

**1. Chemical product and company identification**

**Product name** Polypropylene Copolymer (Australia, Canada, Europe, Philippines Restricted)  
**MSDS #** 0000002058  
**Code** 0000002058 (NAP)  
**Product use** Consumer products. Industrial applications.  
**Supplier** INEOS USA LLC  
 2600 South Shore Blvd.  
 League City, Texas 77573  
**EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION:** 1 (800) 424-9300  
 Outside the US: +1 703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)  
**OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION** 1 (800) 527-5419 Toll Free - North America

**2. Composition/information on ingredients**

Ingredient name	CAS #	% by weight
1-propene, polymer with ethene	9010-79-1	>98

**3. Hazards identification**

**Physical state** Granular solid. Pellets. Powder or flakes.

**Color** White, translucent or colorless.

**Emergency overview**

This product has been evaluated and does not require any hazard warning on the label under established regulatory criteria.  
 Handling and/or processing of this material may generate dust which may cause mechanical irritation of the eyes, skin, nose and throat. High dust concentrations have a potential for combustion or explosion.

**Routes of entry** Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

**Potential health effects**

**Eyes** No significant irritation expected other than possible mechanical irritation. Heated material can cause thermal burns. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

**Skin** No significant irritation expected other than possible mechanical irritation. Heated material can cause thermal burns.

**Inhalation** Dust: Exposure to airborne concentrations well above the recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs. Vapor: If heated to more than 300°C, the product may form vapors or fumes which could cause irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, and shortness of breath.

**Ingestion** No significant health hazards identified.

**Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** None identified.

See toxicological information (section 11)

## 4. First aid measures

Eye contact	Hot material: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical assistance for mechanical removal of this material from the eye. The use of flush fluid, other than water, is not recommended. Cold material: flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin contact	If burned by contact with hot material, flush skin immediately with large amounts of cold water. If possible, submerge area in cold water. No attempt should be made to detach polymer adhering to the skin or to remove clothing attached with molten material. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention. Cold material: Wash with soap and water.
Inhalation	If affected by fumes from heated material, remove from source of exposure and move the affected person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If large quantities of this material are swallowed, call a physician immediately.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	May be combustible at high temperature.
Auto-ignition temperature	390 °C
Flash point	Above 300°C decomposition occurs and flash of fumes may occur.
Products of combustion	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and other harmful products. The major decomposition products are low molecular weight oligmers (C6-18) of polypropylene. Degradation products may include trace amounts of acrolein, formaldehyde, aldehydes, and other organic vapors.
Unusual fire/explosion hazards	This material is not explosive as defined by established regulatory criteria.  High dust concentrations have a potential for combustion or explosion.
Fire-fighting media and instructions	In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam or dry chemicals. Do not use water jet.
Protective clothing (fire)	Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	IN CASE OF A LARGE SPILL: Contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Granules spilled on the floor can cause slipping. Fine dust clouds may form explosive mixtures with air. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use suitable protective equipment (See Section: "Exposure controls/personal protection"). Follow all fire fighting procedures (See Section: "Fire-fighting measures").
Environmental precautions and clean-up methods	If emergency personnel are unavailable vacuum or carefully scoop up spilled materials and place in an appropriate container for disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions and prevent wind dispersal. Avoid contact of spilled material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. (See Section 13 for Waste Disposal Information.)
Personal protection in case of a large spill	Personnel should wear protective clothing. Chemical/Dust Goggles

## 7. Handling and storage

Handling	There is a risk of being splashed with molten materials. Thermal burns are the most common injury caused while processing molten material. Do not inhale fumes or vapor from molten product. Use with adequate ventilation.  When handling hot material, wear heat resistant protective gloves, clothing and face shield that are able to withstand the temperature of the molten product.  Pneumatic conveying of powder and pellets can generate large static electrical charges. Electrical discharge in presence of air can cause an explosion. Earth all equipment. High dust concentrations have a potential for combustion or explosion. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before
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transferring material.

Avoid strong oxidizers.

**Storage**

Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.

The main hazards are related to pallet stock slippage and forklift truck maneuvers, which can cause injury to personnel. It is highly recommended that adequate procedures covering storage handling of pallets are established and maintained. These procedures must be kept up to date and regularly audited. In most cases, best practice is to stack pallets no more than 2 high. However, facilities responsible for storing the material should perform a site specific risk assessment to determine whether pallets can be stacked safely.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

**Ingredient name**

**Occupational exposure limits**

1-propene, polymer with ethene

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 2005).**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Inhalable fraction PNOS  
TWA: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Respirable fraction PNOS

**Control Measures**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

**Hygiene measures**

Wash hands after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day.

