



I – Identification of the Substance and of the Company

SUPPLIER: RMO, Inc.
650 W. Colfax Ave.
Denver, CO 80204
303-592-8200

Trade Name and Synonyms – Nylon 6-6
Polyamide
RMO Name – (I00357) Replacement Pads
for Posterior Band Removing Plier

Emergency Information Chemtrec: 800-424-9300
Chemtrec International: 202-483-7616

Product Grade / Name:
NYLON 1000-6 NF2001 / NYLON 6-6

II – Composition / Information on Ingredients

<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>CASRN Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Nylon 6-6 Polyamide	32131-17-2	>98
Non-regulated lubricants & stabilizers		<2

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.

III – Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview:

Combustion and decomposition may produce hazardous fumes. Polymer dust/powder has a US Bureau of Mines relative dust explosion hazard rating of weak. Molten material can cause thermal burns on contact with skin or eyes. Spilled product may create a slipping hazard.

Potential Health Effects:

Routes of Exposure:

Skin and eye contact.

Signs and symptoms of exposure:

No specific information available.

Immediate Effects:

- Skin: Molten material has the potential to cause thermal burns.
- Eyes: Polymer particles may cause mechanical irritation.
- Inhalation: No specific information available. Solid form is not considered an inhalation hazard; polymer particulates may be considered an inert nuisance particulate. Overheating in processing may generate hazardous fumes.
- Ingestion: No specific information available, however, low toxicity by this route is expected based on the biological activity of high molecular weight polyamides.

Delayed / Long Term Effects:

No specific information available.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

No specific information available.

IV – First Aid Measures

ROUTES OF ENTRY	FIRST AID MEASURES:
Eyes	Flush with plenty of water. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists, and to remove foreign body.
Skin	If hot or molten polymer or hot vapors contact skin, cool rapidly with cold water. If polymer is stuck to skin, do not remove. Seek medical attention. Allow adhered polymer to come off naturally. Removal of adhered polymer may result in more tissue damage than if polymer is allowed to come off over time.
Ingestion	If a significant quantity has been swallowed, give two glasses of water to dilute. Seek medical attention.
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.

V – Fire Fighting Measures

Flashpoint:	>93 degrees C (>200 degrees F) Flashpoint method: Tag closed cup.
Explosion Data:	Polymer dust/powder has a US Bureau of Mines relative dust explosion hazard rating of weak.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.
Extinguishing Media:	Water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.
Fire Fighting:	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire fighting turn out gear. Keep personnel removed from and upwind of fire. Water should be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

VI – Accidental Release Measures

Sweep or gather up spills and place in proper container for recovery or disposal.

VII – Handling and Storage

Do not handle hot or molten material without appropriate protective equipment. Maintain good housekeeping in work areas. Do not exceed recommended process temperatures to minimize release of decomposition products. Do not smoke in areas where polymer dust is present. Appropriate measures should be taken to control the generation and accumulation of dust during conveying and processing operations.

Store in a cool dry place.

VIII – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Local Exhaust: Recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure to dust or process vapors.

General: May not be adequate as the sole means to control employee exposure.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection:

A NIOSH approved respirator is recommended if there is a possibility of dust generation above permissible exposure limits or that decomposition vapors may be generated.

Eye / Face Protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles. In addition,

use full face shield when cleaning processing fume condensates from hoods, ducts, and other surfaces.

Skin Protection:

When thermal or melting processing, wear long pants, long sleeves, well insulated gloves, and face shield when there is a chance of contact.

Exposure Guidelines:

Operations involving grinding and machining of parts should be reviewed to assure that particulate levels are kept below recommended standards.

Permissible Exposure Limits:

OSHA PEL (nuisance / inert dust): 15 mg/cu m (total), 5 mg/cu m (respirable)
ACGIH TLV (nuisance particulates): 10 mg/cu m (total), 3 mg/cu m (respirable)

IX – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Solid

Color: White Plastic

Odor: None

Melting Point: 265 degrees C (509 degrees F)

Vapor Pressure: <0.001 mmHg

Specific Gravity (water = 1): 1.05 to 1.5

Water Solubility: <0.01 Wt % (in water)

% Volatiles: <0.5 by weight

X – Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

Unstable () Stable (X)

Conditions to Avoid: Do not heat above 650 degrees F. Avoid prolonged exposure to temperatures above 600 degrees F.

Incompatibility:

Strong acids and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide, ammonia, aliphatic amines, amides, ketones, nitriles, and hydrogen cyanide.

Hazardous Polymerization:

May Occur () Will Not Occur (X)

Conditions to Avoid: N/A

Hazard Ratings:

NFPA: Health=1 / Flammability=1 / Reactivity=0

HMIS: Health=0 / Flammability=1 / Reactivity=0

XI – Toxicological Information

No information available.

XII – Ecological Information

The effect of resin pellets on the wildlife that may ingest them is not well understood. In the case of seabirds, some marine biologists believe that the fowl may not be able to pass plastic pellets through their digestive tracts. Thus, large quantities of ingested pellets may cause intestinal blockage, false feelings of satiation or reduction in absorption of nutrients, causing malnutrition and starvation. The goal of SPI's Operation Clean Sweep is zero loss of pellets into the environment.

This material is considered not to be biodegradable.

XIII – Disposal Considerations

Recycling is encouraged. Landfill or incinerate in accordance with Federal, State and Local Requirements. This product as shipped is not a RCRA hazardous waste under present EPA regulations.

XIV – Transportation Information

Technical Shipping Name: Not regulated
Freight Class Bulk: N/A
Freight Class Package: N/A
Product Label: N/A
Hazard Class or Division: Non-Hazardous
Hazard Class Division Number: Not Hazardous by D.O.T. Regulations

XV – Regulatory Information

All the components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.
This product does not contain any toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR372.

XVI – Other Information

Note: While the information and recommendations set forth on this data sheet are believed to be accurate as received from our suppliers, RMO, Inc. makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.