SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name: NOVAPOL® Polyethylene (Grades that Contain Diatomaceous Earth)

Other means of identification

Synonyms, Trade Names:	LDPE, HPLDPE, MDPE Polyethylene resins, ethylene polymers
SDS number	NOVA-0029B

Recommended use: Thermoplastic resin extruded into film, sheet or moulded into containers and other shapes.

Limitations on use: All uses other than the identified.

Supplier

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

Singapore Sales Office

Company Name:	NOVA Chemicals International (S.A.)
Address:	The Executive Centre, Level 42, Six Battery Road Singapore 049712
Telephone:	+011-65-6224-8807
SDS Information Email:	msdsemail@novachem.com

Emergency telephone number:
1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)
Asia Pacific: +65 3158 1074 (NCEC) (24 hours)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification:

Not classified

GHS label elements:

Hazard Symbol: No symbol

Signal Word: No signal word.

Hazard Statement: not applicable

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Storage: Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Protect from sunlight.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.

Other hazards which don't result in classification:

Primary hazards: not applicable

Specific hazards: This mixture is a preparation containing polymers and additives. Although it may contain components that may be classified, the product does not present a danger to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with the skin or to the aquatic environment in the form in which it is placed on the market. *If small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means,* may form combustible dust concentrations in air. Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin. Under fire conditions, product will readily burn and emit irritating smoke. Molten material will produce thermal burns. Polyethylene is an essentially biologically inert solid and considered non-toxic. It is stable (does not decompose) in landfills or in aquatic systems.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance or Preparation:

General information:

Chemical name	Concentration	CAS-No.	EC No.
Silica, cristobalite	0.1 - 0.3%	14464-46-1	238-455-4

Additional Information: The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

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/attention.

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

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

Most important symptoms/effects, acute delayed: Thermal burns. Respiratory irritation. Mechanical irritation. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:	After adequate first aid, no further treatment is required unless symptoms reappear. For more detailed medical emergency support information, call +1-800-561-6682 or +1-403-314-8767 (24 hours, NOVA Chemicals Emergency Response). 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. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:	Water fog or water spray. Small fires: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO2) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Avoid water in straight hose stream; will scatter and spread fire.
Specific hazard arising from the chemical:	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. Solid resins support combustion but do not meet combustible definition. Product will burn at high temperatures but is not considered flammable. Under fire conditions, product will readily burn and emit irritating smoke. Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixtures.
Special fire fighting procedures:	Keep upwind. Keep unauthorized 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. 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 runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply.
Special protective action for firefighters:	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Isolate area. Alert stand-by emergency and fire fighting personnel. 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.
Environmental Precautions:	Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard. Use appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in an appropriate disposal or recovery container. Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from uncontrolled heat and incompatible materials. Ground all material handling and transfer equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Prevent dust accumulation to minimise explosion hazard. 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, 2013 Edition". Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. 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.

Condition for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in accordance with all current regulations 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Appropriate engineering control measures:

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 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.

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).
Singapore: 10 mg/m3 TWA (related to Nuisance particulates)
The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Chemical name	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Silica, cristobalite - Respirable dust.	TWA	0.05 mg/m3	Singapore. PELs. (Workplace Safety and Health (Permissible Exposure Levels of Toxic Substances) Order) (2006)

Personal protective equipment (ppe)

Respiratory Protection:	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. Appropriate approved air-purifying respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Air supplied breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses. Wear a face shield when working with molten material.
Hand Protection:	Wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.
Skin Protection:	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.
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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state:	solid
Form:	Pellets or Granular powder
Colour:	white / colourless / translucent
Odour:	Minimal, Mild
Odour threshold:	No data available.
pH:	not applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	105 - 125 °C (221 - 257 °F) (Melting Point) 80 - 105 °C (176 - 221 °F) (Softening point)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	not applicable
Flash Point:	not applicable
Evapouration rate:	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
Vapour pressure:	not applicable
Vapour density:	not applicable
Relative density:	0.910 - 0.940
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in water:	Insoluble in water
Solubility (other):	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature:	330 - 410 °C (626 - 770 °F)
Decomposition temperature:	> 300 °C (> 572 °F)
Viscosity:	not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

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.

Chemical Stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization not likely to occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid exposing to heat and contact with strong oxidising substances. Avoid processing material over 300 °C (572 °F).

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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: During processing, thermal fumes and inhalation of fine particles may cause respiratory irritation. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

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

Skin Contact: During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Eye contact: During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: Respiratory irritation.

Ingestion: No adverse effects due to ingestion are expected.

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.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Oral
Product: LD50 : > 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.

Specified substance(s)

Silica, cristobalite	Irritating. May cause abrasion to skin. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

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

Specified substance(s)

Silica, cristobalite	Irritating. May cause abrasion to cornea. The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation:
Product: No data available.

Carcinogenicity
Product: Not classified.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Silica, cristobalite	Overall evaluation: 1. Carcinogenic to humans.

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.

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.

Specified substance(s)

Silica, cristobalite	Lungs, Respiratory system - The silica, cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Aspiration Hazard
Product: Not classified.

Other effects: No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General information: NOVAPOL® 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. NOVAPOL® pellets are not expected to be toxic if ingested but may represent a choking hazard if ingested by waterfowl or aquatic life.

Ecotoxicity

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

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.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product: Pellets may accumulate in the digestive systems of birds and aquatic life, causing injury and possible death due to starvation.

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

Other Adverse Effects: Pellets are persistent in aquatic and terrestrial systems.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods:

Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal. 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
Not regulated.

IATA
Not regulated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Ongoing occupational hygiene, medical surveillance programs, site emission or spill reporting may be required by federal, state, provincial or local regulations. Check for applicable regulations.

Please contact your NOVA Chemicals representative for additional information.

Inventory status
Please contact your NOVA Chemicals' representative for additional information.

16. OTHER 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, selection of NOVAPOL resin grades, refer to the NOVAPOL Product Data Sheets available on our web site, under Products & Applications: http://www.novachemicals.com.

For additional information on preventing pellet loss, refer to published plastic industry publications and resources under 'Operation Clean Sweep'; 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, 2013 Edition".

Explosivity testing was done on one NOVAPOL® LLDPE, one LDPE and one HDPE resins with Pmax = 4.8-5.7 bar, Kst = 12-17 (bar m/s) and Minimum Ignition Energy (MIE) = 1000-10,000; dust explosion class = 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%. Similar results are expected for the remaining NOVAPOL® polyethylene resin grades.

For NOVAPOL resin grade specific information including food contact compliance statements, please contact your sales representative or refer to NOVA Chemicals' polyethylene Product Data Sheets.

Revision Information: 2018.02.20: New SDS

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SDS No.: NOVA-0029B

Key/Legend: ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; EC50 = Effective Concentration 50%; GHS = Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA = International Air Transport Association; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC50 = Lethal Concentration 50%; LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%; NCEC = National Chemical Emergency Centre; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; NRCC = National Registration Centre for Chemicals; OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PNOC = Particulates Not Otherwise Classified; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; SDS = Safety Data Sheet; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time Weighted Average

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