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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LINEAR LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE — LLDPE

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name:
Linear Low-Density Polyethylene

Product Abbreviation:
LLDPE

Chemical Name:
Ethylene–alpha-olefin copolymer

General Polymer Name:
Polyethylene

Synonyms:

- Linear Low-Density Polyethylene Resin
- LLDPE Resin
- Polyethylene Copolymer
- Ethylene–Alpha-Olefin Copolymer
- Polyethylene Pellets
- Polyethylene Granules
- PE Resin

CAS Number:
Grade and composition dependent

Commonly referenced identifiers include:

- **9002-88-4:** Polyethylene
- **25087-34-7:** Ethylene–alpha-olefin copolymer or related copolymer identification

EC Number:
Polymer or grade dependent

General Chemical Formula:
$(C_2H_4)_n$ with alpha-olefin comonomer units

Chemical Family:
Polyolefin / Thermoplastic Polymer

Physical Form Covered by This SDS:
Solid pellets or granules

1.2 Relevant identified uses

Recommended industrial applications include:

- Blown-film extrusion
- Cast-film extrusion
- Stretch-film production
- Shrink-film production
- Packaging-film manufacture
- Agricultural-film manufacture
- General extrusion
- Extrusion coating
- Lamination
- Injection molding
- Rotational molding
- Pipe, profile, and sheet extrusion
- Cable compounds
- Polymer blending
- Masterbatch production
- Industrial and consumer molded articles

1.3 Uses advised against

- Any use contrary to applicable legislation
- Use in direct food contact without grade-specific approval
- Medical, pharmaceutical, or implant use without specific certification
- Potable-water applications without applicable approval
- Uncontrolled burning
- Disposal into drains, waterways, or the environment

- Processing at temperatures that cause significant polymer decomposition
- Use of unknown reprocessed material in regulated applications

1.4 Supplier information

Supplier:
BASEKIM KIMYASAL URUNLER IC VE DIS TIC. LTD. STI.

Website:
https://basekim.com

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+90 312 514 70 55

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Telephone:
+971 4 236 98 30

SECTION 2 — HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification

Solid LLDPE pellets or granules are generally:

Not classified as hazardous according to GHS criteria.

The final classification must be confirmed for the exact commercial grade, including:

- Additives

- Pigments
- Carbon black
- Processing aids
- Antistatic agents
- Slip agents
- Antiblock agents
- Flame retardants
- Recycled content
- Residual catalyst components

2.2 Label elements

Signal Word:
None required

Hazard Pictograms:
None required

Hazard Statements:
None required for a non-classified standard LLDPE grade.

Recommended precautionary statements

- Avoid breathing dust, smoke, or decomposition fumes.
- Avoid contact with molten polymer.
- Wear suitable protective equipment during hot processing.
- Keep pellets away from drains and waterways.
- Clean spilled pellets immediately because they create a slipping hazard.
- Prevent accumulation of polymer dust.
- Keep away from flames and strong oxidizing materials.

2.3 Other hazards

Molten-polymer hazard

Molten LLDPE can cause serious thermal burns.

The molten polymer may adhere to the skin and retain heat.

Do not attempt to remove adhered molten polymer by force.

Processing-fume hazard

Overheating or decomposition may release irritating fumes, smoke, aldehydes, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and other organic decomposition products.

Dust hazard

Fine polymer dust may:

- Irritate the eyes or respiratory tract mechanically
- Form combustible dust clouds
- Accumulate on equipment or building surfaces
- Create a dust-explosion hazard under certain conditions

Slipping hazard

Pellets or granules spilled on floors create a significant slipping and falling hazard.

Environmental hazard

Pellets are persistent physical litter.

They can enter drains, waterways, and marine environments if not contained.

Static electricity

Handling, pneumatic conveying, and processing may generate static electrical charges.

Appropriate grounding and bonding may be required.

