

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier	COPYLENE™ Polypropylene Pellets (All Grades)
Other means of identification	Polypropylene resin
Code	790273
Relevant identified uses	Molded, extruded and fibrous plastic articles
Uses advised against	All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC México 01-800-681-9531

Manufacturer/Supplier	SDS Information	Customer Service
Phillips 66 Company P.O. Box 4428 Houston, Texas 77210	Phone: 800-762-0942 Email: SDS@P66.com URL: www.Phillips66.com	1-832-765-6002 Technical Information 1-832-765-6002

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Combustible dust	PHNOC: Contact with hot product will cause thermal burns. HHNOC: None known

Label Elements



DANGER

May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing/handling).
Contact with hot product will cause thermal burns.

Avoid dust accumulation in enclosed space; Use personal protective equipment as required

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	0-99
Ethylene-propylene copolymer	9010-79-1	0-99
Other components not contributing to product hazard(s)	VARIOUS	<5

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: For contact with hot material, gently open eyelids and flush affected eye(s) with cold (not icy) water. Seek immediate medical attention. For cold material, wash with plenty of water with eyelids open. If redness or pain develops, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin. For contact with molten material, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected area(s) using cold, not icy, water. Seek immediate medical

attention.

Inhalation: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Overexposure to dusts may result in irritation of the respiratory tract; Ingestion may result in irritation of the digestive tract.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Instability: 0



0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, water spray, sand or earth is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. May form dust-air mixtures that present a fire hazard. Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Dense smoke is emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield carbon monoxide, acetaldehyde, acetone, acetic acid, formic acid, formaldehyde and acrolein.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Contain spill if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Spilled pellets present a slipping hazard on hard surfaces. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Contain spill if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Clean up spills in a manner that does not disperse dust into air. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Reduce airborne dust and prevent scattering by moistening with water.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Use only non-sparking tools. Under dusty conditions, avoid all sources of ignition, including sparks and static electricity. Minimize dust generation and accumulation in enclosed spaces. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Cleaning methods (e.g. compressed air) which can generate potentially combustible dust clouds should not be used. Avoid contact with the heated material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). This material may be heated to high temperatures during use. Use caution when handling heated material, to avoid causing thermal burns. Vapors or fumes may cause watering or irritation of the eyes. May form combustible dust-air mixtures. Prevent accumulation of dust particles. Maintain proper grounding at all times. Avoid dust accumulation in enclosed space. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). 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. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Explosion hazards apply only to dusts, not granular forms of this product. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Do not handle or empty plastic bag or liner in presence of flammable vapor. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Polypropylene	TWA-8hr: 3 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction TWA-8hr: 10 mg/m ³ Inhalable Fraction as PNOS	---	---	---
Ethylene-propylene copolymer	TWA-8hr: 3 mg/m ³ Respirable Fraction TWA-8hr: 10 mg/m ³ Inhalable Fraction as PNOS	---	---	---

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required. 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)

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of skin protection is not normally required; however, good industrial hygiene practice suggests the use of gloves or other appropriate skin protection whenever working with chemicals.

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with N95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended

to be specifications.

Appearance: Whitish 1/8" diameter pellets	Flash Point: Not applicable
Physical Form: Solid	Test Method: Not applicable
Odor: No distinct odor	Initial Boiling Point/Range: No data
Odor Threshold: No data	Vapor Pressure: Not applicable
pH: Not applicable	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Vapor Density (air=1): Not applicable	Melting/Freezing Point: > 248 °F / > 120 °C
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data	Auto-ignition Temperature:
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data	Decomposition Temperature: No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.88-0.92 @ 68°F (20°C) g/cm ³
Particle Size: Not applicable	Bulk Density: No data
Percent Volatile: No data	Viscosity: No data
Flammability (solid, gas): May Ignite	Solubility in Water: Negligible

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. Avoid the creation of dust when handling. Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: At extrusion temperatures (>350°F, >177°C), polypropylenes can release acetaldehyde, acetone, acetic acid, formic acid, formaldehyde and acrolein.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 mg/L (dust, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		>2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Aspiration Hazard: Not applicable

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Prolonged or repeated contact with dusts may be abrasive and mildly irritating to the skin. Solid material is not expected to be a skin irritant; however, skin contact with molten material may cause thermal burns.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Dusts may be abrasive and irritating to the eyes. Contact with the heated material may cause thermal burns. Vapors or fumes may cause watering of the eyes.

Skin Sensitization: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for

carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

GHS Classification: No classified hazards

Toxicity: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic life

Persistence and Degradability: Expected to persist in the environment if spilled or released.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate in the environment based on its physical properties.

Mobility in Soil: Because of its low solubility, this substance is expected to have low mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste and is not believed to exhibit characteristics of hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard.

SECTION 14: Transport information

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: None

Transport hazard class(es): None

Packing Group: None

Environmental Hazards: This product does not meet the DOT/UN/IMDG/IMO criteria of a marine pollutant

Special precautions for user: None

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

US EPA has published a final rule aligning hazardous chemical reporting under sections 311 and 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) with OSHA HCS. See Section 2 for hazard classifications under EPCRA.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65

This material does not contain any chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm at concentrations that trigger the warning requirements of California Proposition 65.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue Date:	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
30-Jun-2017	19-Apr-2017	790273	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Fire Fighting information (Section 5); Regulatory information (Section 15)

Legend (pursuant to NOM-018-STPS-2015):

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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