SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name: POLYETHYLENE RESINS

Other means of identification

Synonyms, Trade Names: Polyethylene resin granular/powder (see section 16 for specific grades).

SDS number: NOVA-02

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Thermoplastic resin extruded into film, sheet or moulded into containers and other shapes. For industrial use only.

Uses advised against: All uses other than the identified.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Non EU Supplier

Company Name:	NOVA Chemicals International (SA)
Address:	Avenue de la Gare 14 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland
Telephone:	+41-26-426-5757
SDS Information Email:	msdsemail@novachem.com

UK REACH Only Representative

Company Name:	ITS Testing Services (UK) Ltd.
Address:	1-9 Brook Street Brentwood, Essex, United Kingdom CM14 5NQ
SDS Information Email:	ies02.reach@intertek.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

+1-800-561-6682, +1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)

Europe: +44 20 3885 0382 (CHEMTREC) (24 Hours)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

The product has not been classified as hazardous according to the legislation in force.

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008) as amended by GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720, and UK SI 2020/1567

Not classified

2.2 Label elements

Hazard Symbol: No symbol

Signal Word: No signal word.

Hazard Statement(s): Not applicable

2.3 Other hazards May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard.

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

General information: No hazardous ingredients.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice.

Skin Contact: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice.

Eye contact: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice.

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Thermal burns. Respiratory irritation. Mechanical irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: After adequate first aid, no further treatment is required 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. No adverse effects due to ingestion are expected.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General Fire Hazards: Product will burn at high temperatures but is not considered flammable. Dust may form explosive mixtures with air. Under fire conditions, product will readily burn and emit irritating smoke.

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or water spray. Small fires: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO_2) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Avoid water in straight hose stream; will scatter and spread fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Upon heating, polyethylene may emit various oligomers, waxes and oxygenated hydrocarbons as well as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and small amounts of other organic vapours (e.g. aldehydes, acrolein). Inhalation of these decomposition products may be hazardous. Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixtures. Risk of dust-air explosion is increased if flammable vapours are also present. Static discharge: material can accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special fire-fighting procedures:	Keep upwind. Keep unauthorised 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. Apply extinguishing media carefully to avoid creating airborne dust. Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Water may be used to flood the area. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Avoid inhaling any smoke and combustion materials. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Isolate area. Alert stand-by emergency and fire-fighting personnel. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8.
6.2 Environmental precautions:	Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Avoid standing or walking on spilled product. Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Use non-sparking tools. Spilled polyethylene should be promptly collected using industrial vacuum equipment or sweeping into sealed bags or containers to prevent environmental release. Do not wash polyethylene resins into drains or allow entry into waterways. Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical.
6.4 Reference to other sections:	See Section 8 for recommended Personal Protective Equipment and see Section 13 for waste disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage:

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:	Keep away from uncontrolled heat and incompatible materials. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Minimise dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres. Ground all material handling and transfer equipment. 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", current edition. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wear eye protection/protective gloves as needed/wear full face-shield during thermal processing if contact with molten material is possible/wear respirator if dusty. Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard. During transfer, use closed conveying systems where possible. Ensure all handling areas are equipped to contain spills and prevent polyethylene resins from entering drains or the environment. Avoid release to the environment.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any	Store polyethylene resins in durable, sealed containers or silos to prevent accidental loss. Ensure storage practices comply with all current regulations

incompatibilities: and standards. Storage area should be clearly identified, well-illuminated and clear of obstruction. Store in closed, grounded and properly designed vessels. Keep away from uncontrolled heat and incompatible materials. Protect from sunlight. Outdoor storage of product in bags requires protection from ultra-violet sunlight by use of a UV stabilized bag or alternate means. 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 loose material. DO NOT enter filled bulk containers and attempt to walk over product, due to risk of slipping and possible suffocation. Use a fall arrest system when working near open bulk containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s): Thermoplastic resin extruded into film, sheet or moulded into containers and other shapes.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

During dusty conditions ACGIH recommends for Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified a TWA of 10 mg/m3 (inhalable particles), 3 mg/m3 TWA (respirable particles).
United Kingdom: 10 mg/m3 (TWA) (Inhalable dust.); 4 mg/m3 (TWA) (Respirable dust.); For Dust

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Engineering methods to reduce hazardous exposure are preferred controls. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust) process or personal enclosure, remote and automated operation, control of process conditions, leak detection and repair systems, and other process modifications. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Ensure all exhaust ventilation systems are discharged to outdoors, away from air intakes and ignition sources. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems. Administrative (procedure) controls and use of personal protective equipment may also be required. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General information: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. Employer programs to properly select, fit, maintain and train employees to use equipment must accompany PPE. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource, the PPE manufacturer's recommendation, and/or applicable regulations to determine hazard potential and ensure adequate protection.

