

Product name:

POLYETHYLENE RESINS, 聚乙烯树脂

CHEMICAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared in accordance with GB/T 16483 and GB/T 17519.

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

Product identifier:

POLYETHYLENE RESINS

聚乙烯树脂

Other means of identification**Common name(s),** Polyethylene resin pellets (see section 16 for specific grades).**synonym(s):****SDS number:** NOVA-04**Recommended use and restriction on use****Recommended use:** Thermoplastic resin extruded into film, sheet or moulded into containers and other shapes. For industrial use only.**Restrictions on use:** All uses other than the identified.**Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor Information****Supplier**

Company Name: NOVA Chemicals International (SA)

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1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

Telephone: +41-26-426-5757

SDS Information Email: msdsemail@novachem.com**Emergency telephone number:**

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

China: 400 120 4937 (CHEMTREC) (24 hours)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Emergency Overview:

white / colourless / translucent Pellets. Odour: Minimal, Mild. 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. This product does not present a danger to human health by inhalation, in contact with the eyes or skin, or by ingestion in the form in which it is placed on the market. Polyethylene resins are expected to be inert in the environment. Hazard statements: Not classified; Symptoms: Thermal burns. Respiratory irritation. Mechanical irritation.

GHS classification

Not a hazardous product according to GHS (China).

Label elements**Pictogram:** No symbol**Signal Word:** No signal word.**Hazard Statement:** Not applicable

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Precautionary Statements:

Not applicable

Physical and Chemical Hazards: 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.

Health Hazards: This product does not present a danger to human health by inhalation, in contact with the eyes or skin, or by ingestion in the form in which it is placed on the market.

Environmental Hazards: Polyethylene resins are expected to be inert in the environment.

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

Chemical Identity	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	Concentration*
Ethene, homopolymer	Polyethylene	9002-88-4	>99%

* All concentrations are percent by weight.

Additional Information: This product may also be described as 1-Butene, polymer with ethene (CAS# 25087-34-7); 1-Hexene, polymer with ethene (CAS# 25213-02-9); or Ethylene Octene Copolymers (CAS# 26221-73-8). Ethene and ethylene are interchangeable.

4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary 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.

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

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ingestion are expected.

5. Fire-fighting 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.
Suitable (and unsuitable) 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.
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 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).

6. Accidental release measures

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.
Environmental precautions:	Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.
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.

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7. Handling and storage

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store polyethylene resins in durable, sealed containers or silos to prevent accidental loss. Ensure storage practices comply 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/m³ (inhalable particles), 3 mg/m³ TWA (respirable particles).

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Ethene, homopolymer	PC-TWA	5 mg/m ³	China. OELs (Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace) (GBZ 2.1) (11 2022)

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.

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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.
Respiratory Protection:	Appropriate approved air-purifying respirator 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.
Hand Protection:	Wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.
Eye/face protection:	Safety glasses. Wear a face shield when working with molten material.
Skin and Body 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
Colour:	white / colourless / translucent
Odour:	Minimal, Mild
Odour Threshold:	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable
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
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	May form combustible dust concentrations in air [if small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means.]
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

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Density:	900 - 970 kg/m ³
Relative density:	0.900 - 0.970
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in water:	Insoluble in water
Solubility (other):	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition temperature:	> 300 °C (> 572 °F)
Viscosity:	Not applicable

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:	Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.
Chemical stability:	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerization not likely to occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposing to extended periods of heat and contact with strong oxidizing substances.
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.
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.
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.

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Ingestion: No adverse effects due to ingestion are expected.

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.

Components:

Ethene, homopolymer May cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action (scratching).

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

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Talc ($\text{Mg}_3\text{H}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_4$) Overall evaluation: 2A. Probably carcinogenic to humans.

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.

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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.

Ecotoxicity:

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

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 hazards to the aquatic environment:

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

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.
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Partition Coefficient n-octanol / water (log K_{ow})

Product:	Not applicable
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Mobility in soil:	Biologically persistent. This product has not been found to migrate through soils.
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Other adverse effects:	Polyethylene resins are persistent in aquatic and terrestrial systems.
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13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations. Do
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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.

14. Transport information

ADR

Not Regulated.

IMDG

Not Regulated.

IATA

Not Regulated.

15. Regulatory information

China. Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals

Not regulated

China. Precursor Chemicals (Decree No. 445 of the PRC on Regulation for Administration of Precursor Chemicals, Appendix: Categories 1-3)

Not regulated

China: CWC. Controlled Chemicals List (Regulations on the Administration of Controlled Chemicals, Decree No. 190, Dec. 27, 1995, as amended)

Not regulated

China. Explosive Precursor Hazardous Chemicals (Ministry of Public Safety, 2011 version)

Not regulated

Inventory status

China IECSC Inventory List: On or in compliance with the inventory

Should comply with local regulations in respect of this product.

16. Other information

Issue Date: 04.03.2026

Revision Information: 04.03.2026: New SDS

Version #: 1.0

Abbreviations and acronyms: ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; EC50 = Effective Concentration 50%;

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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

Specific Grades Covered by This SDS:

(EX-)FG016-D02; (EX-)FG016-D23; (EX-)FP020-F23; (EX-)FP026-F23; (EX-)FP120-B05; (EX-)FP120-D08; (EX-)FP120-D09; (EX-)FP120-D23; (EX-)FP120-D24; (EX-)FP120-F23; FE12-D; FG016-D; FG016-H; FP020-F02; FP026-F; FP026-F02; FP120-BN; FP120-D; FP120-D02; FP120-DD; FP120-DD02; FP120-F02; PD-0118-BPR06; PD-0118-BR01; PD-3146-BP02; PD-Y821-DP09; PF-0118-B; PF-0118-BP02; PF-0118-BPR02; PF-0118-C; PF-0118-D; PF-0218-B; PF-0218-BPR02; PF-0218-D; PF-Y818-BPX02; PF-Y818-CPX; PF-Y818-CPX02; PF-Y821-BP; PF-Y821-BP02; PF-Y821-CP02; PF-Y821-D; PF-Y821-DP; SPS116-D; SPs116-D02; SPsK919-F02; TF-Y822-BP02; TF-Y822-CP02; TF-Y826-CP02; TF-Y826-D; VPSK914-D; VPsk914-D02.

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, 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.

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Explosivity testing was done on one 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 μm and moisture content between 0 and 0.2%. Similar results are expected for the remaining polyethylene resin grades.

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

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