

SDS - GM Cutting Board HDPE



SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: High Density Polyethylene Extruded Sheet

Other Identification methods:

Chemical evaluation: Perform laboratory analysis conducted by competent lab technician

Physical State: Solid

Color: Natural processed color is translucent to opaque white (Colorants can be added)

Odor: Faint, mild hydrocarbon odor.

Type of Use: Building Materials, Signs, and Fabricated Polyethylene Products (chemically resistant to: ethanol, methanol, sodium, potassium, calcium hydroxide (30%), glycol, oils, natural gas, gasoline, bleach, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, lye, acetone, vinegar)

FDA Status: Complies with FDA Regulations 21 CFR 177.1520 Sections 2.1 and 2.2 May be used in articles which are intended to contact non-alcoholic foods at or below cooking temperatures. The finished food contact articles made with this grade are subject to certain additive related thickness restrictions. Consult your distributor for additional information.

Restrictions:

CAUTION:

DO NOT USE A&C PLASTICS MATERIALS IN APPLICATIONS INVOLVING IMPLANTATION WITHIN THE BODY; DIRECT OR INDIRECT CONTACT WITH THE BLOOD PATHWAY; CONTACT WITH BONE, TISSUE, TISSUE FLUID, OR BLOOD; OR PROLONGED CONTACT WITH MUCOUS MEMBRANES. A&C PLASTICS MATERIALS ARE NOT DESIGNED OR MANUFACTURED FOR USE IN IMPLANTATION IN THE HUMAN BODY OR IN CONTACT WITH INTERNAL BODY FLUIDS OR TISSUES. A&C PLASTICS WILL NOT PROVIDE TO CUSTOMERS MAKING DEVICES FOR SUCH APPLICATIONS ANY NOTICE, CERTIFICATION OR INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR SUCH MEDICAL DEVICE USE REQUIRED BY FDA REGULATION OR ANY OTHER STATUTE. A&C PLASTICS MAKES NO REPRESENTATION, PROMISE, EXPRESS WARRANTY OR IMPLIED WARRANTY CONCERNING THE SUITABILITY OF THESE MATERIALS FOR USE IN IMPLANTATION IN THE HUMAN BODY OR IN CONTACT WITH INTERNAL BODY TISSUES OR FLUIDS.

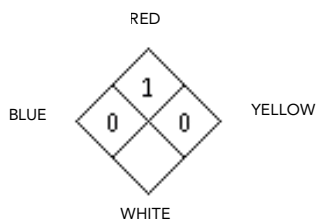
Company Business Contact:

A&C Plastics Inc.
6135 Northdale Street,
Houston, Texas 77087
esales@acplastics.com
www.acplastics.com
888.702.6028

Signal Word and Precautionary Statement

CAUTION! Product is a clear to white, non-toxic solid sheet material having minimal odor. Dusts and heat-released air emissions may be irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Accumulated fine dusts may form explosive air-dust mixtures. Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard. Keep released debris away from storm sewers and from entry into other aquatic systems. Under fire conditions, product will readily burn and emit a heavy, irritating smoke. Contact with molten material may cause serious thermal burns.

Identification Symbols or Labels (Non-Mandatory)



HAZARD MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM	
HEALTH	0 1
FLAMMABILITY	slight 0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	B
PPE	

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SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION (CONTINUED)

Unclassified Hazards

- Irritating fumes may be produced at temperatures >330-Celsius (>626 F) degrees
- Small particles and dust may develop static electric charge
- Fabricating, machining, sanding, grinding, or welding processes performed on this product may produce the following hazards;
 - a.) High temperature or molten material that may cause thermal burns.
 - b.) Dust that may form explosive concentrations in air, or flammable accumulations on surfaces.
 - c.) Slipping hazards

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: Contact of powder or fines with eye may cause mechanical irritation. Contact with hot or molten material may cause severe injury, including possible blindness.

Skin: Contact of powder or fines with skin may cause mild to more serious irritation, that is increased by mechanical rubbing or if skin is dry. Contact with hot or molten material may cause severe thermal burns.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this product is unlikely. However, ingestion of product may produce mild gastrointestinal irritation and disturbances.

Inhalation: Inhalation of fine particles may cause respiratory irritation. Fumes produced while thermal processing may cause irritation, pulmonary edema and a possible asthma-like response.

