SAFETY DATA SHEET
North America U.S. GHS Format

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Trademark:	LUBRICOMP™
Product Code:	ZP001XXP - BK1A696
Product Description:	Polyphenylene ether [CASRN 25134-01-4]/High impact polystyrene [CASRN 9003-55-8] and/or polystyrene [CASRN 9003-53-6] 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 US LLC One Plastics Avenue Pittsfield, MA 01201 USA (413) 448-5800 www.sabic-ip.com
Manufacturer:	SABIC Innovative Plastics US LLC 251 South Bailey Road Thorndale, Pennsylvania 19372 United States
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E-mail:	productinquiries@sabic-ip.com
Website Address:	**www.sabic-ip.com**

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The additives in this product 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 not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

In 1995, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that there is "sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black." IARC's overall evaluation was that "Carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B)." In 2006, IARC re-affirmed this classification. There has been no causal link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans. Applying the rules of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS, e.g. UN `Purple Book´, EU CLP Regulation) the results of repeated dose toxicity and carcinogenicity studies in animals do not lead to classification of Carbon Black for Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated exposure) and carcinogenicity. UN GHS says, that even if adverse effects are seen in animal studies or in-vitro tests, no classification is needed if the mechanism or mode of action is not relevant to humans. The European CLP Regulation also mentions, that no classification is indicated if the mechanism is not relevant to humans. Furthermore, the CLP guidance on classification and labelling states, that “lung overload“ in animals is listed under mechanism not relevant to humans. Route of exposure, mechanistic information and metabolism studies are pertinent to determining the relevance of an effect in humans (GHS section 1.3.2.4.9.4). Where appropriate, GHS classification can be specified as route-dependent. The presence of the White Mineral Oil does not lead to the thermoplastic pellets having a viscosity in the range of concern for aspiration hazard.

GHS-Labeling

Emergency Overview

Not classified

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

Appearance: Pellets **Physical State:** Solid **Odor:** Slight

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Other Information
Not applicable

Other hazards which do not result in classification:

SABIC 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.

Other Information: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten material. Heating can release hazardous gases. Hazardous fumes can also occur in post-processing operations.

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 %
Carbon black	1333-86-4	0.3-1.0

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. Processing fumes inhalation may be irritating to the respiratory tract. If symptoms are experienced remove victim from source of contamination or move victim to fresh air and obtain medical advice. 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. If skin irritation persists, call 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: Not probable due to nature of the product. If a large amount of pellet material is swallowed, consult a physician for medical treatment.

Precautions: Cool molten product on skin with plenty of water. Do not remove solidified product. Do not peel polymer from the skin.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Autoignition Temperature:	490 °C (914°F), estimated
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.
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Use dry chemical, CO2, 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.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Specific Hazards:	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. 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. Avoid dust formation. All metal parts of the mixing and processing equipment must be earthed.
Storage:	Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat sources and sources of ignition.
Incompatible Products:	No special restrictions on storage with other products.

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)*
Carbon black 1333-86-4	FRL_TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ ; TL_PEL: 3.5 mg/m³	TWA: 3.5 mg/m³ ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	OEL_8 hr: 3.5 mg/m³	LMPE-PPT: 3.5 mg/m³ ; LMPE-CT: 7 mg/m³ ; CONN: A4	No Information

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

Engineering Measures toExposure: In the case of hazardous fumes, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear face-shield and protective suit for abnormal processing problems. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Provide for appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery.

Hand Protection: Protective gloves should be worn

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side-shields.

Respiratory Protection: In the case of hazardous fumes, wear self contained breathing apparatus. In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment.

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: Same as color code
Odor: 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: 490 °C (914°F) estimated
Flammability (solid, gas): No information available
Vapor Pressure: Negligible
Water Solubility: Insoluble
Partition coefficient: (n-octanol/water) No information available
Vapor Density: Not determined
Evaporation Rate: Negligible

Decomposition temp. (°C) : Not determined
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:	Avoid temperatures above 490 °C without adequate ventilation. To avoid thermal decomposition, avoid elevated temperatures. Heating can result in the formation of gaseous decomposition products, some of which may be hazardous.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Traces of, styrene, toluene, styrene dimers, aliphatic amines, aldehydes and alcohols, ethylbenzene and 4-vinylcyclohexene, hydrogen fluoride, carbonyl fluoride, perfluorohydrocarbon fragments.
Incompatible Products:	None known

