Part 1: Chemicals and company identification

Product name

Product name Polyolefin elastomer

Chinese name of the chemical Not applicable

English name of the chemical Ethylene/ 1-octene copolymer

Other names WANSUPER 5057; WANSUPER 5057A; WANSUPER 5057B

Other identification methods No information

Recommended product use and restrictions

Relevant identified uses Use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Manufacturer, importer or supplier

Company name Wanhua Chemical Group Co., Ltd.

Part 2: Hazards identification

Classification of substances and mixtures

Emergency overview

Solid. Combustible.

Hazard Classification [1] Non-hazardous

Legend: 1. Chemwatch Classification; 2. Hazardous Chemical Classification Information Table; 3. EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI - Classification

Label Elements

GHS Pictogram Not Applicable

Signal Word Not Applicable

Hazard Statements

Not applicable

Precautionary Statements: Prevention Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements: Incident Response Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements: Safe Storage Not Applicable

Precautionary Statements: Disposal Not Applicable

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Solid. Combustible.

Fire produces toxic fumes.

Health Hazards

Inhalation: This substance is not expected to cause adverse health effects or respiratory irritation by inhalation (classification according to EU Directives using animal models). However, good hygiene practices should keep exposure to a minimum and appropriate controls should be used in the workplace.

Ingestion: This substance is not classified as 'harmful if swallowed' according to EU Directives or other classification systems. This is due to the lack of conclusive animal or human evidence. Ingestion of this substance may still cause harm to the health of individuals, especially when pre-existing significant organ damage (e.g. liver, kidneys) is present. The current definition of a

harmful or toxic substance is generally based on the dose that causes death rather than the dose that causes disease (disease, discomfort). Gastrointestinal discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. However, ingestion of trace amounts of this substance in the workplace is not considered dangerous. This substance is a high molecular weight substance. Single acute exposure is generally not metabolized or absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract and is excreted in the faeces. Solid material occasionally accumulates in the digestive tract, forming aggregates (similar to calculi) which may cause discomfort.

Skin contact: Exposure to this material is not considered to cause adverse health effects or skin irritation (based on EU regulations using animal test models). However, good hygiene practices require that exposure is kept to a minimum and that appropriate gloves are worn in the workplace.

Open wounds, abrasions or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Access to the bloodstream through cuts, abrasions or lesions may cause systemic damage. The skin should be checked before applying this material to ensure that any injuries are properly protected before applying the material.

Eyes: Although this material is not considered to be an irritant (based on EU directives), direct contact with the eyes may cause temporary discomfort, tearing or reddening of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-induced skin injuries). May cause mild injury. The substance may produce a foreign body irritation reaction in some persons.

Chronic: Long-term exposure to the substance is not considered to cause chronic adverse health effects (classification according to EU directives using animal models); however, exposure should of course be minimized. This substance contains a certain amount of low-hazard polymers. Such substances have a molecular weight between 1000 and 10000, less than 25% of the molecules have a molecular weight of less than 1000, and less than 10% of the molecules have a molecular weight of less than 500, or the average molecular weight exceeds 10000. The hazard classification is based on the functional groups contained in the polymer. Classification as a 'low-hazard' polymer does not mean that the compound has no hazards.

Environmental hazards

See Section 12

Other hazardous properties

PART 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See the following section - Information on composition of mixtures.

Mixture

CAS	Concentration or concentration range (mass fraction %)	Components
26221-73-8	>99	1-Octene, polymer with ethylene

Part 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

Eye Contact: If this product comes into contact with eyes:

Rinse immediately with clean water.

If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

After eye injury, contact lenses should only be removed by specially trained personnel. For thermal burns:

Contact lenses should not be removed. Have the patient lie down (preferably on a rack) and cover both eyes with gauze.

To prevent the gauze from exerting pressure on the injured eye, thick pads must be placed under the gauze above and below the eye. Seek medical attention immediately, or go to a hospital.