Environmental Hazards: Polyethylene is an essentially biologically inert solid and considered non-toxic. It is stable (does not decompose) in landfills or in aquatic systems.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name: 1-Butene, polymer with ethene, or 1-Hexene, polymer with ethene. (Ethene and ethylene are interchangeable.)

Common Name: High Density Polyethylene, or Polyethylene Copolymer

Synonyms: HDPE Butene Sheet; HDPE Copolymer; Ethylene/Hexene Copolymer Sheet, Ethylene/Octene Copolymer

Component	Percent by Wt.	CAS #
Polyethylene (Ethene homopolymer)	>=99	CAS# 9002-88-4
Ethylene/Butene-1 Copolymer	>=99	CAS# 25087-34-7
Ethylene/Hexene-1 Copolymer	>=99	CAS# 25213-02-9
Ethylene/Octene-1 Copolymer	>=99	CAS# 26221-73-8
Additives *	0-1	N/A

Additional Information

*Other chemical additives including antioxidants, UV stabilizers, processing aids and slip agents may be formulated into various polyethylene resin grades in a total concentration of less than 1% wt/wt.

Trade Secret(s) – Compositions given are typical values not specifications. Identity of Resin Manufacturers, Additive Component Manufacturers, and exact percentage of blends are proprietary information.

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: Remove contact lenses, if it can be done safely. Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES (continued)

Skin: Remove dusty or contaminated clothing and shoes. For skin contact, wash affected area with soap and water. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist. In case of contact with molten product, cool rapidly with water and seek immediate medical attention. Do not attempt to remove molten product, or molten product that has cooled, from skin without medical assistance.

Inhalation: Move affected individual to non-contaminated air. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband to facilitate breathing. Seek immediate medical attention if the individual is not breathing, is unconscious or if any other symptoms persist. Inhalation of smoke following a fire may result in delayed pulmonary edema; seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Material is not expected to be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: After adequate first aid, no further treatment is necessary, unless symptoms reappear. Burns should be treated as thermal burns. Molten resin will come off as healing occurs; therefore, immediate removal from the skin is not necessary. Treatment should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Ingested material should pass through the digestive system without injury.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable: Use water fog, or water spray. Small fires may use dry chemical or carbon dioxide or foam.

Un-suitable: Avoid Strong Oxidizing agents. Avoid high pressure, direct water stream that may spread molten or burning resins.

General Fire Hazards: Solid resins support combustion but do not meet combustible definition. Under fire conditions, product will readily burn and emit a heavy, irritating black smoke. A high concentration of airborne powders or dust may form an explosive mixture with air.

Explosion Hazards: Dust particles may form an explosive mixture with air. Risk of dust-air explosion is increased if flammable vapors are also present. Dust may accumulate hazardous static charge.

Hazardous Combustion Products: At temperatures above 300 C, polyethylene may emit various oligomers, waxes and oxygenated hydrocarbons as well as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and small amounts of other organic vapors (e.g. aldehydes, acrolein). Inhalation of these decomposition products may be hazardous.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions: (Use ERG Guide #133) Position upwind. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned holders or monitor nozzles. Fire fighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and thermal protective clothing. Avoid inhaling any smoke and combustion materials. Remove and clean or destroy any contaminated clothing. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Control runoff waters to prevent entry into sewers, drains, underground or confined spaces and waterways.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE

Personal Precautions / Protective Measures:

Slipping Hazard, avoid standing or walking on product, or product debris. For product debris: Do not use compressed air to sweep debris. Eliminate sources of ignition. (No smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Dissipate static electricity during transfer or processing by use of proper electrical grounding and bonding methods.

Equipment and Emergency Procedures: (Use ERG Guide #133 in event of fire)

For debris spill, isolate area for at least 25 meters (75 feet) in all directions, if no fire exists.

In Case of Fire: Keep unnecessary personnel away and notify emergency and firefighting personnel. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. Stay upwind from fire.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry of small debris into ditches, sewers, and waterways. Plastic pellets, and debris are

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defined by the UA EPA under the Clean Water Act (40CFR 122.26) as a "Significant Material", which requires any industrial plant that may expose pellets to storm water to secure a storm water permit. Pellets or debris found in storm water runoff are subject to EPA regulations with the potential for substantial fines and penalties. Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in an appropriate disposal or recovery container. Reuse or recycle where possible.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up Spills:

Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during cleanup. Vacuum or sweep material into container. Do not use compressed air to sweep debris material.

