Material Safety Data Sheet
May be used to comply with
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard,
29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
Natural Color High Density Polyethylene CAS#: 9002-88-4

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

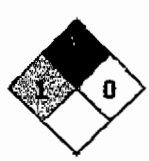
Section I

Manufacturer's Name	Emergency Telephone Number
KW Plastics, Inc. Recycling Division	(334) 566-1563
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)	Telephone Number for Information
Pike County Lake Road	(334) 566-1563
P.O. Drawer 707	Date Prepared 2/1/99
Troy, AL 36081	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II -- Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
OSHA (USA) hazardous chemical(s) according to 29 CFR 1910.1200: None				

NFPA Hazard Ratings: Health - 1, Flammability - 1, Chemical Reactivity - 0



Section III -- Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	.91 - .97
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	N/A	Melting Point	105 - 135°C
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A

Solubility in Water
INSOLUBLE

Appearance and Odor
NATURAL-COLOR ODORLESS PELLETS

Section IV -- Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
430°F (221°C) (COC ASTM D92)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Extinguishing Media
FOAM OR FOG (CO2, dry chemical, water fog). Do not use a direct water stream. Avoid accumulation of water, as product will float.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures
RESPIRATORY AND EYE PROTECTION REQUIRED FOR FIRE FIGHTING PERSONNEL.
Use full-body protective clothing and full-facepiece, self contained breathing apparatus operated in a positive-pressure mode.
Cool fire-exposed containers, surrounding equipment, and structures with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard Oxygen - Lean conditions may produce carbon monoxide and irritating smoke.
Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixtures. Minimize dust generation and accumulation.

Refer to NFPA Pamphlet No. 654, *Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastics Industries*

Section V -- Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Avoid accumulation of dust; temperatures over 480 ° F may cause
	Stable	X	resin degradation. Heating above 675 ° F air - Will burn.

Incompatibility *(Materials to Avoid)*
Material can react with oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts In lean O_2 conditions, carbon monoxide and organics of unknown chemical composition and toxicity. Complete combustion (requiring abundance of oxygen & complete consumption of material) will produce harmless carbon dioxide and water. Decomposition products will depend upon available oxygen (from air), temperature and other materials present. Thermal processing may degrade this material to produce hydrocarbons, organic acids, alcohols, and aldehydes in trace amounts.

Hazardous Polymerization None.	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	N/A

Section VI -- Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
	NONE	NONE IF NOT MOLTEN	NONE

Health Hazards *(Acute and Chronic)* Inhalation and Ingestion: Low hazard for usual industrial handling.
Eyes: No specific hazard known; however, any material contacting the eye may cause irritation or mechanical damage.
Skin: Molten material will cause thermal burns
Acute Toxicity Data: Oral: Single dose LD50 as yet undetermined, but believed to be very low. Incidental swallowing under normal handling
[illegible] None (human)
No chronic hazards known.

Carcinogenicity?	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
NONE EXPECTED

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure N/A

Emergency and First Aid Procedure EYES: Any material that contacts eyes should be washed out immediately and medical attention obtained if symptoms persist. INHALATION: If symptomatic, remove to fresh air and get medical attention if symptoms persist. SKIN. If burned by contact with molten material, cool as quickly as possible with water and see a physician for treatment of thermal burn. DO NOT PEEL. INGESTION: Material is not expected to absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract; induction of vomiting should not be necessary.

Section VII -- Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled
Sweep or scoop up and dispose of properly
Dust material should be vacuumed, or wet swept where vacuuming is not feasible. Particulate matter should be stored in dry containers for later disposal or reclamation. Do not use compressed air or dry sweeping as a means of cleaning.

Waste Disposal Method
Bury in a suitable landfill or incinerate where permitted under appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing Solid material may burn at or above flashpoint & airborne dust may explode if ignited. If thermally decomposed, flammable toxic gases may be released. Toxic gases will form upon combustion.
Static discharge material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge.
Keep from contact with oxidizing materials.

Other Precautions
None.

Section VIII -- Control Measures

Respiratory Protection *(Specify Type)*
No special respiratory protection is normally required. Dust respirator if dust is present. An approved respirator should be worn if needed.

Ventilation	Local Exhaust		Special
None special	None		None
	Mechanical	*(General)* Acceptable	Other None

Protective Gloves	Eye Protection
For handling hot material to protect from thermal burns	Chemical safety goggles (or glasses with side shields).

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment
Eye bath and safety shower recommended.

Work/Hygienic Practices Normal. No special preventive measures should be needed under anticipated conditions of use.
Recommendations for personal protection are for industrial handling; laboratory requirements should be in accordance with good lab practices.

* U.S.G.P.O.: 1986-491-529/45775

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