SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Product name: POLYETHYLENE RESINS

Other means of identification
Synonyms, Trade Names: Polyethylene resin pellets (see section 16 for specific grades).
SDS number: NOVA-04

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions 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

Manufacturer

Company Name:	NOVA Chemicals
Address:	P.O. Box 2518, Station M Calgary, Alberta T2P 5C6
Telephone:	Product Information: +1-412-490-4063
SDS Information Email:	msdsemail@novachem.com

Emergency telephone number:
+1-800-561-6682, +1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)
Asia Pacific: +65 3163 8374 (CHEMTREC) (24 hours)

2. Hazard(s) identification

GHS classification

Not classified

Label elements

Pictogram:	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: No hazardous ingredients.

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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

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

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

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Thermal burns. Respiratory irritation. Mechanical irritation.

Personal Protection for First-aid Responders: No data available.

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: 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 (CO2) or foam.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Safe handling advice: 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.

Storage

Safe storage conditions: 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).

Biological Limit Values

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

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

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

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

Hand Protection: Material: Wear gloves to protect against thermal burns.

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.

Respiratory Protection: Appropriate NIOSH 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.

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

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state:	solid
Form:	Pellets
Colour:	white / colourless / translucent
Odour:	Minimal, Mild
Odour Threshold:	No data available.
Melting Point:	95 - 135 °C (203 - 275 °F) (Melting Point) 82 - 131 °C (180 - 268 °F) (Softening point)
Boiling Point:	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	
Explosive limit - upper:	Not applicable
Explosive limit - lower:	Not applicable
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Self-ignition:	No data available.
Decomposition Temperature:	> 300 °C (> 572 °F)
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity	
Dynamic viscosity:	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity:	Not applicable
Flow Time:	No data available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble in water
Solubility (other):	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	Not applicable
Relative density:	0.900 - 0.970
Density:	900 - 970 kg/m3
Bulk density:	No data available.
Vapour density (air=1):	Not applicable
Particle characteristics	
Particle Size:	0.1 - 5 mm

Other information

Dust explosion properties:	St 1; this data was obtained for polyethylene with a final particle size of 100% <250 um and moisture content between 0 and 0.2%.

Dust Explosion Description Number Kst:	10 - 17 m,b_/s
Minimum ignition energy:	> 1,000 mJ

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 toxicological effects

Inhalation:	During processing, thermal fumes and inhalation of fine particles may cause respiratory irritation.
Skin Contact:	During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns.
Eye contact:	During processing, contact with powder or fines may cause mechanical irritation. Molten material will produce thermal burns.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of this product is not a likely route of exposure.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation:	Respiratory irritation.
Skin Contact:	Mechanical irritation. Thermal burns. Negligible irritation of the skin based on chemical structure (polymer).
Eye contact:	Mechanical irritation. Thermal burns. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes.
Ingestion:	No adverse effects due to ingestion are expected.

Information on likely routes of exposure

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 Sensitisation
Product: No data available.

Carcinogenicity
Product: Not classified

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.

Information on health hazards
Other hazards
Product: 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.

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.

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

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

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

13. Disposal considerations

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

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

14. Transport information

IATA
Not Regulated.

IMDG
Not Regulated.

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

15. Regulatory information

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

National regulatory information:

Rules on Road Traffic Safety	Not regulated
Standards of Permissible Exposure Limits in Workplace	Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.
Regulations for Governing Prevention of Organic Solvent Poisoning	Not regulated
Standard for the Control of Designated Hazardous and Dangerous Chemical	Not regulated
Establishment Standards and Safety Control Regulations for Manufacturing, Storing, Processing Public Hazardous Substances and Flammable Pressurized Gases Places	Not regulated
Categories and Management of Handling for Toxic Chemical Substances	
Toxic chemical substances	Not regulated
Concerned chemical substances	Not regulated
Rules on Labour Health Protection	Not regulated

Inventory status:

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

16. Other information

Issue Date: 2026.05.27

Version #: 1.0

Organization that prepared the SDS and SDS Author:
SDS Author: STEWARDP@novachem.com

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.

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

Key abbreviations or acronyms used:

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.

Specific Grades Covered by This SDS:

(EX)-FG016-D02; (EX)-FG016-D23; (EX)-FG016-H24; (EX)-FP020-F23; (EX)-FP026-F23; (EX)-FP120-BN22; (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-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-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

Revision Information	2026.05.27: New SDS
Disclaimer:	ALTHOUGH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH, BASED ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE AT THE TIME OF PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT, **NOVA CHEMICALS MAKES NO WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT/MATERIALS DESCRIBED HEREIN, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS (INCLUDING ALL WARRANTIES AND CONDITIONS OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE). NO FREEDOM FROM INFRINGEMENT OF ANY PATENT OWNED BY NOVA CHEMICALS OR OTHERS IS TO BE INFERRED. THIS INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. PLEASE CONTACT NOVA CHEMICALS FOR THE MOST CURRENT VERSION OF THIS SDS. NOVA CHEMICALS DOES NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR SDS OBTAINED FROM THIRD PARTY SOURCES.** **UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AGREED OTHERWISE, NOVA CHEMICALS DOES NOT TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR USE, TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE, HANDLING OR DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT/MATERIALS DESCRIBED HEREIN.**