Other Information: Risk of dust-air explosion is increased if flammable vapors are also present

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Procedures:

Sheet Material: Secure product to prevent shifting during handling, or transport.

Debris: Handle in contained and properly designed equipment systems. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Keep away from uncontrolled heat incompatible materials. Earth (ground) all material handling and transfer equipment to dissipate build-up of static electricity. Keep handling areas and processing equipment free of debris. Do not use compressed air to sweep debris. For additional information on control of static and minimizing potential dust and fire hazards, refer to NFPA-654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, 2006 Edition."

Storage Procedures Store sheet material flat. Secure to pallet, rack, or stack. Storage area accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store accumulated debris in closed, earthed (grounded) and properly designed vessels, away from uncontrolled heat and incompatible materials. Avoid accumulation of dust by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of storage and handling areas. Keep shovels and vacuum systems readily available for cleanup of debris. DO NOT enter filled bulk containers and attempt to walk over product, due to risk of slipping. Use a fall arrest system when working near open bulk containers.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (OSHA PEL)

Debris and dust produce from processing sheet material can be considered nuisance particulates.

Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC)	OSHA PEL (Respirable Fraction)	5 mg/m3 TWA (Respirable Fraction)
OSHA PEL (Total Dust) 15 mg/m3 TWA	ACGIH (Respirable Particulate)	3 mg/m3 TWA
ACGIH (Inhalable Particulate) 10 mg/m3 TWA		

Engineering Controls Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Inhalation: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection where atmosphere exceeds recommended limits. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29CFR1910.134 or ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. "Nuisance dust" such as polymer dust typically exhibits no significant health effect when they are reasonably controlled. Exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause slight irritation by mechanical action.

Skin: Use chemical resistant gloves appropriate to conditions of use. Wear heat protective gloves and clothing if there is a potential for contact with heated material. Protective clothing such as long sleeves or a lab coat should be worn.

Eye: Dust service goggles should be worn to prevent mechanical injury or other irritation to eyes due to airborne particles, which may result from processing of this product. Safety glasses are required as minimum requirement.

Footwear: Use appropriate footwear. Spilled debris can be a serious slipping/falling hazard. Exercise caution when walking on spilled material.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Solid Sheet Material - Translucent to white.	Lower Flammable Limit: No Data Available.
Odor: Faint, mild hydrocarbon odor.	Explosive Properties: No Data Available.
Odor Threshold: No value available.	Oxidizing Properties: No Data Available.
pH: Not applicable.	Vapor Pressure: Not applicable.
Freezing Point: Not applicable.	Vapor Density: Not applicable.
Melting Point: 105°C -136 °C (276.8 °F)	Relative Density: 0.92 - 0.98 (water=1)

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Boiling Point/Boiling Range: Not applicable.	Solubility (Water): Insoluble
Flash Point: Not applicable.	Partition Coefficient (Know): Specific data not available.
Evaporation Rate: Not applicable.	Auto-ignition: 330°C-410 °C
Flammability: Not Classified. Burns but does not easily ignite.	Decomposition Temperature: Varies; >300°C
Upper Flammable Limit: No Data Available.	Viscosity: Not applicable.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

Non-Reactive with Air, or Water

Chemical Stability:

This product is stable under normal use conditions for shock, vibration, pressure, or temperature. Certain Halogens, Organic Chlorides and Hydrocarbons may react with and degrade polyethylene. Powders or dusts may form

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Certain Halogens, Organic Chlorides and Hydrocarbons may react with and degrade polyethylene. Powders or dusts may form an explosive mixture with air. Dusts may create static discharge; Risk of dust-air explosion is increased if flammable vapors are also present.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid processing material over 300°C. Avoid accumulations of debris and dust in air and surfaces.

Incompatibility:

Fluorine gas, (violent reaction), Diethyl ether, Methylene chloride, Ethylene chloride. Polyethylene degrades after lengthy contact with most Aromatic hydrocarbons; benzene, toluene, acetone, xylenes, ammonia gas, turpentine, naphtha, etc., and most Halogenated Hydrocarbons; Perchloroethylene, chloroform, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition products:

At temperatures >300deg C (572deg F), polyethylene may emit various oligomers, waxes and oxygenated hydrocarbons as well as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and small amounts of other organic vapors (e.g. aldehydes, acrolein). Inhalation of the decomposition gases may be hazardous.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Exposure

Eyes, Inhalation, or Skin

This product when in sheet material presents no likely route of exposure. However, when machined or processed, or heated, possible exposure can occur by routes stated above.

