MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Trademark: CYCOLAC*
Product Name: HMG94MD-2H2D221
Product Description: Modified Poly (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) [CASRN 9010-94-0]/Poly (styrene-acrylonitrile) [CASRN 9003-54-7] blend

Product Type: Commercial Product

Recommended use: May be used to produce molded or extruded articles or as a component of other industrial products.

Company:
SABIC Innovative Plastics
One Plastics Avenue
Pittsfield, MA 01201 USA

Manufacturer:
SABIC Innovative Plastics
2148 North 2753rd Road
Ottawa, Illinois 61350
United States

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	0.1 - 1.0

If present, components listed above are physical or health hazards as defined in the Hazard Communication Standard. The quantities represent typical or average values for the materials shown. Additional compositional data are provided in Section 15, REGULATORY INFORMATION.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

- Pellets with slight or no odor
- Spilled material may create slipping hazard
- Can burn in a fire creating dense, toxic smoke
- Molten plastic can cause severe thermal burns
- Fumes produced during melt processing may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Severe over-exposure may result in nausea, headache, chills, and fever. See below for additional effects.
- Secondary operations, such as grinding, sanding, or sawing can produce dust which may present an explosion or respiratory hazard.

HMIS Rating **Health:** 0 **Flammability:** 1 **Reactivity:** 0

Skin Contact:	Not a hazard with pellets during normal industrial use.
Eye Contact:	Resin particles, like other inert materials, are mechanically irritating to eyes.
Inhalation:	Pellet inhalation unlikely due to physical form.
Ingestion:	Pellet ingestion unlikely due to physical form.
Sensitization:	No information available on this product
Other Information:	OSHA, IARC and/or NTP have listed carbon, titanium dioxide, crystalline silica (quartz), respirable glass and certain heavy metals, present in some colorants and fillers, as carcinogens. If these materials are present in this product at significant quantities, they are shown in Section 2/3. These materials are essentially bound to the plastic matrix and are unlikely to contribute to workplace exposure under recommended processing conditions

Chronic/Carcinogenic Information

Chronic Toxicity:	Styrene: Genotoxicity - In several in vitro bacterial mutagenicity tests using Salmonella typhimurium tester strains TA 98, TA100, TA 1535, and TA1537 at concentrations up to 1 mg/plate, styrene has been found to test negative without metabolic activation and has tested either equivocal or negative with metabolic activation. In standard mammalian cells tested in vitro, no mutagenicity was observed. When using in vivo test systems, styrene did not induce chromosome aberrations in mouse bone marrow cells but did increase sister chromatid exchanges (SCE) at concentration of 250 ppm and above for 14 days.
Processing Issues:	Processing vapors may cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. In cases of severe exposure, nausea and headache can also occur. Grease-like processing vapor condensates on ventilation ductwork, molds, and other surfaces can cause irritation and injury to skin.
Aggravated Medical Conditions:	MEDICAL RESTRICTIONS: There are no known health effects aggravated by exposure to this product. However, certain sensitive individuals and individuals with respiratory impairments may be affected by exposure to components in the processing vapors.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If Inhalation: Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of fumes from overheating or combustion. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

On skin contact: Immediately cool the skin by rinsing with cold water after contact with hot material. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

On contact with eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

On ingestion: No hazards which require special first aid measures.

Precautions: Processing vapors inhalation may be irritating to the respiratory tract. If symptoms are experienced remove victim from the source of contamination or move victim to fresh air and obtain medical advice.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Autoignition Temperature: No information available

Explosive Limits

upper: Not determined
lower: Not determined

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray mist or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media for Safety Reasons: Carbon dioxide and dry chemical are not recommended because their lack of cooling capacity may permit re-ignition.

Hazards from Combustion Products: Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous combustion products, carbon oxides, hydrocarbon fragments, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products.

Specific Hazards: Take precautionary measures against static discharges. During processing, dust may form explosive mixture in air. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean up: Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Do not create a powder cloud by using a brush or compressed air.

Personal Precautions: See section 8.

Environmental Precautions: Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Should not be released into the environment.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Provide for appropriate exhaust ventilation and dust collection at machinery. Avoid dust formation. All metal parts of the mixing and processing equipment must be earthed.

Storage: Store in closed container in a dry and cool area. Keep away from heat sources and sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits: No components with information, unless noted below

Chemical Name	US OSHA PEL (8 Hr)	ACGIH	Canada - Alberta (8 Hr)	Mexico OEL Data	SABIC Recom.(8 Hr)*
Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7	FRL_TWA: 5 mg/m^3 Respirable fraction , 10 mg/m^3 Total dust ; TL_PEL: 5 mg/m^3 Respirable fraction , 15 mg/m^3 Total dust	TWA: 10 mg/m^3 ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen ; Crit Eff: Lower respiratory tract irritation	OEL_8 hr: 10 mg/m^3 ; Substance interaction: SI_3	LMPE-PPT: 10 mg/m^3 como Ti; LMPE-CT: 20 mg/m^3 como Ti; CONN: A4	No Information

**SABIC Innovative Plastics Recommended Exposure Limits have been established for certain chemicals.*

Engineering Measures to Reduce Exposure: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Provide for appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery. Processing fume condensate may be a fire hazard and toxic; remove periodically from exhaust hoods, ductwork, and other surfaces using appropriate personal protection.

