Material Safety Data Sheet

DELRIN® G20 Natural and Colors

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 724-746-6050 or 856-227-0500
ISSUE DATE: October 1, 1985
REVISION DATE: April 11, 2011
TRADE NAME: DELRIN®
PART NAME: 570, 577
CHEMICAL NAME: Polyoxymethylene (POM)

1. Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetal Polymer</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilizer</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigment</td>
<td>&lt;30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>50-00-0</td>
<td>&lt;0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Additives in this product do not present a respiration hazard unless the product is ground to a powder of respirable size and the dust is inhaled. All dusts can potentially cause injury to the respiratory tract if respirable particles are generated and inhaled in sufficiently high concentrations. Good industrial hygiene practices, as with all dusts, should include precautions to prevent inhalation of respirable particles.

2. Hazard Identification

ACETAL POLYMER

There are no known effects from exposure to the Delrin polymer itself. If overheated, the polymer releases formaldehyde which may cause skin, eye, and respiratory irritation and allergic reactions. Significant skin permeation and systemic toxicity after contact appears unlikely. There are inconclusive or unverified reports of human sensitization.
FIBERGLASS

The mechanical action of the sharp fibers from Fiberglass may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash.
Eye contact with Fiberglass particles may cause mechanical eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.
Inhalation of Fiberglass particles may cause irritation of the upper respiratory passages, with coughing and discomfort.
Results from epidemiology studies suggest not causal relationship between Fiberglass exposure and cancer. One epidemiology study does indicate a slight increase in lung cancer deaths. The evidence that fiberglass is related to these increased lung cancer deaths is considered weak.
Individuals with preexisting diseases of the lungs may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.

CARCINOGENICITY INFORMATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. First Aid Measures

INHALATION
No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation. Consult a physician if necessary. If exposed to fumes from overheating or combustion, move to fresh air. Consult a physician if symptoms persist.

SKIN CONTACT
The compound is not likely to be hazardous by skin contact, but cleansing the skin after use is advised. If molten polymer gets on skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to peel polymer from skin. Seek 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 if irritation persists.

INGESTION
No specific intervention is indicated as compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion.
4. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES
Flash Point: Not Applicable
Delrin dust cloud ignition temperature: 440°C (824°F)

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Like most organic material in powder form, dust generated from the product may form a flammable dust-air mixture. Potential for a dust explosion may exist. Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust. Keep away from sources of ignition. Burns with invisible flame. Hazardous gases/vapors produced in fire are carbon monoxide, formaldehyde.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
Water, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO₂

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS
Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

5. Handling and Storage

HANDLING (Personnel)
See FIRST AID and PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Sections

HANDLING (Physical Aspects)
Minimize the generation and accumulation of dust.

STORAGE
Store in an area away from heat and sunlight.

6. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
VENTILATION: If hot processing this material, use local and/or general exhaust ventilation to control the concentration of vapors and fumes below exposure limits.
In cutting, grinding, or machining operations with this material, use local exhaust to control the concentration of dust below exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
EYE/FACE PROTECTION
Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when possibility exists for eye or face contact with molten material. A full face mask positive-pressure air-supplied respirator provides protection from eye irritation.
**RESPIRATORS**
When temperatures exceed 230°C and ventilation is inadequate to maintain concentrations below exposure limits, use a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator. Air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. During grinding, sawing, routing, drilling or sanding operations, use an NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with dust/mist cartridge or canister if airborne particulate concentrations are expected to exceed permissible exposure levels.

**PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**
If there is potential contact with hot/molten materials, wear heat resistant clothing and footwear. Wear leather or cotton gloves when grinding, sawing, routing, drilling or sanding.

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES**

**EXPOSURE LIMITS**
“DELRIN” Acetal

- **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**

**FORMALDEHYDE**

- **PEL (OSHA):**
  - 0.75 ppm, 0.92 mg/m³, 8 hr. TWA
  - STEL 2 ppm, 2.5 mg/m³

- **TLV (ACGIH):**
  - Ceiling 0.3 ppm, A2
  - Sensitizer

- **AEL* (DuPont):**
  - 0.5 ppm, 8 & 12 hr. TWA
  - 1 ppm, 15 minute TWA

**FIBERGLASS**

- **PEL (OSHA):** None Established
- **TLV (ACGIH):** 5 mg/m³, 8 hr. TWA, inhalable particulate A4
- **AEL* (DuPont):**
  - 5 mg/m³ total dust - 8 hr. TWA, nonrespirable fiber (>3 microns in diameter) non-fibrous particulate

*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.