Eye/face protection: Safety glasses. Wear a face shield when working with molten material.

Skin protection

Hand Protection: Wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.

Other: Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Wear work clothes with long sleeves and pants. Safety footwear with good

	traction is recommended to help prevent slipping. Static Dissipative (SD) rated footwear is also recommended.
Respiratory Protection:	Appropriate approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of the European Standard for Respiratory Protection (EN 149) or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.
Hygiene measures:	Use effective control measures and PPE to maintain worker exposure to concentrations that are below these limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are in close proximity to work locations.
Environmental Controls:	Follow all applicable environmental protection legislation.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state:	solid
Form:	Granular/Powder
Colour:	white / colourless / translucent
Odour:	Minimal, Mild
Odour Threshold:	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point:	95 - 135 °C (203 - 275 °F) (Melting Point) 82 - 131 °C (180 - 268 °F) (Softening point)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - upper (%):	Not applicable
Flammability limit - lower(%):	Not applicable
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition temperature:	> 300 °C (> 572 °F)
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity	
Kinematic viscosity:	Not applicable
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in water:	Insoluble in water.
Solubility (other):	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Relative density:	0,900 - 0,970
Density:	900 - 970 kg/m3
Relative vapour density:	Not applicable
Vapour density:	Not applicable
Particle characteristics	
Particle Size:	< 1 mm

9.2 Other information

Dust explosion properties:	St 1; this data was obtained for polyethylene with a final particle size of 100% <250 um and moisture content between 0 and 0.2%.
Dust Explosion Description Number Kst:	10 - 17 m.b_/s
Minimum ignition energy:	> 1.000 mJ

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

10.2 Chemical stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerization not likely to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposing to extended periods of heat and contact with strong oxidizing substances.

10.5 Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidising agents. Organic solvents, ether, gasoline, lubricating oils, chlorinated hydrocarbons and aromatic hydrocarbons may react with and degrade polyethylene. Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixtures. Risk of dust-air explosion is increased if flammable vapours are also present.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products: Upon decomposition, polyethylene may emit various oligomers, waxes and oxygenated hydrocarbons as well as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and small amounts of other organic vapours (e.g. aldehydes, acrolein). Inhalation of these decomposition products may be hazardous.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: During processing, thermal fumes and inhalation of fine particles may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin Contact: During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns.

Eye contact: During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns.

Ingestion: Ingestion of this product is not a likely route of exposure.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Respiratory irritation.

Skin Contact: Mechanical irritation. Thermal burns. Negligible irritation of the skin based on chemical structure (polymer).

Eye contact: Mechanical irritation. Thermal burns. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.

Ingestion: No adverse effects due to ingestion are expected.

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Oral
Product: LD 50: > 5.000 mg/kg (estimated)

Dermal
Product: Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

Inhalation
Product: Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

Repeated dose toxicity
Product: No data available.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Product: No data available.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation
Product: No data available.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation
Product: No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

In vitro
Product: There are no known or reported genetic effects.

In vivo
Product: There are no known or reported genetic effects.

Carcinogenicity
Product: Not classified

Reproductive toxicity
Product: There are no known or reported reproductive effects.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
Product: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
Product: No data available.

Aspiration Hazard
Product: Not classified.

Other hazards
Product: No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

General information: Polyethylene resins are expected to be inert in the environment. They float on water and are not biodegradable. They are not expected to bioconcentrate (accumulate in the food chain) due to their high molecular weight. Polyethylene resins are not expected to be toxic if ingested but may represent a choking hazard if ingested by waterfowl or aquatic life.

12.1 Toxicity

Acute toxicity

Fish
Product: LC 50 (96 h): > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates
Product: EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic plants
Product: EC 50 (72 h): > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity

Fish
Product: NOEC : > 100 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates
Product: NOEC : > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to aquatic plants
Product: NOEC : > 100 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradation
Product: Not readily degradable. 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.

BOD/COD Ratio
Product No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)
Product: Polyethylene resins may accumulate in the digestive systems of birds and aquatic life, causing injury and possible death due to starvation.

Partition Coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)
Product: Not applicable

12.4 Mobility in soil: Biologically persistent. This product has not been found to migrate through soils.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:
Product This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects: Polyethylene resins are persistent in aquatic and terrestrial systems.

