







Products	Alveolit, Alveolen contains halogen-free flame retardant (HF)	
Reviewed on	21.11.2023	valid from 21.11.2023
Document-No.	2023PSI-EN-XL-HF	Version: 11_23

1. Producer / Supplier

1.1. Producer / Country

Country	 The Netherlands
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1.2 Contact for technical information

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1.3 Emergency information phone +41 41 228 9292 (Mo-Fr)

2. Hazards identification

None

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

No classification according to regulation No. 1272/2008

2.2 Labelling

The products are classified and labelled according to the CLP regulation Nr. 1272/2008. Generally, our products do not have to be labelled.

3. Composition / information on chemical ingredients

3.1 Chemical characterisation

Polyethylene / polypropylene foams (PE/PP) with flame retardant (based on halogen-free).

3.2 SVHC (Substance of very high concern)

Alveolen and Alveolit (both HF) do not contain a substance registered on the candidates list of substances of very high concern in a concentration exceeding 0.1 w%. (EC No. 1907/2006, article 59)

3.3. Additional information

The foaming agent, azodicarbonamide (ADCA), has been categorised as SVHC in December 2012. The substance is a usual chemical foaming agent applied in foam production, because it decomposes thermally to more than 99.9 % to generate gas (mainly nitrogen).[1] Our production process complies to the generally recognised code of good practice whereby the temperature in our foaming ovens is higher than the decomposition temperature of ADCA. Therefore we expect that our foams contain less than 0.1 w% of ADCA rest contents. However, any ADCA rests contents (traces) are embedded in the polymer matrix and will not be released under usual circumstances.

Since currently no ECHA standard analytical method for determination of ADCA rest contents in crosslinked polyolefin foams is available, the statements in this chapter are valid unless an appropriate analytical method is defined by an authorised institution (e.g. ISO, CEN, etc.).

[1] "Background document for Diazene-1,2-dicarboxamide [C,C'-azodiformamide]", ECHA, 06.02.2014, p. 2, footnote 2; and REACH Annex XV Dossier: "Identification of C,C'-Azodi(formamide) (ADCA) as SVHC", p. 38; (www.echa.europa.eu)

4. Personal protection

4.1 General notes

Our polyolefin foams should not lead to damage caused to health when handled as recommended. At disturbance of health of any kind please contact a doctor.

4.2 Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Choose work centre specific protection (helmet, hard-toed shoes, work gloves, dust mask, protective goggles, etc.) in order to minimize the risk of bodily harm and of disturbance of health.

4.3 Work hygiene

Respect common work hygiene measures.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Fire class	B (melting plastics)
Primary	foam, dry powder
Secondary	water (spray), carbon dioxide (CO ₂)

5.2 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Water jet, M28/L2, wet chemical

5.3 Special exposure hazards arising from the article itself, its combustion products or resulting gases

During combustion particular danger arises of burning drops. Harmful gases may be generated like, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen monoxide, nitrogen dioxide.

5.4 Special protective equipment of fire-fighters

Do not approach the hazard area without positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Avoid skin contact with molten plastic by wearing protective clothing and by keeping a safety distance.

5.5 Fire prevention notes

Our polyolefin foams consist mainly of polyethylene (PE) or polypropylene (PP) and are therefore combustible. Apply common measures of fire prevention. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

5.6 Chemical substances to avoid

Polyolefin foams may react slowly with organic solvents and strong oxidising agents which might lead to changes of physical properties.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal measures	none
Measures to protect environment	non applicable
Cleaning equipment	non applicable
Cleaning agents:	not necessary

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Handling

Respect common personal protection measures and use applicable tools especially for internal transportation in order to minimize the risk of bodily harm.

If combustible solvent vapour or dust of any kind is present in the ambient air, use grounding or ionising installations - risk of explosion by electric spark. At foul weather, bad storage condition and fast separation (e.g. crawling, de-stacking) electrostatic charging and spontaneous discharging may be possible.

7.2 Storage conditions

Assure sufficient ventilation to avoid ignitable accumulation of foaming agent rests.

Store at a roofed place (indoor storage recommended). Avoid direct solar radiation (even through transparent roof panel or window). Long-term exposure to UV radiation may change physical properties of the polyolefin foam.

7.3 Storage conditions

Assure sufficient ventilation to avoid ignitable accumulation of foaming agent residues.

Store in a covered area (indoor storage recommended). Avoid direct solar radiation (even through transparent roof panels or windows). Long-term exposure to UV radiation may change physical properties of the polyolefin foam.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1 General notes

Our polyolefin foams should not lead to damage caused to health when handled as recommended. In case adverse health effects of any kind occur please contact a physician.

8.2 Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Choose work centre specific protection (helmet shoes, work gloves, dust mask, protective goggles, etc.) in order to minimize the risk of bodily harm and of disturbance of health.

Special precautions necessary/special design of working tools	not necessary
Gloves for safe cutting the foam plates	use gloves protected against cutting

Expositions-measurement procedure	none
Breathing protection	none
Eye protection	none
Body protection	none

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical appearance at 20 °C	solid
Softening range	70 - 130 °C
Ignition temperature	> 300 °C

10. Stability and reactivity

Dangerous products of decomposition, e.g. carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogenmonoxide, nitrogendioxid can occur.

11. Toxicological information

No adverse health effects were observed during long-term handling of the product.

12. Ecological information

Material is inert and insoluble in water.

13. Disposal information

13.1 Recommendation

The polyolefin foams can feed circular and thermal recycling.

13.2 Possible Waste Codes According to European Waste Catalogue (EWC)

Please agree with your disposal company the correct waste code for your product.

07 02 13	Wastes from manufacture, formulation, supply and use of plastics: waste plastic
12 01 05	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of plastics: plastics shavings and turnings
15 01 02	Waste packaging: plastic packaging
16 01 19	Wastes not otherwise specified in the list: plastic
17 02 03	Construction and demolition wastes: plastic
20 01 39	Municipal wastes: plastics

13.3 Packaging

Packaging can feed material recycling.

14. Information for transportation

14.1 Country, ADR/RID No dangerous good

14.2 Sea, IMDG No dangerous good

14.3 Air, ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR No dangerous good

15. Regulatory information

Labelling according to GefStoffV/EG	not necessary
Class harm to water	classe 0 (self-declaration)
Especially national requirements	none

16. Other information

Regulations

- REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
- CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008
- Decision 2000/532/EG (European Waste Catalogue)

Internet

ECHA - <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>
 ECHA - <https://echa.europa.eu/de/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>

Waste code

- <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32006R1013&qid=1634908778796>
 - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en>
 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021/>

Remarks

The companies of the Sekisui Alveo Group are producers of articles (REACH art. 3 No. 4). An article is defined as an "object which during production is given a special shape, surface or design which determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition" (REACH art. 3 No. 3). For articles or substances in an article no material safety data sheets (MSDS) must be prepared (REACH art. 31). These safety instructions have been prepared in accordance with the material safety data sheet in accordance with 1907/2006/EC Art. 31. With this product safety information Sekisui Alveo fulfils his information obligation according to REACH Art. 33.