will be evolved - the extent and content of which will largely depend on the temperature and duration of the exposure. Because of the wide range of processing conditions which will influence the degradation process and therefore the composition of the fumes, the precise nature of which will vary according to conditions but likely to include butane and other alkanes and alkenes, the general recommendation is given that the inhalation of fumes should be avoided and that the area be well ventilated ie. the level of fumes evolved should be kept as low as possible. It is recommended that general ventilation be provided at the rate of at least six air changes per hour. In some circumstances, based on risk assessment, local exhaust ventilation may be required. (1) Where continued inhalation of the fumes has occurred or there has been a build up of fumes, a number of effects have been reported relating to irritation of the eyes, respiratory tract and throat. Headaches may also occur. In certain situations, based on risk management processes, respiratory protection (eg supplied air or organic canister) may also be used to control exposure to polyethylene fume. Only approved respiratory protective equipment to AS/NZ1715 and AS/NZ1716 should be worn. Burning of Polyethylene: Polyethylene film is a hydrocarbon and therefore will burn readily. It will not however easily self ignite. When burning, polyethylene will drip and run ignited particles. Rolls of polyethylene films and paper, particularly tissue paper, should be stored separately if at all possible - the former is hard to ignite, but burns strongly once alight, the latter will easily ignite and smoulder. Once established, burning polyethylene has at least 50% higher calorific value, therefore the flame will be more than twice the intensity. If separate storage is not possible, extra high hazard sprinkler system should be concentrated over the area reserved for polyethylene film. The fire brigade code does not treat rolls of polyethylene film any differently than for paper with respect to hazards from fumes evolved during a fire. The gases evolved during burning will differ with increasing temperature. However, the major component of the gases will be carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, very low levels of acrolein, formaldehyde, other aldehydes, ketones, methane, ethane and acetylene. Probably the most attention has been given to the formation of acrolein which can be evolved in toxicologically significant amounts. It is this chemical which causes irritation to the nose, eyes and throat and can cause headaches, and hence the need for any enclosed area to be well ventilated. It is recommended that fire crew wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties.

Appearance - Circular Green Plastic Pipe

Odour - None

pH - Not available

Vapour Pressure - None allocated

Vapour Density - None allocated

Boiling Point - None allocated

Solubility - Not soluble

Specific Gravity - 0.93-0.97 g/cm³

Melting Point - 120-135°C

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity - Incompatible with oxidizing agents (eg, peroxides, chlorinates), extreme heat

Decomposition Products - May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition

11. Toxicological Information

Eye - Pellets, fines and powders may scratch eye surfaces/cause mechanical irritation to eyes.

Inhalation - Inhalation of fines may cause irritation of nose and throat. Fumes given off during processing can cause respiratory irritation, headache and nausea.

Skin - Skin contact may result in mechanical injury or abrasion. This is a low risk hazard. Thermal burns may result from exposure to hot material.

Ingestion - No known effects/minimal toxicity. May cause choking if swallowed.

12. Ecological Information

Pellets of Resin are considered environmentally inert

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

Disposal options may include: recycling, incineration and landfill.

14. Transport Information

Transport - Not classified as a Dangerous Good According to Australian Code for transport of Dangerous Goods by road and rail.

UN Number - None Allocated

DG Class - None Allocated

Subsidiary Risks - None Allocated

Packaging Group - None Allocated

Hazchem Code - None Allocated

15. Regulatory Information

Not scheduled

16. Other Information

Date of Preparation / Revision Date

MSDS prepared 14th August, 2008

Abbreviations

Literature References

Sources for Data

This MSDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the health, safety and environmental hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since The Green Pipe 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 details on page 1.