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

LD50/oral/rat:	>5000 mg/kg
LD50/dermal/rabbit:	>2000 mg/kg
Inhalation:	Pellet inhalation unlikely due to physical form. Processing fumes from PPE resin are not considered toxic. In acute inhalation tests, laboratory rats were exposed to processing fumes at concentrations exaggerating those that would likely occur in workplace situations. During the exposure periods (6 hour duration) signs of eye and nasal irritation were observed. These signs of irritation disappeared shortly after the animals were removed from the exposure chamber. No deaths or signs of toxicity were noted during the fume exposure period. There were no distinct or consistent treatment related tissue or organ changes noted in gross necropsies. Processing fumes from PPE resin are not considered toxic. In acute inhalation tests, laboratory rats were exposed to processing fumes at concentrations exaggerating those that would likely occur in workplace situations. During the exposure periods (6 hour duration) signs of eye and nasal irritation were observed. These signs of irritation disappeared shortly after the animals were removed from the exposure chamber. No deaths or signs of toxicity were noted during the fume exposure period. There were no distinct or consistent treatment related tissue or organ changes noted in gross necropsies.
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:	No information available.
Subchronic Toxicity:	No information available In a 13 week dust inhalation study, laboratory rats were exposed to up to 50 mg/m^3 PPE dust for 6 hrs/day for 13 weeks with a 13-week non-exposure recovery period. There was no evidence of systemic toxicity at the highest dose. Localized toxicity was observed in the lungs and regional lymph nodes of the 50 mg/m^3 exposure group. These findings decreased in severity in the 7 and 1 mg/m^3 exposure groups. A no adverse effect level for PPE is estimated to be 7 mg/m^3 and a no observable effect level is 1 mg/m^3.
Primary Irritation:	Substance does not generally irritate and is only mildly irritating to the skin.
Remarks:	The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Special Studies:

Carbon Black: The scientific discussions about the carcinogenic potential of inorganic low solubility particles (fine dust) including carbon black has not been concluded. Many inhalation toxicologists believe the lung fibrosis and tumors that developed in rats following exposure to carbon black result form massive accumulation of small dust particles that overwhelm the clearance mechanism and produce what is termed "lung overload," an effect considered to be rat specific and not relevant to humans. In addition, based on epidemiological studies, no causal link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated.
Polyphenylene ether: In two independent 2 year dietary studies, purebred beagles and laboratory rats were fed polyphenylene ether resin powder (up to 10% by weight in the animal diet). In both studies, there were no adverse effects on physical appearance, behavior, growth, food consumption, survival, clinical laboratory results, organ weights or gross or microscopic pathology. In a 6 month chronic inhalation study, rats and guinea pigs exposed 6 hrs/day to up to 300 mg/m^3 PPE dust developed no physical, nutritional, hematologic, clinical or pathological reaction except to lung tissue changes which consisted of macrophage accumulation, many of which were degenerative in the pulmonary alveoli. Polyphenylene ether is not a mutagen by Ames (Salmonella) Assay with and without activation.
Thermal degradation of the fluoropolymer additives in this product may result in the release of pyrolysis products and fumes. Short term inhalation exposure may cause influenza-like symptoms such as chest pain/tightness, shortness of breath, sore throat, fever and chills, malaise and sometimes headache (also known as "polymer fume fever"). Following removal from exposure, complete resolution is expected within 12-48 hours. Prolonged and repeated exposure to high levels may lead to effects such as pulmonary edema and lung disease.
Carbon Black: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that carbon black is a class 2B known animal and possible human carcinogen by the route of inhalation. Rats exposed to high doses of carbon black by inhalation developed statistically significant increases in lung fibrosis and 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

Contaminated Packaging: Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery 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 does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

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.

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:
Carbon black 1333-86-4	0.3-1.0	Listed: February 21, 2003 Carcinogenic. (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)
Toluene 108-88-3	0.01 - 0.10	Type of Toxicity: female ; Type of Reproductive Toxicity: developmental

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: 1
Reactivity: 0

+135-3858-6433 (GuangDong)
+188-1699-6168 (ShangHai)
+852-6957-5415 (HongKong)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SABIC and brands marked with ™ are trademarks of SABIC or its subsidiaries or affiliates.

www.sabic-ip.com
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

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End of Safety Data Sheet