**Personal protection**

**Eyes**

Safety glasses with side shields. Use dust goggles if high dust concentration is generated.

**Skin and body**

Hot material: Wear heat-resistant protective gloves, clothing and face shield that are able to withstand the temperature of the molten product. Cold material: None required; however, use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.

**Respiratory**

Product processing, heat sealing of film, or operations involving the use of wires or blades heated above 300°C may produce dust, vapor or fumes. To minimize risk of overexposure to dust, vapor or fumes it is recommended that a local exhaust system is placed above the equipment, and that the working area is properly ventilated.

**Hands**

If ventilation is inadequate, use certified respirator that will protect against dust/mist.

Hot material: Wear heat-resistant protective gloves that are able to withstand the temperature of molten product. Cold material: None required; however, use of gloves is good industrial practice.

The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Consult your supervisor or S.O.P. for special handling directions

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Granular solid. Pellets. Powder or flakes.
<b>Odor</b>	Faint Odor
<b>Color</b>	White, translucent or colorless.
<b>Melting point / Range</b>	145 to 165 °C
<b>Specific gravity</b>	<1
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble
<b>Miscibility in water</b>	Not miscible in water

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (See Section: "Handling and storage"). If heated to more than 300°C, the product may form vapors or fumes which could cause irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing, and shortness of breath. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.
Incompatibility with various substances	Strong oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	Burning can produce carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide and other harmful products. The major decomposition products are low molecular weight oligmers (C6-18) of polypropylene. Degradation products may include trace amounts of acrolein, formaldehyde, aldehydes, and other organic vapors.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Chronic toxicity

<b>Carcinogenic effects</b>	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH or the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). No component of this product present at levels greater than 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as a mutagen.
<b>Reproductive effects</b>	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as a reproductive toxin.
<b>Teratogenic effects</b>	No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as teratogenic or embryotoxic.

## 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.
Persistence/degradability	Not inherently biodegradable (polymer).
Mobility	This product is lighter than water and will float on the surface. This product is not likely to move rapidly with surface or groundwater flows because of its low water solubility.
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.
Other ecological information	Wildlife may ingest plastic pellets or bags. Although not toxic, such materials may physically block the digestive system, causing starvation or death.

## 13. Disposal considerations

Waste information	Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Consult an environmental professional to determine if local, regional or national regulations would classify spilled or contaminated materials as hazardous waste. Use only approved transporters, recyclers, treatment, storage or disposal facilities. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.
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Consult your local or regional authorities.

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## 14. Transport information

Not classified as hazardous for transport (DOT, TDG, IMO/IMDG, IATA/ICAO)

## 15. Regulatory information

<b>U.S. Federal regulations</b>	US INVENTORY (TSCA): Listed on inventory.  This product is not regulated under Section 302 of SARA and 40 CFR Part 355. This product does not contain any hazardous ingredients at or above regulated thresholds.
<b>SARA 313</b>	
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	This product does not contain any hazardous ingredients at or above regulated thresholds.
<b>Supplier notification</b>	This product does not contain any hazardous ingredients at or above regulated thresholds. CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 302.4):: This material is not regulated under CERCLA Sections 103 and 107.
<b>State regulations</b>	No products were found. California Prop 65: No products were found
<b>Inventories</b>	AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY (AICS): Not listed. CANADA INVENTORY (DSL): Not listed. CHINA INVENTORY (IECS): In compliance. EC INVENTORY (EINECS): Not listed. JAPAN INVENTORY (ENCS): In compliance. KOREA INVENTORY (ECL): In compliance. PHILIPPINE INVENTORY (PICCS): Not listed.

## 16. Other information

### Label requirements

This product has been evaluated and does not require any hazard warning on the label under established regulatory criteria.

### HMIS® Rating :

<b>Health</b>	0	<b>National Fire</b>
<b>Flammability</b>	1	<b>Protection</b>
<b>Physical</b>	0	<b>Association</b>
<b>Hazard</b>		<b>(U.S.A.)</b>
<b>Personal</b>	X	
<b>protection</b>		



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**Date of previous issue** 09/14/2005.  
**Prepared by** Product Stewardship  
**Notice to reader**

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