SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Borcoat BB127E-PW

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Raw material for plastics industry

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier : Borealis AG
Wagramer Strasse 17-19, 1220 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: +43 1 22400 0

E-mail address : sds@borealisgroup.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (NCEC Carechem 24)
0870 600 6266 National Poisons Information Service, UK (24h)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Skin sensitisation, Category 1A H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**

P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves.
Response:	
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Disposal:	
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Hazardous components which must be listed on the label:
maleic anhydride

2.3 Other hazards

The product burns, but is not classified as flammable.
Dust from the product gives a potential risk for dust explosion.

May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

The product is a polypropylene polymer.

3.2 Mixtures

Chemical nature : Raw material for plastics industry

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
maleic anhydride	108-31-6 203-571-6 607-096-00-9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334	>= 0,001 - < 0,1

		Skin Sens. 1A; H317 STOT RE 1; H372	

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact : Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
Call a physician if irritation develops or persists.
If molten material comes in contact with the skin, cool with plenty of water. DO NOT remove solidified product, as removal could result in severe tissue damage.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.
Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

If swallowed : Rinse mouth with water.
Consult a physician if necessary.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Inhalation of dust may irritate the respiratory tract.
Prolonged inhalation of high doses of decomposition products may give headache or irritation of the respiratory tract.

Skin contact may provoke the following symptoms:
Irritation

Risks : May cause an allergic skin reaction.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.
No specific instructions needed.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water in spread jet, dry chemicals, foam or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during firefighting : Principal toxicant in the smoke is carbon monoxide.

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.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure adequate ventilation.
Use personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering environment and drains.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum or sweep up spill.
All spill of material must be removed immediately to prevent slipping accidents.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protection see section 8., For disposal considerations see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : During processing and thermal treatment of the product, small amounts of volatile hydrocarbons may be released.
Provide adequate ventilation.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary.
Avoid inhalation of dust and decomposition fumes.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

May cause sensitisation of susceptible persons.
Personnel sensitised to this substance should not be allowed to handle the product.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Dust from the product gives a potential risk for dust explosion. All equipment shall be grounded. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Therefore special focus is required for handling activities such as air conveying, which may form dust. Equipment exposed to dust needs to be ATEX compliant and designed accordingly. Further information available on request.
Hygiene measures	:	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers	:	Safety aspects do not require any special precautions in terms of storage.
Other data	:	Keep in a dry place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s)	:	Raw material for pipe applications.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
maleic anhydride	108-31-6	TWA	1 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre- existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the			

	HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.			
		STEL	3 mg/m3	GB EH40
Further information	Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even in tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance those who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre- existing airway hyper-responsiveness, but which do not include the disease themselves. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers. Further information can be found in the HSE publication Asthmagen? Critical assessments of the evidence for agents implicated in occupational asthma., Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible, the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. For substances that can cause occupational asthma, COSHH requires that exposure be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance., Capable of causing occupational asthma., The 'Sen' notation in the list of WELs has been assigned only to those substances which may cause occupational asthma in the categories shown in Table 1. It should be remembered that other substances not in these tables may cause			

	occupational asthma. HSE's asthma web pages (www.hse.gov.uk/asthma) provide further information.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Provide adequate ventilation.
Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection	:	Safety glasses Use eye protection according to EN 166.
Hand protection		
Material	:	polyvinyl alcohol (PVA, PVAL)
Material	:	PVC or other plastic material gloves
Remarks	:	Protective gloves complying with EN 374. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion, and the contact time.
Skin and body protection	:	Protective clothing
Respiratory protection	:	In case of insufficient ventilation: Respirator with ABEK-P3 filter or self-contained breathing apparatus.
Protective measures	:	Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice	:	Prevent product from entering environment and drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	powder
Colour	:	natural colour
Odour	:	odourless

Odour Threshold	:	Not applicable
pH	:	Not applicable insoluble
Melting range	:	130 - 170 °C
Boiling range	:	Decomposes on heating.
Flash point	:	Not applicable, (solid)
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable (solid)
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	The product is not flammable.
Upper explosion limit	:	Not applicable
Lower explosion limit	:	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	:	Not applicable (solid)
Density	:	0,9 - 1,0 g/cm³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not applicable insoluble
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	:	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information

No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is a stable thermoplastic.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : None known.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Under fire conditions:, Carbon monoxide
During processing and thermal treatment of the product, small amounts of volatile hydrocarbons may be released.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Inhalation of dust may irritate the respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation of high doses of decomposition products may give headache or irritation of the respiratory tract.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability	:	Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Does not accumulate in organisms.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility	:	Remarks: Not expected to adsorb on soil. Remarks: The product is insoluble and floats on water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment	:	This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Remarks: Should not be released into the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Check with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Not dangerous goods in the meaning of ADR/RID, ADN, IMDG-Code, ICAO/IATA-DGR

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
Not applicable

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

no

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

H302	:	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	:	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	:	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	:	Causes serious eye damage.
H334	:	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H372	:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	:	Acute toxicity
Eye Dam.	:	Serious eye damage
Resp. Sens.	:	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Corr.	:	Skin corrosion
Skin Sens.	:	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	:	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Further information

Other information	:	Issued according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II, and its amendments. Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.
Issuer	:	Borealis, Group Product Stewardship / Niina Kerttula

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The classification information of components is based on raw material supplier data.

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