



The MSDS format adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet regulatory requirements in other countries.

DuPont
Material Safety Data Sheet

Page 1

"ELVALOY" RESINS ALL IN SYNONYM LIST LOY019
LOY019 Revised 19-DEC-2008

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

"ELVALOY" is a registered trademark of DuPont.

Tradenames and Synonyms

"ELVALOY" 2112 AC, 2116 AC,
"ELVALOY" 2615 AC, 2618 AC, 2618XP AC,
"ELVALOY" 2715 AC, 2715 AC BK,
"ELVALOY" 22018 EAC,
"ELVALOY" AC 22534

#

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Packaging & Industrial Polymers
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-(800)-441-7515
Transport Emergency : 1-(800)-424-9300
Medical Emergency : 1-(800)-441-3637

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
ETHYLENE-ETHYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMERS	9010-86-0	>99
ETHYL ACRYLATE	140-88-5	<0.1

Components (Remarks)

Material is not known to contain Toxic Chemicals under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

ACUTE OR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS: ROUTES OF ENTRY AND SYMPTOMS

INGESTION There is no information on the ingestion toxicity of the EEA Resins. Ingestion is not a probable route of exposure. Toxicity is predicted to be low.

(HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

SKIN Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin irritation including redness, itching and in extreme cases blisters. Molten polymer contacting the skin will cause thermal burns.

EYE Mechanical irritation only.

INHALATION At processing temperatures above 330 degrees C, fumes irritating to the eyes, nose and throat may be produced. This exposure may result in redness, tearing and itching of the eyes and soreness in the nose and throat together with coughing.

CHRONIC EFFECTS At high concentrations in tests with laboratory animals ethyl acrylate produced tumors in the forestomach. The National Toxicology Program's test used rats and mice exposed by gavage for two years. The significance of these tests to humans is not known since humans do not have forestomachs. The ethyl acrylate content of these polymers is not detectable by an analytical method sensitive to one part per million.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE Dermatitis problems may be aggravated by exposure to ethyl acrylate.

Inhalation of Ethyl acrylate may cause irritation of the upper respiratory passages with coughing and discomfort or non-specific effects such as headache, nausea and weakness.

Skin contact with Ethyl acrylate may cause skin corrosion, burns or ulcers, or skin sensitization with allergic rashes. Ethyl acrylate has been infrequently associated with skin sensitization in humans. Evidence suggests Ethyl acrylate may be absorbed through the skin in amounts capable of causing toxic effects.

Eye contact with Ethyl acrylate may cause eye corrosion or ulceration; blindness may result.

Ingestion of Ethyl acrylate may cause irritation of the digestive tract with stomach pain, heartburn, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea; however there may be no symptoms at all.

Prolonged exposures to Ethyl acrylate may cause temporary nervous system depression with anaesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness. Based on data from animal studies prolonged or chronic exposure may cause abnormal liver or kidney function as detected by laboratory tests.

Increased susceptibility to the effects of Ethyl acrylate may be observed in persons with pre-existing disease of the skin or lungs.

(HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

In one study, excess colon and rectal cancer was observed in a group of workers employed between 1933-1945 in operations that entailed prolonged, extremely high exposures to the vapor phase of a mixture of ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate monomer and volatile by-products of the ethyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate polymerization process. In a follow-up of this study, and in an additional study on workers employed in the same types of operations, but after 1945 and at different plant sites, no increased risk of cancer was observed.

Carcinogenicity Information

The following components are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as carcinogens.

Material	IARC	NTP	OSHA	ACGIH
ETHYL ACRYLATE				2B

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

If exposed to fumes from overheating or combustion, move to fresh air. Consult a physician.

SKIN CONTACT

The compound is not likely to be hazardous by skin contact but cleansing the skin after use is advisable.
If molten material gets on skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to remove material from skin. Obtain medical treatment for thermal burn.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

No specific intervention is indicated as compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. Consult a physician if necessary.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

The solid polymer can be combusted only with difficulty.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS Complete combustion gives carbon dioxide and water. Incomplete combustion gives in addition carbon monoxide, organic acids, aldehydes and alcohols.

Extinguishing Media

Water, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO2.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Use self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid exposure to the products of combustion.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Spill Clean Up

Sweep up to avoid slipping hazard.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

See FIRST AID and PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SECTIONS.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed to prevent contamination.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

VENTILATION: Local ventilation should be used over processing equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when the possibility exists for eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying of molten material.

RESPIRATORS

A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge with a dust/mist canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

If there is potential for contact with hot/molten material, wear heat resistant impervious clothing and footwear.

Exposure Guidelines

Exposure Limits

"ELVALOY" RESINS ALL IN SYNONYM LIST LOY019

PEL (OSHA) : Particulates (Not Otherwise Regulated)
15 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, total dust
5 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, respirable dust

Other Applicable Exposure Limits

ETHYL ACRYLATE

PEL (OSHA) : 25 ppm, 100 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, Skin
TLV (ACGIH) : 5 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA, A4
AEL * (DuPont) : STEL 15 ppm, 2 ppm, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA, Skin

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Melting Point	: NA
% Volatiles	: NA
Solubility in Water	: Negligible
Odor	: Characteristic acrylate
Form	: Pellets
Color	: White
Specific Gravity	: NA

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Temperatures above 330 C.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

None reasonably foreseeable.

Decomposition

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon oxidation products including organic acids, aldehydes and alcohols.

Polymerization

Polymerization will not occur.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

AQUATIC TOXICITY:

No information is available. Toxicity is expected to be low based on insolubility in water.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Preferred options for disposal are (1) recycling, (2) incineration with energy recovery, and (3) landfill. The high fuel value of this product makes option 2 very desirable for material that cannot be recycled. Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and local regulations.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information

DOT
Proper Shipping Name : Not regulated

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : In compliance with TSCA Inventory requirements for commercial purposes.

State Regulations (U.S.)

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

No substances on the state hazardous substances list, for the states indicated below, are used in the manufacture of products on this Material Safety Data Sheet, with the exceptions indicated.

SUBSTANCES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1 % OR MORE (0.01% FOR SPECIAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES)- Ethyl Acrylate.

WARNING - SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER, BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM- Ethyl Acrylate.

SUBSTANCES ON THE NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1% OR MORE (0.1% FOR SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED AS CARCINOGENS, MUTAGENS OR TERATOGENS)- Ethyl Acrylate.