Hand Protection: Protective gloves should be worn

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side-shields or chemical goggles. In addition, use full-face shield when cleaning processing vapor condensates from hood, ducts, and other surfaces.

Respiratory Protection: When using this product at elevated temperatures, implement engineering systems, administrative controls or a respiratory protection program (including a respirator approved for protection from organic vapors, acid, gases, and particulate matter) if processing vapors are not adequately controlled or operators experience symptoms of overexposure. If dust or powder are produced from secondary operations such as sawing or grinding, use a respirator approved for protection from dust.

Body Protection: Long sleeved clothing

Hygiene Measures: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Solid
Appearance:	Pellets
Color:	Varies
Odor:	None or slight
Melting point/range:	This product does not exhibit a sharp melting point but softens gradually over a wide range of temperatures.
Autoignition Temperature:	No information available
Vapor Pressure:	Negligible
Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate:	Negligible
Specific gravity:	>1; (water = 1)
VOC content (%):	Negligible
Explosive Limits	
upper:	Not determined
lower:	Not determined

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable under ambient conditions. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	To avoid thermal decomposition, avoid elevated temperatures. Heating can result in the formation of gaseous decomposition products, some of which may be hazardous. Do not exceed melt temperature recommendations in product literature. Purgings of hot material should be collected in small, flat, thin shapes and quenched with water to allow for rapid cooling. Do not allow product to remain in barrel at elevated temperatures for extended periods of time.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Process vapors under recommended processing conditions may include trace levels of hydrocarbons, styrene, acrylonitrile, acrolein, acetaldehyde, acetophenone, ethyl benzene, cumene, alpha methylstyrene, 4-vinylcyclohexene, phenols.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

LD50/oral/rat:	>5000 mg/kg (estimated)
LD50/dermal/rabbit:	>2000 mg/kg estimated
Inhalation:	Pellet inhalation unlikely due to physical form.
Eye Contact:	Resin particles, like other inert materials, are mechanically irritating to eyes.
Skin Contact:	Not a hazard with pellets during normal industrial use.
Ingestion:	Pellet ingestion unlikely due to physical form.
Chronic Toxicity:	Styrene: Genotoxicity - In several in vitro bacterial mutagenicity tests using Salmonella typhimurium tester strains TA 98, TA100, TA 1535, and TA1537 at concentrations up to 1 mg/plate, styrene has been found to test negative without metabolic activation and has tested either equivocal or negative with metabolic activation. In standard mammalian cells tested in vitro, no mutagenicity was observed. When using in vivo test systems, styrene did not induce chromosome aberrations in mouse bone marrow cells but did increase sister chromatid exchanges (SCE) at concentration of 250 ppm and above for 14 days.
Subchronic Toxicity:	Styrene: Many repeat dose toxicity studies are available in several test animal species following both oral and inhalation exposure. In rats dosed orally, effects on liver (changes in enzyme levels and increased weight) were consistently observed at concentrations of 350 mg/kg and higher. Gastrointestinal irritation and kidney weight changes are observed at higher doses. Findings were similar for beagle dogs. The no observed effect levels (NOEL) ranged from 100 mg/kg/day to about 300 mg/kg/day, depending on the duration of exposure. A series of inhalation studies were conducted in the 1940s and 1950s. Rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, and monkeys were exposed up to 8 hours/day, 5 days/week for 6 months to 650 to 2000 ppm (3 – 9.3 mg/L) and consistent signs of significant eye and nose irritation were observed at 1300 ppm and above. Histopathological lesions at this concentration typically consisted of pulmonary lesions No information available
IARC:	Not listed
OSHA:	Not regulated
NTP:	Not tested
Remarks:	The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Special Studies:

Styrene: A reproduction study in rats exposed to 125 and 250 ppm in drinking water (approximately 14-21 mg/kg/day) produced no treatment-related effects on reproductive performance over 3-generations. The only treatment related findings were reduced pup survival index in the F1 and F2 offspring. There was no evidence of developmental effects and no other effects were reported. The parental NOEL was 250 ppm and the NOEL for the F1 and F2 offspring was 125 ppm. In developmental toxicity studies in rats, rabbits, and hamsters styrene was not a selective toxicant to the fetus and was toxic at only those doses that produced maternal toxicity.
In humans, styrene is associated with central nervous system depression (headache, fatigue, nausea, and dizziness) at inhalation concentrations greater than 50 ppm. Styrene has also been reported to reduce sensory nerve conductions in occupation settings after exposure to 100 ppm or more. Styrene has also been reported to produce color vision deficiencies (dyschromatopsia) at concentrations greater than 8 ppm (averaging 24 ppm). Twelve epidemiology studies have been reported for styrene and half have supported the hypothesis that styrene produces lymphatic and hematopoetic cancers (LHC). However, those that show an increase of LHC has generally been small in size (limited statistical power), have shown no dose-response relationship, and/or had multiple chemical exposures. Of the six studies that have not shown an association with styrene and LHC, these studies tended to be larger in size (higher statistical power), had an older study population, and had good exposure data. Overall, the weight of evidence suggests that there is not an association of LHC and styrene exposure in humans.
In a recent inhalation cancer bioassay, Sprague Dawley derived rats (70/sex/group) were exposed whole body to styrene vapor at 0, 50, 200, 500, or 1000 ppm 6 h/day 5 days/week for 104 weeks. Males exposed to 500 and 1000 ppm and females exposed to 200 ppm and higher gained significantly less weight than the controls. There were no changes of toxicologic significance in hematology, clinical chemistry, urinalysis, or organ weights. Styrene-related non-neoplastic histopathologic changes were confined to the olfactory epithelium of the nasal mucosa. The incidence and severity were related to dose. There was no evidence that styrene exposure caused treatment related increases of any tumor type in males or females or in the number of tumor bearing rats in the exposed groups compared to controls. In 2-year carcinogenicity bioassays conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice (50/sex/group) received 0, 500, 1000, or 2000 mg/kg/day and 0, 150, or 300 mg/kg/day, respectively, via oral gavage. In male or female rats and female mice there was no significant difference in tumor incidence when compared to the control groups. In male mice there was a positive association between styrene dose and the incidence of the combination of adenomas and carcinomas of the lung. However, due to the high background incidence of this tumor type in male mice, no firm conclusion was drawn for the carcinogenicity. In a study that administered styrene (125 and 250 ppm) in the drinking water of rats for 2 years, there was no evidence of carcinogenicity. In other chronic inhalation toxicity studies, rats were exposed to styrene via inhalation at concentrations up to 300 ppm for 4-6 hours/day, 5 days/week, for 1 year or up to 1000 ppm for 2 years. There was a slightly increased, but not statistically significant, incidence of mammary tumors in the females in both studies. Because the control incidence was also high and there was no dose-response relationship the studies were

considered to be negative.
Titanium Dioxide: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined titanium dioxide to be a possible human carcinogen (class 2B) based on evidence in experimental animals. Rats exposed to high doses of titanium dioxide by inhalation or intratracheal installation showed an increased incidence of lung tumors.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Effects: Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Other information: Ecological damages are not known or expected under normal use.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Recycling is encouraged. Landfill or incinerate in accordance with federal, state and local requirements. Collected processing fume condensates and incinerator ash should be tested to determine waste classification.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Classification: Not regulated as hazardous for shipment, unless noted below, under current transportation guidelines.

DOT

ADR/RID/ADN

IMDG

ICAO

IATA-DGR

MEXICO

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories:

TSCA (USA):	Listed
DSL (Canada):	Listed
EINECS/ELINCS (Europe):	Listed
ENCS (Japan):	Listed
IECSC (China):	Listed
KECL (Korea):	Listed
PICCS (Philippines):	Listed
AICS (Australia):	Listed

Other Inventory Information:
A "Listed" entry above means all chemical components are on the respective inventory list and/or a qualifying exemption exists for one or more components. A "Not listed" entry above indicates one or more components is restricted from import or manufacture into that country/region. Articles are exempt from registration and are therefore not listed on the national chemical inventories.

SARA (313) Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight %	CERCLA/SARA 313 de minimus:
Cobalt-aluminium oxide spinel	1345-16-0	0.1 - 1.0	0.1

SARA (311, 312) hazard class:

Acute Health Hazard	N
Chronic Health Hazard	N
Fire Hazard	N
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	N
Reactive Hazard	N

Canada:
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS hazard class:
Non-controlled

California Proposition 65:
Components in this product known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive effects, are listed below:

Chemical Name	Weight %	California Proposition 65:
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	<100 ppm	Type of Toxicity: cancer
Acrylonitrile 107-13-1	<100 ppm	Type of Toxicity: cancer
Carbon black 1333-86-4	<100 ppm	Listed: February 21, 2003 Carcinogenic. (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)

RoHS EU Directive 2002/95/EC:
This product complies with RoHS - it does not intentionally contain banned chemicals.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

CYCOLAC* is a trademark of SABIC Innovative Plastics IP BV

Prepared by: Product Stewardship & Toxicology.

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End of Material Safety Data Sheet