If contact occurs on skin or hair:

Rinse skin and hair with running water (with soap if possible).

If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

If burns occur:

Immediately soak the burned area in cool water or wrap it with a clean, dry cloth soaked in cool water.

Do not remove or strip clothing from the burn. Do not tear clothing off the skin as this can cause further damage.

Do not pop a boil or remove hardened material.

Quickly cover the burn with a bandage or clean gauze to avoid infection and reduce pain.

For large burns, a sheet, quilt or pillowcase is ideal; leave eyes, nose and mouth exposed.

Do not apply ointments, oils, greases, etc. to the burn under any circumstances.

If the patient is conscious, give a small amount of water.

Do not give the patient alcohol under any circumstances.

Reassure the patient.

If shock occurs, keep the patient still and warm.

Seek medical attention and tell the healthcare provider the cause of the injury beforehand

For thermal burns:

Decontaminate the area around the burn.

Consider using ice packs and topical antibiotics.

For first degree burns (affecting the upper layer of the skin)

Keep skin burns under cool (not cold) tap water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.

Use compresses if tap water is not available.

Use a sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth cover.

Do not use butter or ointment; this may cause infection.

Give over-the-counter pain medication if pain worsens or swelling, redness, or warmth occurs.

For second-degree burns (affecting the upper two layers of skin)

Cool the burn by immersing it in cool tap water for 10-15 minutes.

Use compresses if tap water is not available.

Do not apply ice, as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.

Do not break blisters or apply butter or ointment; this may cause infection.

Protect the burn by covering it loosely with a sterile, nonstick bandage and securing it with gauze

or tape. To prevent electric shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury or it would cause discomfort):
Lay the person flat.
Raise feet about 12 inches.
Elevate the burn above heart level if possible.
Cover the person with a coat or blanket.
Seek medical assistance.
For third-degree burns
Get medical attention or emergency assistance immediately. Also:
Cover the burn area loosely with a sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint on the wound. Separate burned toes and fingers with a dry, sterile dressing.
Do not soak the burn with water or apply ointments or creams; this can cause infection.
To prevent electric shock, see above.
For airway burns, do not place pillows under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.
Sit up a person with a facial burn.
Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency personnel arrive.
Inhalation: If dust is inhaled, move the patient out of the contaminated area.
Have the patient blow his nose to ensure the airway is open.
If irritation or discomfort persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion: Immediately provide a glass of water.
First aid is not usually required. If in doubt, contact a Poison Information Center or physician.
Advice for protection of first responders
Special instructions for physicians
Treat symptomatically.

Part 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
Fire Fighting Media
Do not direct a continuous stream of water or foam onto hot, burning, molten material; this will cause splashing and spread the fire. Foam.
Dry Chemical Powder.
BCF (when permitted by regulation).
Carbon Dioxide.
Water Spray or Fog - For Large Fires Only.
Special Hazards
Fire Inhibitions: Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents such as nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleach, swimming pool chlorine, etc., as they may cause fire.
Fire Fighting Precautions and Protective Measures:
Fire Fighting Measures: Notify the fire department and inform the location and nature of the hazard.
Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.
Take all possible measures to prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways. Use water spray to control fire and cool adjacent areas.