Symptoms(characteristic)

Physical:

Hot material may cause thermal burns. Mechanical irritation to skin, eyes, and throat may occur with exposure to dust and small particles.

Chemical:

Inhalation of process fumes and vapors may cause soreness in the nose and throat and coughing.

Toxicological:

This material is considered essentially inert and non-toxic. It has no known acute health effects.

Delayed and Immediate Effects:

Coughing, throat soreness, possible redness of skin, or eyes, or throat

Chronic Effects: (short and long term exposure)

Product has minimal chronic effect. There are no known or reported reproductive or genetic effects.

Acute Toxicity - L050/LC50

Polyethylene (Ethene homopolymer)

(-)

Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 12 g/m3/30M

Polyethylene (1-Butene,polymer withethene)

(-)

Oral LD50 Rat: 4 g/kg

Acute Toxicity - Effects

Inhalation

Rats inhaling polyethylene dust developed mild inflammatory changes in the lungs. Prolonged inhalation of thermal degradation products from polyethylene caused neurological effects in rats.

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Ingestion

No adverse health effects were noted on the digestive system of test animals when fed up to 20% polyethylene.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Sub chronic, 50-90 day, feeding studies conducted on rats, dogs and swine showed no effects from dietary levels of 120% powdered and shredded polyethylene.

Carcinogenicity

Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or EPA.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Polyethylene is an essentially biologically inert solid and considered non-toxic. It is stable (does not decompose) in landfills or in aquatic systems.

Persistence/Degradability

Product does not readily degrade. Under optimal oxidation conditions, >99% of polyethylene will remain intact after exposure to microbial actions. Product will slowly change (embrittle) in the presence of sunlight, but will not fully breakdown. Product buried in landfill has been found to be stable over time. No toxic degradation products are known to be produced.

Bio accumulative Potential

Product debris may accumulate in the digestive systems of birds and aquatic life, causing injury and possible death due to starvation. If released into watercourses, most polyethylene debris floats. Debris is persistent in aquatic and terrestrial systems. Product should be recovered from water and land following spills.

Mobility in Soil

This product has not been found to migrate through soils.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

If discarded after use, this polymer does not meet the definition of a hazardous waste.

Waste Disposal Instructions

Preferred disposal methods for polymers in order of preference are: 1) clean and reuse if possible, 2) recover and resale through plastic recyclers or resin brokers, 3) incinerate with waste heat recovery and 4) landfill. Reuse, recycling, storing, transportation and disposal must be in accordance with applicable national and local regulations. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF BY UNCONTROLLED INCINERATION. Open burning of plastics at landfills is not acceptable.

Waste generator is advised to carefully consider hazardous properties and control measures needed for other materials that may be found in the waste.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code

Shipping Name: NOT REGULATED as Dangerous Goods for Transportation.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) and ICAO Information

Shipping Name: NOT REGULATED as Dangerous Goods for Transportation.

US DOT Information

Shipping Name: NOT REGULATED as a Hazardous Material for Transportation.

Canadian TOG Information

Shipping Name: NOT REGULATED as Dangerous Goods for Transportation.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION / SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL

European Union Regulatory Information Label Information

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This product is a preparation containing polymers and additives. Although it may contain components that may be classified, the product does not present a danger to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with the skin or to the aquatic environment in the form in which it is placed on the market. Based upon Article 12 of Directive 1999/45/EC such preparations do not require labeling.

Other Information

Component	CAS #	US-TSCA	CANADA-DSL	EU-EINECS
Polyethylene (Ethene homopolvmer)	9002-88-4	Yes	Yes	Exempt
Polyethylene (1-Butene, polymer with ethene)	25087-34-7	Yes	Yes	Exempt
Polyethylene (1-Hexene, polymer with ethene)	25213-02-9	Yes	Yes	Exempt

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Special Considerations:

Exposure to the Hazardous Combustion and Decomposition Products as described in SDS Sections 5 and 10 may be linked with various acute and chronic health effects. These effects include irritation of eyes and upper respiratory tract primarily from the aldehydes, breathing difficulties, systemic toxicity such as liver, kidney, and central nervous system effects.

Polyethylene fines and dust particles are listed as a Class I combustible dust by the National Fire Protection Association (see NFPA-68, Table F.1 (e)). For additional information on control of static and minimizing potential dust and fire hazards, refer to NFPA-654, "Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, 2006 Edition".

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