### 7. Physical and Chemical Properties

**PHYSICAL DATA**

- **Melting Point:** 175 – 183°C (347 - 361°F)
- **Solubility in Water:** Insoluble
- **Odor:** Slight formaldehyde
- **Color:** Off-white, Black, or custom color
8. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY
Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Maintain polymer melt temperature below 230°C (446°F). Avoid prolonged exposure at or above the recommended processing temperatures.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS
Incompatible with strong acids and bases (decomposes forming formaldehyde) and strong oxidizing agents. At melt temperature, acetal resins are incompatible with halogenated polymers such as PVC and PVDC and any elastomers containing halogenated polymers. Even small amounts of such contaminants can cause sudden and spontaneous formaldehyde gas formation. Workplace fume concentrations well above threshold levels are a likely result. Unsafe pressurization of equipment, e.g. extruders, molds, can also result.

Do not contaminate either virgin resin or rework. Do not mix virgin resin or rework with pigments or additives other than those designated by DuPont. Do not mix this grade with other grades of Delrin, nor with any other resins, without first consulting DuPont. Doing any of the above may change the thermal stability of this resin and potentially cause decomposition.

DECOMPOSITION
Decomposition of this material depends on the length of time it is exposed to elevated temperatures. At the recommended processing temperature of 210 – 220°C (410 - 428°F), decomposition should not be significant until after 30 minutes. Decomposition may be accelerated by contaminants, pigments, and/or other additives.

Autoclaving with pressurized team may lead to a rapid decomposition and should be done for only minimum amounts of time. COOL COMPLETELY BEFORE OPENING the autoclave. Hazardous gas/vapor produced is formaldehyde.

POLYMERIZATION
Polymerization will not occur.

9. Toxicological Information

ANIMAL DATA
DELRIN

Inhalation 6 hour LC50: >22,000 mg/m³ in rats
Oral LD50: >11,000 mg/kg in rats
Delrin is not a skin irritant, and is not a skin sensitizer in animals. Single or repeated inhalation exposures to high concentrations of Delrin dust resulted in collapse of some areas of the lungs, other areas were over-inflated. This effect was seen as late as 11-19 days post-exposure.
No toxic effects were observed in animals ingesting Delrin.
No animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic, mutagenic, developmental, or reproductive hazards.

FIBERGLASS

Skin irritation and mild eye irritation occurs in animals, but these effects are attributed primarily to mechanical damage rather than a chemical effect.
The effects in mice from single exposure by intratracheal instillation with Fiberglass include an inflammatory response. Repeated inhalation exposures invoked pulmonary macrophage reactions similar to biologically inert dusts.
Tests in some animals with Fiberglass demonstrate carcinogenic activity. However, these studies were by artificial implantation or injection of fine glass fibers into the chest, abdominal cavity, or trachea and are judged to be irrelevant to industrial exposure. Chronic inhalation exposure of animals to fiberglass at low concentration produced minimal fibrosis in one study and no adverse effects in a different study. No animal test reports are available to define mutagenic, developmental, or reproductive hazards.

10. Ecological Information

AQUATIC TOXICITY
No information is available. Toxicity is expected to be low based on insolubility in water. Do not discharge to streams, ponds, lakes or sewers.

11. 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, but incinerator must be capable of scrubbing out acidic combustion products. Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and local regulation.

12. Transportation Information

SHIPPING INFORMATION
Not regulated in transportation by DOT/IMO/IATA.
13. 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) – None known

WARNING – Substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm – Formaldehyde

Substances on the New Jersey workplace hazardous substance list present at the concentration of 1% or more (0.1% for substances indentified as carcinogens, mutagens or teratogens) – None known

14. Other Information

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
MEDICAL USE: CAUTION – Do not use in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body. For other medical applications see DuPont CAUTION Bulletin No. H-50102.

This Material Safety Data Sheet and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith as accurate. We have reviewed any information contained in this data sheet which we received from sources outside our company. We believe this information to be correct but cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Health and safety precaution in this data sheet may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user’s responsibility to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. No statement made in the data sheet shall be construed as a permission or recommendation for the use of any product in a manner that may infringe existing patents. No warranty is made, either expressed or implied.