Keep away from containers that may be hot.
Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected position. Move containers from fire area if safe to do so.
Clean equipment thoroughly after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard: Combustible solids that burn but spread flame poorly; most organic dusts are estimated to be combustible (approximately 70%) - depending on the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials can cause
fires and/or dust explosions.
Organic powders are finely divided particles of any size or shape in a range of concentrations and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium that can form explosive dust-air
mixtures and cause fires or dust explosions (including secondary explosions).
Avoid generation of dusts; dusts in confined or unventilated spaces, especially clouds of powders, can form explosive mixtures with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, can cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds produced by fine grinding of solids are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 microns or less) may burn rapidly and violently if ignited
- Particles above this limit will not normally form a combustible dust cloud; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns in diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
In the same way as gases and vapors, dusts in cloud form are only flammable within a certain range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosion limit (LEL) and upper explosion limit
(UEL) apply to dust clouds but only the LEL is used in practice; - This is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving a homogeneous dust cloud at high temperatures (the LEL of a dust is often referred to as the "minimum explosive concentration", MEC).
When dealing with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, combustible (mixed) mixtures can form with combustible dusts. Combustible mixtures will increase the explosion pressure rise and the minimum ignition energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite a dust cloud - MIE) will be higher than for pure dust in air mixtures. The lower explosion limit (LEL) of a gas/dust mixture will be lower than the LEL of the vapor/mist or dust alone.
Dust explosions may release large volumes of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise with explosive force capable of damaging plants and buildings and injuring people.
Typically the initial or primary explosion occurs in a confined space such as a plant or machinery and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layer, forming a secondary dust cloud and often initiating a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions result in this type of chain reaction.
Dust can be charged by electrostatic turbulence, pneumatic conveying, dumping, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
The build-up of electrostatic charge can be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder processing equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
All moving parts in contact with the material should have a velocity of less than 1 m/s.
The sudden release of statically charged material from storage or handling equipment, especially at elevated temperatures and/or pressures, can result in ignition especially in the absence of an

obvious ignition source.
An important effect of the particle nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder is manufactured and processed; this means that it is practically impossible to use the flammability data for powders published in the literature (with that published for gases and vapours).
Autoignition temperatures are usually reported for the dust cloud (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and the dust layer (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); the LIT usually falls as the thickness of the layer increases.
Combustion products include:
Carbon monoxide (CO)
Carbon dioxide (CO2)
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials.
Caution: Water combined with heated or molten liquids may cause violent steam explosions with scattering of hot material.

Part 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
Personnel precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See Section 8
Precautions to prevent secondary hazards
See above
Environmental precautions
See Section 12
Containment, clean-up methods and disposal materials for spilled chemicals
Minor spills: Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Wear impermeable gloves and safety goggles.
Use dry clean-up procedures and avoid dust generation.
Vacuum (consider using explosion-proof appliances that are grounded during storage and use). Do not use an air hose for cleaning.
Collect spilled material in clean, dry, sealed and labeled containers.
Large spills: • Evacuate all workers and move upward.
• Inform the fire department and inform them of the location and nature of the hazard. • Control personal exposure by using protective equipment and dust masks.
• Prevent spills from entering drains, pipes or waterways. • Prevent dust generation.
• Sweep and collect waste with a shovel. Recycle product as much as possible.
• Place residue in labeled plastic bags or other containers for disposal. • Report to emergency services if drains or waterways are contaminated.
Recommendations for personal protective equipment are in Section 8 of this SDS.

Part 7: Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions
Safe Handling

Limit all unnecessary personal contact. Wear protective clothing when there is a risk of contact. Use in well-ventilated areas. Avoid contact with inappropriate materials. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Prevent physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be washed separately. Use good occupational work practices. Follow the manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations in this SDS. The atmosphere should be checked regularly according to established exposure standards to ensure that safe working conditions are maintained.

Organic powders, regardless of particle size or shape, when finely ground and suspended in air or some other oxidizing media within a certain range of concentrations can form explosive dust-air mixtures and cause fires or dust explosions (including secondary explosions) Minimize dust in the air and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat sources, hot surfaces, sparks and open flames. Practice good housekeeping. Remove dust accumulation regularly by vacuuming or sweeping to avoid generating dust clouds. Use continuous suction to capture and minimize dust accumulation at dust generation points. Special attention should be given to minimizing the possibility of "secondary" explosions on overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces. According to NFPA Standard 654, a dust barrier 1/32 inch (0.8 mm) thick is sufficient to ensure immediate cleaning of the area. Do not use an air hose for cleaning. Minimize dry sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Vacuum dust accumulation surfaces and transfer to chemical disposal areas. An explosion-proof motor vacuum should be used. Control sources of static electricity. Static charges may accumulate on dust or its packaging, and static discharges may be a source of ignition. The design of solids handling systems must comply with applicable standards (e.g., NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. Do not discharge directly into the presence of flammable solvents or flammable vapors. Operators, packaging containers, and all equipment must be grounded to the electrical connection and grounding system. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags cannot completely prevent the development of static charges. Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. This powder may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld such containers. In addition to ensuring that such activities are not conducted near full, partially empty or empty containers without proper workplace safety authorization or permit.

