



MSDS REPORT COVER

Reference No. : FS2023050434-10E

Date : Jun. 01, 2023

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Client's name

DONGGUAN GRAND RESOURCE
SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Client's address

NO.19,SHIHUA THIRD ROAD,SHATIAN
TOWN,DONGGUAN,GUANGDONG,CHINA

Product Name:

Polypropylene

End Uses

/

Export to:

USA

Composition/Ingredient

Refer to MSDS content.

Job Receiving Date:

May. 26, 2023

Preparation Period:

May. 26, 2023 - Jun. 01, 2023

Service Requested

Material Safety Data Sheet for the Product

SUMMARY

The contents and format of this MSDS are in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) requirement.

Issued By



Alike Su
Lab Manager



FS2023050434-10E

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Material Safety Data Sheet

1 Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name:	Polypropylene
Proper shipping name:	None
Other identities:	No data available
Code:	PPH-T03

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

None information

1.2.2. Uses advised against

Advise against other uses.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier:	DONGGUAN GRAND RESOURCE SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Address:	NO.19,SHIHUA THIRD ROAD,SHATIAN TOWN,DONGGUAN,GUANGDONG,CHINA
Telephone:	0769-81698988
Fax:	/
E-mail:	yanh@jzyjt.cn

2 Hazards identification

Flammability:1

Toxicity:0

Body Contact: 2

Reactivity: 1

Chronic:2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

» The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern

» High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in

formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.

EYE

» There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

» The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

» Molten material is capable of causing burns.

» Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

» There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

» Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapors, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itchy eyes, coughing, sore throat.

» Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

» Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapor exposure.

CAUTION: Vapors may be irritating.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

This material contains a substantial amount of polymer considered to be of low concern. These are classified under having MWs of between 1000 to 10000 with less than 25% of molecules with MWS under 1000 and less than 10% under 500; or having a molecular weight average of over 10000. Functional groups contained on the polymer are then classified into risk categories. Being classified as a polymer of "low concern" does not mean that there are no hazards associated with the chemical.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS No.	EC No.	% wt/wt
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	---	99.805
Additive	---	---	0.195

4 First aid measures

.After inhalation: The material is not expected to present an inhalation hazard..

.After skin contact: Cool skin rapidly if contacted with molten polymer. Obtain medical attention for thermal burns..

.After eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

.After swallowing: If symptoms persist consult doctor.

. Ingestion: No adverse health effects expected from ingestion..

.After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

5 Fire-fighting measures

.General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Decomposes at high temperatures, resulting in toxic and corrosive products. Containers may explode when heated.

.Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or chemical foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

.Flash Point: Not available.

.LEL: Not Determined.

.UEL: Not Determined.

.Special fire & explosion hazards: Dense smoke emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen. Possible dust explosion if fines accumulate. Wear standard fire fighting attire.

.Exiting using media: Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, and Foam.

.Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: None.

6 Accidental release measures

.Small Spill and Leak: Pellets on the floor could present a serious slipping problem. Good housekeeping must be maintained at all times to avoid this hazard. Sweep, shovel, or vacuum material into clean containers.

.Large Spill and Leak: Use a shovel to put the material into a convenient waste disposal container.

7 Handling and storage

- The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.)
 - It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.
 - Fumes or vapors emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. Wear rubber or other impermeable gloves when cleaning contaminated areas.
 - Avoid process temperatures above decomposition temperatures. Overheating may occur at excessively high cylinder heats, overworking of the melt by wrong screw configuration, or by long dwell time in the machine.
- Under such conditions, thermal emissions and heat-degradation products might, without proper ventilation, reach hazardous concentrations in the converting area. Hot purgings should be collected only as thin flat strands to allow for rapid cooling. Hot purgings should be cooled by quenching in water in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

.Ventilation and Engineering controls:

No special ventilation and engineering controls are required for handling of these products.

.Respiratory Protection:

No special respiratory protection is required for use of these products. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in the U.S. Federal OSHS Standard, applicable U.S. State regulations, or the Canadian CSA standard.

.Body Protection:

No special protective clothing is required.

.Protective Gloves:



Protective Gloves

Rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet.

.Eye Protection:



Tightly sealed goggles

Chemical goggles or face shield.

9 Physical and chemical properties

.General Information

Form:	Solid
Color:	White
Odor:	Odorless

.Change in condition

Melting point/Melting range:	Not available
Boiling point/Boiling range:	Not available

.Flash point:	Not applicable
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.Self-igniting:	Product is not self-igniting
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.Danger of explosion:	Product does not present an explosion hazard
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.Density:	Not available
.Relative density:	Not available
.Vapor density:	Not available
.Evaporation rate:	Not Applicable

.Solubility in/Miscibility with Water:	Insoluble
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.PH-Value:	Not available
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.Viscosity:

Dynamic:	Not available
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10 Stability and reactivity

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

» Avoid storage with oxidizers.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

11 Toxicological information

polypropylene

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg Nil Reported

» The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

CARCINOGEN

Polypropylene International Agency Group 3
for Research on Cancer
(IARC) Carcinogens

12 Ecological information

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13 Disposal considerations

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

14 Transport information

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG.

15 Regulatory information

polypropylene (CAS: 9003-07-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes
US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List
US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives
US NFPA 499 Combustible Dusts
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

16 Other information

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

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***** End of Report *****