



Sensitization

None known

2.3 Specific Hazards

No information available

2.4 Flammability

Fine dust dispersed in air may ignite

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component: Polylactide resin

CAS-No. 9051-89-2

EC-No. Polymer

Purity: >98%

Section 4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection).

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation persists, consult a physician. Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with hot polymer.

Eye Contact: Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.

Ingestion: Drink water as a precaution. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Call a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

4.3 indication of medical attention and special treatment needed

If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.



Section 5. Fire fighting measures

FLAMMABILITY:

Autoignition temperature: 388°C

5.1 Extinguishing media

Foam. Water. CO₂. Dry chemical. Alcohol resistant foams are preferred if available.

5.2 Hazardous decomposition products

Burning produces obnoxious and toxic fumes Aldehydes, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. If material is molten, do not apply direct water stream. Use fine water spray or foam. Cool surroundings with water to localize fire zone. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment.
For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

7.2 Precautions for safe handling

General Handling:

No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. Avoid breathing process fumes. Use with adequate ventilation. When appropriate, unique handling information for containers can be found on the product label. Workers should be protected from the possibility of contact with molten resin. Do not get molten material in eyes, on skin or clothing. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, electrically bond and ground equipment and do not permit dust to accumulate. Dust can be ignited by static discharge.