Additional Information: Store in original container.

Keep container securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry place and isolated from dramatic environmental changes.

Protect containers from damage and check for leaks regularly.

Follow the manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations in this SDS.

For major engineering quantities:

Consider storage within dike boundaries - ensure that storage areas are isolated from community water sources (including stormwater, groundwater, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental releases to air or water are the subject of an emergency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local governments.

Storage precautions

Appropriate containers: metal lined cans or drums.

Plastic drums.

Perforated liner drums.

Pack as recommended by the manufacturer.
Check all containers to ensure labels are legible and there are no leaks.
Storage precautions: Avoid contamination of water, food, feed or seeds. Avoid reaction with oxidants

Part 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters
Occupational exposure limits
Ingredient data: No information available
Components: Polymer of 1-octene and ethylene
Original IDLH: Not available
Revised IDLH: Not available
Material Data
Exposure Controls:
Engineering Controls: Engineering controls are used to eliminate hazards or to create a barrier between workers and hazards. Well-designed engineering controls can be very effective in protecting workers and can often provide an increased level of protection independent of worker interactions.
The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls that reduce risk by changing work activities or processes.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission sources to physically isolate target hazards from workers, and ventilation systems that strategically “add new air” and “remove old air” from the workplace.
If properly designed, ventilation can remove or reduce air pollution. The design of the ventilation system must be appropriate for the specific process and the chemicals or contaminants used.
Employers may need to use multiple types of control measures to prevent overexposure of employees.
Under normal operating conditions, a general exhaust system is sufficient. If there is a risk of overexposure, wear an SAA approved respirator. The correct size of the respirator is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses or closed storage areas.
Airborne contaminants generated in the workplace have different 'escape' velocities, which in turn determine the 'capture' velocity of the fresh circulating air that is effective in removing the contaminants.
Type of contaminant: Air velocity
Solvents, vapors, degreasers, etc. evaporating from storage tanks (in still air): 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100f/min)
Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, slow conveyor transport, welding, spraying, electroplating acid mist, pickling, etc. (slow release into the space)
0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)
Direct spraying, painting in a small room, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dust, gas emissions (rapid release into the space with rapid air movement)
1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
Dust from grinding, sandblasting, drum polishing, high-speed wheels (high-speed release into the space with high-speed air movement)

2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)

In each of the above ranges, the appropriate value depends on the following conditions:

Low range:	Range high value
1. Small indoor airflow or suitable for capture	1. Indoor air flow causes interference
2. Low toxicity or unpleasant pollutants	2. Highly toxic pollutants
3. Intermittent, small amount	3. Large quantity and frequent use
4. Large ceiling, or large air mass flow	4. Small ceiling and only local control

Simple theory shows that the air velocity decreases rapidly with increasing distance from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. The air velocity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the opening (in simple cases). Therefore, the air velocity at the extraction point should be adjusted appropriately with reference to the distance from the source of contamination. For example, when extracting solvents from a tank 2 meters from the extraction point, the air velocity of the extraction fan should be at least 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min). Other mechanical problems can cause the function of the exhaust equipment to decrease, so when installing or using an exhaust system, the theoretical air velocity must be increased by 10 times or more.

For molten materials:

Provide mechanical ventilation; generally, ventilation is required in the batching and processing areas and at the work point where the material is heated. Provide local exhaust ventilation near machines handling molten material.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields.

Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or equivalent national standard]

Contact lenses may pose special hazards; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document regarding the use of contact lenses or restrictions on their use should be in place for each workplace or work platform. It should include an assessment of the absorbency and adsorption of the lenses to the chemicals used, and a history of injuries. Medical and emergency personnel should be trained in first aid for contact lens removal, and emergency equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical contact, eye irrigation should be started immediately and contact lenses removed as quickly as possible. Contact lenses should be removed at the first sign of eye redness or irritation - only after the worker has washed their hands thoroughly and in a clean environment. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin Protection: See Hand Protection: below

Hand/foot protection:

As defined by ASTM F-739-96, gloves are rated as follows:

- Breakthrough time > 480 minutes Best

- Breakthrough time > 20 minutes Good
- Breakthrough time < 20 minutes Fair
- Glove material degradation Poor

For general applications, gloves with a thickness greater than 0.35 mm are generally recommended.

It is important to emphasize that glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to specific chemicals, as the glove's penetration efficiency will depend on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also consider task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough time.

Glove thickness may also vary by glove manufacturer, glove type, and glove model. Therefore, the manufacturer's technical data should always be considered to ensure the most appropriate glove is selected for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being performed, a specific task may require a glove of different thickness. For example:

- If a high degree of manual dexterity is required, thinner gloves (0.1 mm or less) may be required. However, these gloves may only provide short-term protection and are usually only used once and then disposed of.
- If there is a mechanical (as well as chemical) risk, i.e. the possibility of abrasion or puncture, thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required

Gloves must be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be thoroughly washed and dried. The use of unscented moisturizer is recommended.

When handling hot materials use heat-resistant, elbow-length gloves.

The use of rubber gloves is not recommended when handling hot objects or materials.

Protective gloves, e.g. leather gloves or leather-covered gloves.

Experience has shown that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids where abrasive particles are not present. Neoprene. Nitrile rubber. Butyl rubber. Fluoro-. Polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be inspected for wear and/or degradation constantly.

Personal Protection: See Other Protection: below

Other Protection: When handling hot or molten liquids, wear long pants or work pants that cover boots to prevent spills from entering boots.

Working with molten liquids often requires workers to use thermal protection, and molten liquids also increase exposure to vapor hazards. Caution: Vapors may be irritating.

No special equipment is required for handling small amounts of this product.

In other cases, you may need:

Work clothes.

Body grease.

Eyewash station.

Respiratory protection:

A-P filters of sufficient capacity

Protection factor	Half-mask respirator	Full-face respirator	Powered air respirator
10 x ES	A P1 air tube*	- -	A PAPR-P1 -
50 x ES	Air tube**	AP2	A PAPR-P2

100 x ES	-	AP3	-
	-	Air tube*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air tube**	A PAPR-P3

* Negative pressure required ** - continuous flow

When engineering and administrative controls are not effective in preventing exposure, it may be necessary to use a respirator.

The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional opinion and judgment, including consideration of toxicological information, exposure measurement data, frequency and likelihood of worker exposure - ensuring that the user is not subjected to a high heat load that could cause heat stress or heat fatigue due to personal protective equipment (power-assisted, positive pressure, full-facepiece filter devices may be selected).

The availability of published occupational exposure limits will help determine whether the selected respiratory protection is adequately effective. These limits may be government-mandated or vendor-recommended.

When properly selected and tested as part of a complete respiratory protection system, certified respirators are effective in protecting workers from inhalation of particulate matter.

When dust is present in significant quantities in the air, use an approved positive pressure respirator.

Try to avoid dust-generating conditions.