PBT and vPvB

The high-molecular-weight polymer is not generally expected to meet PBT or vPvB criteria, subject to grade-specific regulatory assessment.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Chemical characterization

Polymeric substance or polymer mixture.

Component	CAS Number	Typical Concentration
Ethylene–alpha-olefin copolymer / LLDPE	Grade dependent	Typically ≥98–100%
Antioxidants and processing stabilizers	Various	Typically <1%
Slip or antiblock additives	Various	Grade dependent
Pigments, fillers, or carbon black	Various	Colored or modified grades only
Residual catalyst and process materials	Various	Trace

3.2 Hazardous ingredients

Standard natural LLDPE grades do not normally contain ingredients requiring disclosure at applicable GHS concentration limits.

The official grade-specific SDS must identify any hazardous additive or impurity present above the applicable disclosure threshold.

3.3 Additive-package variations

Commercial grades may contain:

- Antioxidants
- Processing stabilizers
- Slip agents
- Antiblock agents
- UV stabilizers
- Antistatic additives
- Processing aids
- Mineral fillers
- Carbon black
- Pigments
- Flame-retardant additives

These ingredients may affect the product's classification and handling recommendations.

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SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

Eye contact — solid pellets or dust

Rinse cautiously with clean water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do.

Do not rub the eyes.

Obtain medical attention if pain, redness, or irritation persists.

Eye contact — molten polymer

Immediately flush the affected eye with cool, clean water.

Do not attempt to remove solidified polymer from the eye.

Obtain immediate specialist medical attention.

Skin contact — solid material

Wash the affected area with soap and water.

No significant skin injury is expected from normal contact with pellets.

Obtain medical advice if irritation develops.

Skin contact — molten polymer

Immediately cool the affected area with large amounts of cool running water.

Continue cooling until medical assistance is available.

Do not use ice directly on the burn.

Do not pull or peel solidified polymer from the skin.

Do not apply solvents, grease, or ointments.

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Cover loosely with a clean, sterile dressing.

Obtain immediate medical attention.

Inhalation

At room temperature, inhalation exposure from solid pellets is unlikely.

If dust or processing fumes are inhaled:

- Move the exposed person to fresh air.
- Keep the person comfortable for breathing.
- Loosen tight clothing.
- Obtain medical attention if coughing, headache, nausea, dizziness, or breathing difficulty persists.

If breathing stops, trained personnel should begin appropriate resuscitation and obtain emergency assistance.

Ingestion

Rinse the mouth with water.

Do not induce vomiting unless instructed by medical personnel.

The product is not expected to be acutely toxic, but pellets may create a choking or physical obstruction hazard.

Seek medical advice if a large quantity is swallowed or discomfort develops.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects

Possible effects include:

- Mechanical eye irritation from dust
- Respiratory irritation from dust or decomposition fumes
- Headache or nausea after excessive fume exposure
- Thermal burns from molten polymer
- Physical discomfort after ingestion

- Slipping or falling injuries following pellet spills

4.3 Medical attention and special treatment

Treat symptomatically.

Thermal burns should be treated as heat burns.

Solidified polymer adhering to burned skin should generally be left in place for removal by medical personnel.

No specific antidote is known.

SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Use:

- Water spray
- Water fog
- Foam
- Dry chemical powder
- Carbon dioxide for small fires

Water spray is generally preferred for cooling and extinguishing burning polymer.

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Avoid a high-pressure water stream where it could spread molten polymer or burning material.

5.3 Specific hazards

LLDPE is a combustible solid.

The product may:

- Melt and flow when heated
- Drip or spread burning molten polymer
- Reignite after apparent extinguishment

- Produce dense smoke
- Generate static electricity during handling
- Form combustible dust clouds when finely divided

Combustion and thermal decomposition may produce:

- Carbon monoxide
- Carbon dioxide
- Aldehydes
- Ketones
- Organic acids
- Hydrocarbons
- Irritating smoke
- Other unidentified organic decomposition products

Incomplete combustion may produce more hazardous fumes.

5.4 Firefighting procedures

Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

Approach from upwind.

Cool exposed containers and storage areas with water spray.

Use water spray to cool and solidify molten polymer where appropriate.

Prevent molten burning material from entering drains or spreading to other combustible materials.

Prevent contaminated firefighting water from entering natural waterways where possible.

5.5 Protective equipment for firefighters

Wear:

- Positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus
- Full protective firefighting clothing
- Heat-resistant protection appropriate to molten polymer

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5.6 Dust-explosion precautions

Fine polyethylene powder or dust dispersed in air may be combustible.

Control:

- Dust accumulation
- Ignition sources
- Static discharge
- Inadequate ventilation
- Hot surfaces

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions

- Restrict access to the affected area.
- Avoid walking on spilled pellets.
- Clean spills immediately.
- Avoid generating dust.
- Remove ignition sources where fine dust is present.
- Use appropriate protective equipment.
- Ensure adequate ventilation where hot material or fumes are involved.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent pellets, powder, and granules from entering:

- Drains
- Sewers
- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Soil
- Stormwater systems
- Marine environments

Do not wash spilled pellets into drains.

Pellet-loss prevention procedures should be maintained during storage, handling, and transport.

6.3 Cleanup methods — solid pellets

Collect by:

- Sweeping
- Shoveling
- Industrial vacuuming
- Mechanical collection

Avoid methods that disperse fine dust.

Place recovered material in a clean, labeled container.

Uncontaminated product may be reused where quality requirements permit.

6.4 Cleanup methods — powder or dust

Use industrial vacuum equipment designed for combustible dust where required.

Do not use compressed air to clean surfaces.

Avoid dry sweeping that generates airborne dust.

6.5 Cleanup methods — molten polymer

Allow the material to cool and solidify where safe.

Remove solidified material mechanically.

Do not touch molten product.

Use heat-resistant protective equipment

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Avoid spilling pellets.
- Maintain good housekeeping.
- Avoid generating or breathing dust.
- Avoid breathing processing fumes.

- Use adequate ventilation around extrusion and molding equipment.
- Prevent contact with molten polymer.
- Wear heat-resistant protection during hot work.
- Keep away from open flames and strong oxidizing materials.
- Ground and bond transfer equipment where static accumulation is possible.
- Control ignition sources where powder or dust is generated.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in processing areas.
- Wash hands after handling.
- Keep pellets out of drains and waterways.

7.2 Processing precautions

Do not exceed the grade manufacturer's recommended processing-temperature range.

Avoid:

- Excessive residence time
- Dead spots in processing equipment
- Local overheating
- Blocked vents
- Inadequate ventilation
- Sudden opening of pressurized equipment

Purge processing machinery using approved operating procedures.

Stand clear of die openings and discharge points during startup.

7.3 Storage conditions

Store:

- In the original sealed packaging
- In a clean and dry warehouse
- Away from direct sunlight
- Away from excessive heat
- Away from flames and ignition sources
- Away from strong oxidizing chemicals
- Away from contamination
- Away from sharp objects that could damage bags

Protect packaging from:

- Rain
- Condensation
- Ultraviolet exposure
- Physical damage
- Dirt
- Foreign polymer contamination

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

Store under normal warehouse conditions.

Avoid prolonged storage at temperatures above approximately 50°C unless approved by the manufacturer.

7.5 Bulk-storage considerations

Bulk silos should be:

- Clean and dry
- Designed for polymer pellets
- Protected from water ingress
- Properly grounded
- Equipped with suitable dust-control measures
- Maintained to prevent pellet release

SECTION 8— EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

No substance-specific occupational exposure limit is generally established for solid LLDPE pellets.

Applicable national exposure limits for the following should be observed:

- Inhalable dust
- Respirable dust
- Nuisance particulate
- Polymer fumes
- Thermal-decomposition products
- Carbon monoxide

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8.2 Engineering controls

At ambient temperature, general ventilation is normally adequate for pellet handling.

Provide local exhaust ventilation at:

- Extruders
- Molding-machine vents
- Die openings
- Pellet grinders
- Powder-handling points
- Recycling equipment
- Hot-material transfer points

Ventilation should prevent accumulation of:

- Dust
- Smoke
- Polymer fumes
- Decomposition products

8.3 Eye and face protection

For routine pellet handling:

- Safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

For molten-polymer processing:

- Chemical or heat-resistant goggles
- Face shield where splashing or pressure release is possible

8.4 Hand protection

For routine pellet handling:

- General protective work gloves may be used.

For hot processing:

- Heat-resistant gloves

- Thermal protective sleeves where necessary

Gloves must be selected according to the maximum expected temperature and task.

8.5 Skin and body protection

Wear:

- Long-sleeved work clothing
- Closed safety footwear
- Slip-resistant footwear
- Heat-resistant clothing where molten polymer exposure is possible

8.6 Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection is not normally required for intact pellets under adequate ventilation.

Where dust or processing fumes cannot be adequately controlled, use an approved respirator appropriate for:

- Particulates
- Organic decomposition fumes
- The measured exposure conditions

For unknown concentrations, oxygen-deficient atmospheres, fire, or major decomposition incidents, use positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

8.7 Hygiene measures

- Wash hands after handling.
- Remove contaminated clothing.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in processing areas.
- Keep food and beverages away from polymer-processing operations.

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SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Typical Information
Physical state	Solid
Form	Pellets or granules
Appearance	Natural, translucent to white
Color	Natural or grade dependent
Odor	Essentially odorless
Odor threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Melting range	Approximately 110–128°C, grade dependent
Initial boiling point	Not applicable; decomposes before boiling
Flash point	Not applicable in the conventional liquid-test sense
Flammability	Combustible solid
Auto-ignition temperature	Typically above approximately 300°C; grade dependent
Decomposition temperature	Typically above normal processing temperatures; grade dependent
Lower explosion limit	Not established for pellets
Upper explosion limit	Not established for pellets
Dust explosibility	Fine suspended dust may be combustible
Vapor pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature
Vapor density	Not applicable
Relative density	Approximately 0.912–0.940
Bulk density	Grade and pellet-form dependent
Water solubility	Insoluble
Solubility in organic solvents	Generally insoluble at ambient temperature; may swell or dissolve in selected solvents at elevated temperature
Partition coefficient	Not applicable to the high-molecular-weight polymer
Viscosity	Not applicable to solid pellets
Melt-flow rate	Grade dependent
Explosive properties	Not explosive as supplied; dust clouds may present an explosion hazard
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing

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SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

The product is not significantly reactive under recommended storage and handling conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal ambient conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization is not expected.

Fine powder may form combustible mixtures with air.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid:

- Excessive heat
- Open flames
- Hot surfaces
- Prolonged overheating
- Excessive processing residence time
- Dust-cloud formation
- Static discharge
- Contact with incompatible materials

10.5 Incompatible materials

- Strong oxidizing agents
- Fluorine
- Chlorine under severe conditions
- Strong oxidizing acids
- Other highly reactive oxidants

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Overheating, fire, or thermal degradation may produce:

- Carbon monoxide
- Carbon dioxide
- Aldehydes
- Ketones
- Organic acids
- Hydrocarbons
- Irritating smoke
- Other decomposition products

The exact fume composition depends on:

- Temperature
- Oxygen availability
- Resin grade
- Additives
- Duration of overheating

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Likely routes of exposure

- Eye contact with pellets or dust
- Skin contact
- Inhalation of dust
- Inhalation of processing fumes
- Accidental ingestion
- Contact with molten material

11.2 Acute toxicity

The polymer is generally considered to have low acute toxicity.

Standard LLDPE pellets are not expected to meet GHS acute-toxicity classification criteria.

11.3 Skin corrosion or irritation

Solid pellets are not expected to irritate the skin under normal handling conditions.

Mechanical irritation may occur from prolonged friction.

Molten product causes thermal burns rather than chemical burns.

11.4 Serious eye damage or irritation

Pellets or dust may cause temporary mechanical irritation.

Molten material may cause serious thermal injury.

11.5 Respiratory effects

Intact pellets present little inhalation risk.

Dust may cause mechanical respiratory irritation.

Fumes generated during overheating may cause:

- Irritation of the nose and throat
- Coughing
- Headache
- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Temporary flu-like symptoms in some exposure situations

11.6 Respiratory or skin sensitization

The polyethylene polymer is not generally expected to cause sensitization.

Grade-specific additives must be evaluated separately.

11.7 Germ-cell mutagenicity

The polymer is not expected to be classified as mutagenic.

11.8 Carcinogenicity

Polyethylene polymer is not generally classified as carcinogenic.

Any grade-specific additive, pigment, filler, or processing contaminant must be assessed separately.

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11.9 Reproductive toxicity

The polymer is not expected to meet reproductive-toxicity classification criteria.

11.10 Specific target-organ toxicity

The polymer is not generally classified for specific target-organ toxicity.

Excessive exposure to thermal-decomposition fumes should be avoided.

11.11 Aspiration hazard

Not applicable to solid pellets.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

The high-molecular-weight polymer is not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms under normal conditions.

Physical release of pellets may nevertheless harm the environment through:

- Litter
- Ingestion by animals
- Long-term persistence
- Transport through drainage systems
- Accumulation in marine environments

12.2 Persistence and degradability

LLDPE is not readily biodegradable.

The polymer may remain in the environment for long periods.

Environmental degradation may occur slowly through:

- Ultraviolet exposure
- Oxidation

- Mechanical fragmentation
- Weathering

Fragmentation does not represent complete biodegradation.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation through normal chemical uptake is not expected because of the polymer's:

- High molecular weight
- Insolubility
- Low biological availability

Physical ingestion by wildlife remains possible.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Pellets are not expected to dissolve or migrate as a dissolved chemical.

They may be transported physically by:

- Wind
- Surface water
- Drainage systems
- Flooding
- Handling losses

12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment

The polymer is not generally expected to meet conventional PBT or vPvB criteria.

Grade-specific additives must be assessed separately.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Do not release pellets into the environment.

Facilities should implement pellet-containment and spill-prevention procedures.

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SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Product disposal

Preferred disposal options include:

- Reuse
- Mechanical recycling
- Approved reprocessing
- Energy recovery in an authorized facility
- Disposal through an approved waste contractor

Do not:

- Discharge into drains
- Release into waterways
- Dispose of pellets in the open environment
- Burn in uncontrolled conditions

13.2 Contaminated material

Contaminated resin must be classified according to:

- Type of contamination
- Local waste regulations
- Recycling feasibility
- Intended disposal method

13.3 Packaging disposal

Completely empty packaging before disposal.

Clean bags, liners, and bulk containers may be recycled where suitable facilities exist.

Contaminated packaging must be disposed of according to applicable regulations.

13.4 Waste classification

Waste codes vary according to the origin and condition of the waste.

The waste producer is responsible for assigning the correct code.

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SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Standard LLDPE pellets or granules are generally not regulated as dangerous goods for international transport.

Transport Regulation	Classification
ADR/RID — Road and Rail	Not regulated
IMDG — Sea	Not regulated
ICAO/IATA — Air	Not regulated
ADN — Inland Waterways	Not regulated

UN Number:
Not assigned

UN Proper Shipping Name:
Not applicable

Transport Hazard Class:
Not applicable

Packing Group:
Not applicable

Marine Pollutant:
Not classified as a marine pollutant under standard dangerous-goods criteria

14.1 Special transport precautions

- Keep packaging dry.
- Protect bags from physical damage.
- Secure loads properly.
- Prevent pellet loss during loading and unloading.
- Clean spills immediately.
- Keep away from strong oxidizing agents.
- Protect from excessive heat and ignition sources.

