

SAFETY DATA SHEET

North America U.S. GHS Format

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Trademark: CYCOLAC™
Product Code: INP338T - 1000

Product Description: Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer [CASRN 9003-56-9]

Product Type: Commercial Product

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

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2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The additives in this product (if any) are bound in a thermoplastic resin matrix. In accordance with GHS for the classification of the product, the hazard potential may be assessed with respect to the physico-chemical form and/or bioavailability of the individual components in the thermoplastic resin.

Where GHS classifications are shown below, these are based on the individual components in the thermoplastic resin matrix. Under the typical use conditions for the resin, these hazardous components are unlikely to contribute to workplace exposure. Please read the entire safety data sheet and/or consult an EHS professional for a complete understanding.

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This product is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Combustible dust	Yes
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GHS-Labeling

Emergency Overview

Warning

May form combustible dust concentrations in air

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration, are considered to be hazardous to health

Appearance: Powder

Physical State: Solid

Odor: None or slight

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

Other Information

Not applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

SABIC Emergency Overview

- Powder with slight or no odor
- WARNING! FORMS COMBUSTIBLE DUST CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR (DURING HANDLING AND PROCESSING)
- Take precautionary measures against static discharges. During processing, dust may form explosive mixture in air.
- 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.
- Powder can cause mechanical irritation if dusts are generated.

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.

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.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product Type Mixture

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight %	GHS Classification (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:
Styrene	100-42-5	0.1 - 0.3	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226) Acute Tox. 4 (H332) Eye Irrit. 2 (H319) Skin Irrit. 2 (H315)

The non-hazardous components and exact percentage (concentration) of the composition have been withheld as a trade secret.

This product consists primarily of high molecular weight polymers which are not expected to be hazardous. The ingredients in this product are present within the polymer matrix and are not expected to be hazardous.

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 eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention if symptoms of burning, pain, and/or vision impairment remain. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses.

On ingestion: Not probable due to nature of the product. If a large amount of pellet material is swallowed, consult a physician for medical treatment.

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 Properties:	Avoid generating and accumulating dusts; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Material is not sensitive to mechanical impact. The following data was compiled from testing conducted on several different polycarbonates and polycarbonate copolymers. Values may vary as a function of particle size distribution and morphology. The explosivity of polycarbonate powders with a particle diameter of 75 microns or less is summarized as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Minimum ignition energy (MIE): 2 to 15 mJ depending on Particle Size Distribution (PSD) of the powder.-Limiting oxygen concentration for combustion (LOC): 11.5%.-Minimum explosive concentration (LEL): 50 g/m³.-Kst: 70 to 180 barr-m/sec depending on PSD of the fines.-Maximum explosion pressure (Pmax): 120 psig.-Maximum rate of pressure rise (dP/dT max): 10000 psig/sec.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or "alcohol" foam. Water is the best extinguishing medium. Carbon dioxide and dry chemical are not generally recommended because their lack of cooling capacity may permit re-ignition on larger resin fires (blobs, drools, etc.).
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media for Safety Reasons:	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
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:	Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator (NEN-EN 12021).
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:	Use appropriate tools to gather spilled material into suitable containers for disposal while avoiding airborne dust. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Use non-sparking tools and equipment.
Personal Precautions:	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Environmental Precautions:	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Material 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. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Provide for appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery. The following data was compiled from testing conducted on several different polycarbonates and polycarbonate copolymers. Values will vary by particle size distribution and or morphology. Powder explosion-potential data obtained for the fraction of polycarbonate powders containing less than the 75-micron is summarized as follows:

Minimum ignition energy (MIE): 2 to 15 mJ depending on PSD of the fines

Limiting oxygen concentration for combustion (LOC): 11.5 %

Minimum explosive concentration (LEL): 50 g/m³

Kst: 70 to 180 barr-m/sec depending on PSD of the fines

Maximum explosion pressure (P_{max}): 120 psig

Maximum rate of pressure rise (dP/dT max): 10000 psig/sec.

Storage:

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

Incompatible Products:

Strong acids, strong oxidizing agents.

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 Recommend (8 Hr)*
Styrene 100-42-5	FRL_STEL: 425 mg/m ³ , 100 ppm ; FRL_TWA: 215 mg/m ³ , 50 ppm ; TL_PEL: See Table Z-2	STEL: 40 ppm ; TWA: 20 ppm ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen , BEI ; Crit Eff: CNS impairment , Peripheral neuropathy , Upper respiratory tract irritation	OEL_15 mins: 170 mg/m ³ , 40 ppm ; OEL_8 hr: 85 mg/m ³ , 20 ppm	LMPE-PPT: 50 ppm , 215 mg/m ³ ; LMPE-CT: 100 ppm , 425 mg/m ³ ; CONN: SKIN	No Information

*SABIC 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. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks. In the case of hazardous fumes, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems. 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. 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:	Powder
Color:	Same as color code
Odor:	None or slight
Odor Threshold:	No information available
pH	No data available
Boiling point/range:	Not determined
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
Molecular Weight:	Polymer
Flammability (solid, gas):	No information available
Vapor Pressure:	Negligible
Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Solubility in other solvents:	Organic solvents.
Partition coefficient: (n-octanol/water)	No information available
Vapor Density:	Not determined
Evaporation Rate:	Negligible
Decomposition temp. (°C) :	245-285
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.
Incompatible Products:	Strong acids, strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

LD50/oral/rat: >5000 mg/kg (estimated)

LD50/dermal/rabbit: >2000 mg/kg estimated

Other information on acute toxicity: No information available

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. In another in vivo SCE test using rats exposed to 150 – 1000 ppm for up to 4 weeks of exposure, no increases in SCEs were observed. In cytogenetic studies in workers, an increase in chromosome damage was detected in human lymphocytes. It has been reported that concentrations greater than 30 ppm are associated with increased chromosomal aberrations in humans.