Part 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (water = 1)	0.84-0.94
Odor	No data	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	No data
Odor threshold	No data	Autoignition temperature (° C)	No data
pH (as supplied)	No data	Decomposition temperature	No data
Melting point/freezing point (° C)	No data	Viscosity (cSt)	No data
Initial distillation point and boiling point range (° C)	No data	Molecular weight (g/mol)	＞10000
Flash point (° C)	No data	Taste	No data
Evaporation rate	No data	Explosive properties	No data
Flammability	No data	Oxidizing properties	No data
Upper explosion limit (%)	No data	Surface tension (dyn/cm ormN/m)	No data
Lower explosion limit (%)	No data	Volatile components (% volume)	No data

Vapor pressure (kPa)	No data	Gas group	No data
Solubility in water	No data	pH of solution (1%)	No data
Vapor density (air = 1)	No data	Volatile organic compounds g/l	No data
Heat of combustion (kJ/g)	No data	Ignition time (cm)	No data
Flame height (cm)	No data	Flame duration (seconds)	No data
Equivalent ignition time in enclosed space (seconds/	No data	Ignition density in enclosed space (g/m3)	No data

Part 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See Section 7
Stability	The substance is considered stable and will not undergo hazardous polymerization
Hazardous reactions	See Section 7
Conditions to avoid	See Section 7
Incompatible materials	See Section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See Section 7

Part 11: toxicological information

Polyolefin elastomer:

Toxicity: No data

Irritation: No data

Polymer of 1-octene and ethylene:

Toxicity: No data

Irritation: No data

1-Octene, polymer with ethylene: No significant acute toxicity data were identified in the literature search.	X	Carcinogenicity	X
Acute toxicity	X	Reproductive toxicity	X
Skin irritation/corrosion	X	Specific target organ toxicity - single	X
Severe damage/irritation to eyes	X	Exposure	X
Respiratory or skin sensitization	X	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated	X

Part 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Polyolefin elastomers: No data

1-Octene, polymer with ethylene: No data

Persistence and degradability: No

Bioaccumulative potential: No

Mobility in soil: No
Other adverse effects

Part 13: Disposal
Disposal
Waste Chemicals:
Do not allow cleaning or process water to enter the sewer.
It is necessary to collect all cleaning water for treatment before disposal.
In any case, discharge of waste liquids to the sewer should comply with local laws and regulations, which should be considered as a priority. If you have any questions, please contact the competent authorities.
Contaminated packaging: see above section
Transportation precautions: see above section

Part 14: Transport information
Packaging markings
Marine pollutants: None
Land transport (UN): Not regulated as dangerous goods
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DG): Not regulated as dangerous goods
Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): Not regulated as dangerous goods14.7.1. Bulk transport according to Annex II of MARPOL and IBC Code Not applicable
14.7.2. Bulk transport according to Annex V of MARPOL and IMSBC Code: None
14.7.3. Bulk transport according to IGC Code
None
Precautions for transport
Packing method: See Section 7

Part 15: Regulatory information
Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific to this substance or mixture
1-Octene, polymer with ethylene Appears in the following regulations
China Existing Chemical Substances Inventory
Additional Regulatory Information

Section 16: Other Information
Revision Date: 01/11/2024
Original Preparation Date: 22/09/2021

Other Information
The classification of the preparation and its individual components is based on official authoritative sources and independent review by the Chemwatch Classification Committee, using available literature references.

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is a hazard communication tool that should be used in the process of hazard assessment. Many factors determine whether a reported hazard poses a risk in the

workplace or other environment. Risks are determined by reference to exposure scenarios. The scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Abbreviations and acronyms:
PC - TWA: Time Weighted Average Tolerable Concentration
PC - STEL: Short Term Exposure Tolerable Concentration
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial HygienistsSTEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Interim Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odor Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Lower Limit of Detection
OTV: Odor Threshold Value
BCF: Bioconcentration Factor
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
AIIC: Australian Industrial Chemicals Inventory
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical SubstancesELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No Longer a Polymer
ENCS: List of Existing and New Chemical Substances
KECI: Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical SubstancesTSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Inventory of Chemical Substances
INSQ: National Inventory of Chemical Substances
NCI: National Inventory of Chemical Substances
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances