

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) Article 31, Annex II as amended

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

1.1 Product identifier

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

Other means of identification

Synonyms, Trade Names: LDPE, HPLDPE, MDPE Polyethylene resins, ethylene polymers

Names:

SDS number: NOVA-0029B

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.

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 msdsemail@novachem.com

Email:

REACH Only Representative

Company Name: Intertek Deutschland GmbH

Address: Stangenstrasse 1
Leinfelden-Echterdingen, Germany 70771

Telephone: +49-711-27311-0

SDS Information ies02.reach@intertek.com

Email:

1.4 Emergency telephone number:

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

Europe: +44 1235 239670 (NCEC) (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 according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as amended.

Not classified

2.2 Label elements

Hazard Symbol: No symbol

Signal Word: No signal word.

Hazard Statement(s): not applicable

Precautionary Statements:

- Prevention:** P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.
P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284: [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
- Response:** P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P313: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap.
P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- Storage:** P401: Store in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
P410: Protect from sunlight.
- Disposal:** P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
P502: Refer to manufacturer or supplier for information on recovery or recycling.

2.3 Other hazards

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 cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin.

PBT assessment does not apply.

Endocrine Disruption-Toxicity

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Endocrine Disruption-Ecotoxicity

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients
3.2 Mixtures

Chemical name	Concentration	CAS-No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	M-Factor:	Notes
Cristobalite	0,1 - 0,3%	14464-46-1	238-455-4	**In compliance	No data available.	#

* All concentrations are percent by weight.

This substance has workplace exposure limit(s).

This substance is listed as SVHC.

Classification

Chemical name	Classification	Notes
Cristobalite	Classification: Skin Irrit.: 2: H315; Eye Irrit.: 2: H319; Carc.: 1A: H350; Supplemental label information: None known. Specific concentration limit: None known. Acute toxicity, oral: None known. Acute toxicity, inhalation: None known. Acute toxicity, dermal: None known.	-

CLP: Regulation No. 1272/2008.

The full text for all H-statements is displayed in section 16.

Additional Information:

** Cristobalite is a component of the additive, Kieselguhr, soda ash flux-calcined (CAS# 68855-54-9, EC No. 272-489-0) which was registered under REACH by NOVA Chemicals' Only Representative. The cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin.

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/attention.
Skin Contact:	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap. If skin irritation occurs: 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.
Ingestion:	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Thermal burns. Respiratory tract irritation. Mechanical irritation. The cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

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. 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
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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 cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

General Fire Hazards:	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.
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. 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 firefighters:	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, 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. 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.
6.2 Environmental precautions:	Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.
6.3 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).

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. 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.

7.2 Conditions 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.

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).

Italy: 10 mg/m³ (TWA) (Inhalable.); 3 mg/m³ (TWA) (Respirable.); For Particles Not Otherwise Specified

The cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.

Chemical name	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Cristobalite - Respirable fraction.	TWA	0,025 mg/m ³	Italy. Occupational Exposure Limits (08 2012)

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 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

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. Air supplied 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:	Pellets or Granular powder
Colour:	white / colourless / translucent
Odour:	Minimal, Mild
Odour Threshold:	No data available.
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
Flammability:	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:	330 - 410 °C (626 - 770 °F)
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:	0,910 - 0,940
Density:	910 - 940 kg/m ³
Relative vapour density:	not applicable
Vapour density:	not applicable
Particle characteristics	
Particle Size:	0,1 - 5 MM

9.2 Other information

Oxidising Properties:	not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	not applicable

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 heat and contact with strong oxidising substances. Avoid processing material over 300 °C (572 °F).
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. The cristobalite is inextricably bound or coated in the resin, which minimizes the likelihood of exposure.
Skin Contact:	During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical

irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns. The 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 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.

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.

Components:

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

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

Product: No data available.

Components:

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

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.

Components:

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

Aspiration Hazard

Product: Not classified.

11.2 Information on health hazards
Endocrine Disruption

Product: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Other hazards

Product: No data available.

SECTION 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.

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:** Pellets 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:** PBT assessment does not apply.**12.6 Endocrine Disruption:****Product:** The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.**12.7 Other adverse effects:**

Pellets are persistent in aquatic and terrestrial systems.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 Waste treatment methods****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.

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 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code: not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU Regulations

Regulation 1005/2009/EC on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex I, Controlled Substances: none

Regulation 1005/2009/EC on substances that deplete the ozone layer, Annex II, New Substances: none

EU. Reach Annex XIV, Substances Subject to Authorization: none

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 On persistent organic pollutants (recast), as amended: none

EU. Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions (IPPC), Annex II, L 334/17: none

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 1 as amended: none

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 2 as amended: none

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex I, Part 3 as amended: none

Regulation (EU) No. 649/2012 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals, Annex V as amended: none

EU. REACH Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization (SVHC): none

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 Annex XVII Substances subject to restriction on marketing and use: none

Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work.: none

Directive 92/85/EEC: on the safety and health of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breast feeding.: none

EU. Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III) on major accident hazards involving dangerous substances, as amended.: not applicable

EU. Regulation No. 166/2006 PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry), Annex II: Pollutants: none

Directive 98/24/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work: none

15.2 Chemical safety assessment: Not required. This product complies with the registration requirements of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. The component substances have been duly registered or are exempt from registration. This covers those EU importers included in NOVA Chemicals' Only Representative scheme.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Information: 21.09.2021: SDS Update

References

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

Key literature references and sources for data: Available on request.

Wording of the H-statements in sections 2 and 3

H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H350 May cause cancer.

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, 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 $P_{max} = 4.8-5.7$ bar, $K_{st} = 12-17$ (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.

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 = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances; 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: 21.09.2021

SDS No.: NOVA-0029B

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