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.

In more recent studies, rats exposed 6-8 hours/day for 7 days to 450 ppm, 300 ppm for 2-11 weeks, or 200-400 ppm for 4 days showed significant liver and/or kidney enzyme changes. In a standard 13-week inhalation study, rats exposed 6 hours/day for 5 days/week showed no treatment-related effects except for minor changes in the nasal olfactory epithelium at 500 ppm and above. The sub-chronic NOEL was determined to be 200 ppm. Mice exposed to 60 ppm and higher for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 2 weeks showed microscopic (centrilobular necrosis) liver changes. The NOEL in mice from this study was 15 ppm.

Sensitization: Not a known sensitizer.

Primary Irritation: Substance does not generally irritate and is only mildly irritating to the skin.

IARC: Not listed Styrene: Group 2B (possible human carcinogen) - In subsequent reviews in 1994 and 2002, IARC chose to maintain its classification for styrene. In chronic inhalation studies, mice, but not rats develop lung tumors following styrene exposure, even though both species form DNA adducts.

OSHA: Not regulated

NTP:

Not tested Styrene: is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on limited evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals, and supporting data on mechanisms of carcinogenesis (2011).

Remarks:

No additional information available.

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 hematopoietic 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.

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 from residues / unused products: Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be transported/delivered using a registered waste carrier for local recycling or waste disposal.

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

CANADA/TDG

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
NZIoC (New Zealand):	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.

SVHC (REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and 453/2010, as amended):

This product does not intentionally contain SVHC chemicals except as noted below. Incidental amounts of impurities, if present, would be below the threshold limit of 0.1% by weight.

SARA (313) 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 Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight %	CERCLA/SARA 313 de minimus:
Styrene	100-42-5	0.1 - 0.3	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 - WHMIS Classification:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR. Unless noted below, this product is non-controlled. Some classifications may not apply to the entire product.

Chemical Name	Weight %	WHMIS hazard class:
Styrene 100-42-5	0.1 - 0.3	0.1%; English Item 1473; French Item 1508 B2; D2A; F

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:
4-Vinylcyclohexene 100-40-3	0.01 - 0.10	Listed: May 1, 1996 Carcinogenic.
Cumene 98-82-8	<100 ppm	Type of Toxicity: cancer
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	<100 ppm	Type of Toxicity: cancer
Acrylonitrile 107-13-1	<100 ppm	Type of Toxicity: cancer

RoHS EU Directive 2011/65/EU:

The subject product is in compliance with EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU. All below chemicals are not employed in the manufacture of the product: a.Cadmium and its compounds, b.Lead and its compounds, c.Mercury and its compounds, d.Hexavalent chromium compounds, e.Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), f.Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs including Deca-BDE). The trace levels of heavy metals may be present as impurities within threshold limits (<0.1% for Pb, Hg, Cr VI, and <0.01% for Cd). We are disclosing this information, to the best of our knowledge, based upon data from our raw material manufacturers.

HMIS Rating

Health: 0

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Literary Reference:

Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, for safe handling.

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Visit our public website to search, view and print Safety Data Sheets for commercial products:
<http://eur.sabic-ip.com/ordeur/pages/msds/MSDSSearch.jsp?app=sabic-ip>

SDS Scope:

USA: Conforms to 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard)
This document is also applicable in other countries and regions.

Prepared by: Product Stewardship & Toxicology

Reason for revision: Update to GHS format

DISCLAIMER: This Safety Data Sheet [SDS] information is provided based on the Hazard Communication Regulations for your region or country and for the use of the persons required to receive this information under those regulations. The information is neither designed nor recommended for any other use or for use by any other person, including for compliance with other laws. SABIC Innovative Plastics does not warrant the suitability for use of this SDS for any other material or product not specifically identified herein. SABIC Innovative Plastics does not warrant the accuracy or authenticity of this SDS unless it has been obtained directly from SABIC Innovative Plastics, or posted or viewed on a SABIC Innovative Plastics website. Modification of this SDS, unless specifically authorized by SABIC Innovative Plastics, is strictly prohibited. This SDS is based on information that is believed to be reliable, but may be subject to change as new information becomes available. Because it is not possible to anticipate all conditions of use, additional safety precautions may be required. Since the use of this material is not under SABIC Innovative Plastics' control, each user is responsible for making its own determination as to the safe and proper handling of this material in its own particular use of this material. SABIC INNOVATIVE PLASTICS MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING AS TO MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Each user should read and understand this information and incorporate it into individual site safety programs as required by applicable hazard communication standards and regulations.

End of Safety Data Sheet

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard Label

Product Code: INP338T - 1000

WARNING: May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Keep away from all ignition sources including heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces.

Prevent dust accumulations to minimize explosion hazard.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Note: Please read the entire safety data sheet and/or consult an EHS professional for a complete understanding.

Emergency Telephone Number (United States): 800/447-4545

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