12.7 Additional Information: No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal methods: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations. Do not dispose of polyethylene via wastewater systems or allow them to enter drains, sewers, or waterways. Waste treatment must occur at authorized industrial facilities; do not dispose of polyethylene in municipal waste streams. Preferred disposal methods for polyethylene in order of preference are: 1) clean and reuse if possible, 2) recover and resell through plastic recyclers or resin brokers, 3) incinerate with waste heat recovery and 4) landfill. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF BY UNCONTROLLED INCINERATION. Open burning of plastics at landfills should not be undertaken.

Contaminated Packaging: Check regional, national and local environmental regulations prior to disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR
Not Regulated.

IMDG
Not Regulated.

IATA
Not Regulated.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

For additional regulatory information on specific resin grades, please refer to NOVA Chemicals' Regulatory Statements.

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

UK. UK REACH Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHCs) for Authorisation: None present or none present in regulated quantities.

UK. REACH, Annex XIV, Substances Subject to Authorization (Authorization List), as amended: None present or none present in regulated quantities.

UK REACH List of restrictions (Annex 17): None present or none present in regulated quantities.

UK. Great Britain Assimilated Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as amended: None present or none present in regulated quantities.

UK. GB PIC List, Regulation (EU) 649/2012 as amended by EU Exit Regulations S.I. 2019/720 and S.I. 2020/1567, as amended:

Regulation	Chemical name	CAS-No.
Part 1	None present or none present in regulated quantities.	
Part 2	None present or none present in regulated quantities.	
Part 3	None present or none present in regulated quantities.	
Parts 4 and 5	None present or none present in regulated quantities.	

Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH): None present or none present in regulated quantities.

International regulations

Stockholm convention
Not applicable

Rotterdam convention
Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: Not required. This product complies with the registration requirements of the UK REACH Regulation. The component substances have been duly registered or are exempt from registration. This covers those UK importers included in NOVA Chemicals' UK Only Representative scheme.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Information: 23.06.2026: New SDS

References

PBT: PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance.
vPvB: vPvB: very persistent and very bioaccumulative substance.

Specific Grades Covered by This SDS: GF-0218-F; GI-2024-A; GM-0720-AR; GM-2024-NR; HR-03G; HR-04G; RMs245-UG; RMs341-UG; RMs539-UG; SG-0118-N; SG-0218-N; SG-2024-N; TR-0338-UIG; TR-0535-UIG; TR-0735-UG; TRx0338-UG; TRx0535-UG; and all granular/powder grades starting with BR-, SG-, ST-, or XJS-

Wording of the statements in sections 2 and 3
: none

Training information: Suitable information on safety in handling, storage and processing the product should be given to employees based on the existing information.

Other information: Exposure to the Hazardous Combustion and Decomposition Products as described in the 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.

NOVA Chemicals has monitored worker exposures to emissions during commercial-scale processing of polyethylene. Concentrations of hazardous decomposition products were determined to be well below established exposure limits in the workplace. "Quantitation of Employee Exposure to Emission Products Generated By Commercial-Scale Processing of Polyethylene" is available in the Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J. 56:809-814 (1995) and "Quantification of Emission Compounds Generated During Commercial-Scale Processing of Advanced SCLAIRTECH™ Polyethylene" is available in the Journal of Plastic Film & Sheeting Volume 26 Issue 2, April 2010.

For information on ventilation considerations for the control of volatile air contaminants from polyethylene, please request a copy of NOVA Chemicals' publication, "Ventilation Guidelines for Heat-Processing Polyethylene Resins".

For additional information on unloading hopper cars containing plastic resins, refer to NOVA Chemicals' publication, "Hopper Car Unloading Guide".

For information on processing properties, please contact your NOVA Chemicals representative.

For additional information on preventing polyethylene resin loss, refer to published plastic industry publications and resources under Operation Clean Sweep® product stewardship program; now downloadable from the web at http://www.opcleansweep.org/.

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", current edition.

For resin grade specific information including food contact compliance statements, please contact your NOVA Chemicals representative.

Key/Legend: ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road; ADR/RID = European Agreement of Dangerous Goods by

Road/Rail; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; EC50 = Effective Concentration 50%; EEC = European Economic Community; EU = European Union; GHS = Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA = International Air Transport Association; ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO = International Maritime Organization; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC50 = Lethal Concentration 50%; LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; LFL = Lower Flammable Limit; LLV = Level Limit Ceiling Limit (Sweden dust); MAK = Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; NCEC = National Chemical Emergency Centre; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit; PNOC = Particulates Not Otherwise Classified; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; REACH = Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID = Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT = Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; SDS = Safety Data Sheet; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time Weighted Average; UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UFL = Upper Flammable Limit; VLA-ED = Valor límite Ambiental de Exposición Diaria (Environmental Exposure Daily Limit Value); VME = valeur limite d'exposition (Occupational Exposure Limits)

Issue Date: 23.06.2026

SDS No.: NOVA-02

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