

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified in accordance with Health Canada Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17)

## 1. Identification

**Product identifier:** SYNDIGO™ Natural Food Contact Recycled Polyethylene**Other means of identification****Common name(s),  
synonym(s):** rPE (recycled polyethylene); Post-Consumer Resin; Polyethylene resins,  
ethylene polymers  
**SDS number:** NOVA-0066**Recommended use and restriction on use****Recommended use:** Thermoplastic resin extruded into film, sheet or molded into containers and other shapes.**Restrictions on use:** All uses other than the identified.**Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor Information****Supplier****Company Name:** NOVA Chemicals  
**Address:** P.O. Box 2518, Station M  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5C6  
**Telephone:** Product Information: 1-412-490-4063  
**SDS Information Email:** [msdsemail@novachem.com](mailto:msdsemail@novachem.com)**Emergency telephone number:**

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

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Hazard Classification According to Hazardous Products Regulations**

Not classified

**Label Elements****Hazard Symbol:** No symbol**Signal Word:** No signal word.**Hazard Statement:** not applicable**Precautionary Statements:** not applicable**Other hazards which do not result  
in GHS classification:** May form combustible dust concentrations in air [if small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means.] Spilled product may create a dangerous slipping hazard.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Mixtures****Composition Comments:** The components are not hazardous or are below required disclosure limits.

## 4. First-aid measures

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

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

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**

**Symptoms:** Thermal burns. Respiratory irritation. Mechanical irritation.

**Indication of 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.

**5. Fire-fighting measures**

**General Fire Hazards:** Polyethylene is a noncombustible solid, but dusts may form explosive mixtures in air. Product will burn at high temperatures but is not considered flammable. Under fire conditions, product will readily burn and emit irritating smoke.

**Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media:** Water fog or water spray. Small fires: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or foam.

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

**Specific hazards 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.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

**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. 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** Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

for fire-fighters:

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:</b>	Isolate area. Alert stand-by emergency and fire-fighting personnel. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8.
<b>Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:</b>	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 appropriate tools to put the spilled solid in an appropriate disposal or recovery container. Use non-sparking tools. Recover and reclaim or recycle, if practical.
<b>Environmental Precautions:</b>	Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.

## 7. Handling and storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling:</b>	Keep away from uncontrolled heat and incompatible materials. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Minimize 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. Avoid release to the environment.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:</b>	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

### Control Parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

During dusty conditions ACGIH recommends for Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified a TWA of 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable particles), 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable particles).

#### 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

<b>General information:</b>	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.
<b>Eye/face protection:</b>	Safety glasses. Wear a face shield when working with molten material.
<b>Skin Protection</b>	
<b>Hand Protection:</b>	Wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.
<b>Skin and Body Protection:</b>	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.
<b>Respiratory Protection:</b>	Appropriate NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4, 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.
<b>Hygiene measures:</b>	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

<b>Physical state:</b>	solid
<b>Form:</b>	Pellets
<b>Colour:</b>	Natural, Varies (typically green, gray, brown)
<b>Odour:</b>	Minimal, Mild
<b>Odour Threshold:</b>	No data available.
<b>pH:</b>	not applicable
<b>Melting point/freezing point:</b>	No data available.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	not applicable
<b>Flash Point:</b>	not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	not applicable

<b>Flammability (solid, gas):</b>	May form combustible dust concentrations in air [if small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means.]
<b>Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits</b>	
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%):</b>	not applicable
<b>Flammability limit - lower(%):</b>	not applicable
<b>Vapour pressure:</b>	not applicable
<b>Vapour density:</b>	not applicable
<b>Density:</b>	910 - 970 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Relative density:</b>	0.910 - 0.970
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Insoluble in water
<b>Solubility (other):</b>	No data available.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	not applicable
<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	No data available.
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	> 300 °C (> 572 °F)
<b>Viscosity:</b>	not applicable
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Explosive properties:</b>	No data available.
<b>Oxidising Properties:</b>	not applicable

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity:</b>	Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.
<b>Chemical Stability:</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:</b>	Hazardous polymerization not likely to occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Avoid exposing to extended periods of heat and contact with strong oxidizing substances.
<b>Incompatible Materials:</b>	Strong oxidizing 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.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	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

<b>Inhalation:</b>	During processing, thermal fumes and inhalation of fine particles may cause respiratory irritation.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Ingestion of this product is not a likely route of exposure.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	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.

### 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 (list all possible routes of exposure)

##### 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 Sensitization

**Product:** No data available.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Product:** Not classified

#### IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

No carcinogenic components identified

#### US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

No carcinogenic components identified

#### ACGIH Carcinogen List:

No carcinogenic components identified

#### 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.**Aspiration Hazard****Product:** Not classified.**Other effects:** No data available.**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. The product level data given below are based on typical (tested) ecotoxicity values for virgin polyethylene resins.

**Ecotoxicity:****Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:****Fish****Product:** LC 50 (96 h): > 100 mg/l (estimated)**Aquatic Invertebrates****Product:** EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): > 100 mg/l (estimated)**Toxicity to aquatic plants****Product:** EC 50 (72 h): > 100 mg/l (estimated)**Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:****Fish****Product:** NOEC : > 100 mg/l (estimated)**Aquatic Invertebrates****Product:** NOEC : > 100 mg/l (estimated)**Toxicity to aquatic plants****Product:** NOEC : > 100 mg/l (estimated)**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****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

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

**Other Adverse Effects:** Polyethylene resins are persistent in aquatic and terrestrial systems.

**13. Disposal considerations**
**Disposal instructions:** 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 local, federal and provincial environmental regulations prior to disposal.

**14. Transport information**
**TDG**

Not regulated.

**IATA**

Not regulated.

**IMDG**

Not regulated.

**15. Regulatory information**
**Canada Federal Regulations**
**List of Toxic Substances (CEPA, Schedule 1)**

Not regulated

**Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)**

Not regulated

**National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)**
**Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) (Parts 1-4)**

NPRI Not regulated

**Canada. National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) Substances, Part 5, VOCs with Additional Reporting Requirements**

NPRI PT5 Not regulated

**Greenhouse Gases**

Not regulated

**Precursor Control Regulations**

Not regulated

**Canada. Substances Subject to Significant New Activity (SNAc) Reporting Requirements**

Not regulated

**Inventory status**

SDS\_CA



Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory

**16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision**

**Issue Date:** 03/21/2023

**Revision Information:** 03/21/2023: SDS Update  
03/09/2021: New SDS

**Version #:** 2.0

**Abbreviations and acronyms:** ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BCF = Bioconcentration Factor; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; CEPA = Canadian Environmental Protection Act; COD = Chemical Oxygen Demand; CSA = Canadian Standards Association; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EC 50 = 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; IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC 50 = Lethal Concentration 50%; LD 50 = Lethal Dose 50%; MIE = Minimum Ignition Energy; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NOEC = No Observed Effect Concentration; NPRI = National Pollutant Release Inventory; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OELs = Occupational Exposure Limits; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; SD = Static Dissipative; SDS = Safety Data Sheet; SNAc = Significant New Activity; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average; UV = Ultraviolet; VOCs = Volatile Organic Carbons

**Further 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 SYNDIGO resin grades, refer to the SYNDIGO Product Data Sheets available on our web site: <http://www.novachemicals.com>.

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

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