14.2 Bulk marine transport

Transport in bulk must comply with the applicable vessel, cargo, and environmental requirements.

Pellet release into the marine environment must be prevented.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Applicable regulatory framework

This draft follows the general structure of:

- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200
- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 — REACH
- Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 — CLP
- ADR
- RID
- IMDG Code
- ICAO Technical Instructions
- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

15.2 Polymer status

Polymers may be treated differently from monomers under chemical-registration systems.

The following must be confirmed for the exact product and destination market:

- Polymer exemption status
- Monomer registration status
- Additive inventory status
- Residual monomer requirements
- National chemical-inventory status
- Import registration
- Food-contact compliance
- Medical or pharmaceutical restrictions
- Toy and children's-product requirements
- Packaging regulations

- Recycled-content requirements
- Microplastic or pellet-loss requirements

15.3 Food-contact and regulated applications

No LLDPE grade should be described as approved for food contact, potable water, medical devices, toys, or pharmaceuticals without documentation for the exact:

- Grade
- Additive package
- Manufacturing source
- Destination market
- Intended conditions of use

15.4 Chemical safety assessment

A grade-specific chemical safety assessment was not available for preparation of this draft.

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Document control

Document Title:
Material Safety Data Sheet — Linear Low-Density Polyethylene

Product Abbreviation:
LLDPE

Revision Number:
1.0 Draft

Issue Date:
To be assigned

Supersedes:
New document

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Prepared For:
BASEKIM

Prepared By:
Technical / Regulatory Department

Approved By:
To be assigned

16.2 Abbreviations

- **ADN:** European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
- **ADR:** European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- **CAS:** Chemical Abstracts Service
- **CLP:** Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation
- **GHS:** Globally Harmonized System
- **IATA:** International Air Transport Association
- **ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization
- **IMDG:** International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
- **LDPE:** Low-Density Polyethylene
- **LLDPE:** Linear Low-Density Polyethylene
- **PBT:** Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
- **PE:** Polyethylene
- **PPE:** Personal Protective Equipment
- **REACH:** Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
- **RID:** Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- **SDS:** Safety Data Sheet
- **vPvB:** Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

16.3 Manufacturer verification required

Before official publication, BASEKIM must confirm:

1. Commercial grade code.
2. Exact polymer identity.
3. Applicable CAS number.
4. Resin density.
5. Melt-flow rate.

6. Comonomer type.
7. Complete additive package.
8. Slip-agent content.
9. Antiblock-agent content.
10. Antioxidant system.
11. UV-stabilizer status.
12. Pigment or carbon-black content.
13. Filler or reinforcement content.
14. Residual monomer and catalyst information.
15. Grade-specific GHS classification.
16. Dust-combustibility data where powder may be generated.
17. Recommended processing-temperature limits.
18. Thermal-decomposition information.
19. Food-contact or other regulatory approvals.
20. Chemical-inventory and registration status.
21. Packaging formats.
22. Emergency telephone number.
23. Document number, issue date, approval, and revision history.

16.4 Disclaimer

The information in this draft Safety Data Sheet is based on publicly available information and typical properties of solid Linear Low-Density Polyethylene pellets and granules.

LLDPE is a product family containing grades with different:

- Comonomers
- Melt-flow rates
- Densities
- Molecular structures
- Additives
- Pigments
- Fillers
- Processing aids
- Regulatory approvals

This document does not automatically apply to:

- Polyethylene powder
- Filled compounds
- Flame-retardant compounds

- Carbon-black concentrates
- Pigmented masterbatches
- Recycled blends
- Molten polymer
- Degraded polymer
- Finished articles

This draft is provided solely for technical and regulatory review. It must not be released as the official supplier SDS until the manufacturer has verified the exact composition, product classification, physical properties, processing hazards, environmental information, regulatory status, and destination-country requirements.

Only the current approved product specification, Certificate of Analysis, regulatory declarations, and official Safety Data Sheet govern the supplied grade.