SAFETY DATA SHEET

Print date: 16-May-2013 *Revision Number: 2* *Revision date: 16-May-2013*

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Trademark: NORYL*
Product Code: PX5379 -701

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
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Manufacturer:
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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Fibrous Glass	65997-17-3	5 - 10
Triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6	1 - 5
Carbon black	1333-86-4	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. 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.
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:	No information available
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:	490 °C (914°F), estimated
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.
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. 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:

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)*
Fibrous Glass 65997-17-3	No Information	Inhalable fraction - TWA: 5 mg/m^3 ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen ; Crit Eff: Upper respiratory tract irritation ~cr~Respirable fibers - TWA: 1 f/cc ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen Respirable fibers - Crit Eff: Upp	OEL_8 hr: 1 f/cc OEL_Ceiling: 1 f/cc	LMPE-PPT: 10 mg/m^3 polvo	No Information
Triphenyl phosphate 115-86-6	FRL_TWA: 3 mg/m^3 ; TL_PEL: 3 mg/m^3	TWA: 3 mg/m^3 ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen ; Crit Eff: Cholinesterase inhibition	OEL_8 hr: 3 mg/m^3	LMPE-PPT: 3 mg/m^3 ; LMPE-CT: 6 mg/m^3 ; CONN: A4	No Information
Carbon black 1333-86-4	FRL_TWA: 3.5 mg/m^3 ; TL_PEL: 3.5 mg/m^3	TWA: 3.5 mg/m^3 ; Notations: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	OEL_8 hr: 3.5 mg/m^3	LMPE-PPT: 3.5 mg/m^3 ; LMPE-CT: 7 mg/m^3 ; CONN: A4	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. 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:	490 °C (914°F) estimated
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:	Avoid temperatures above 490°C. 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, alkylphenols, aldehydes, alcohols, aliphatic amines, dimethylcyclohexanone, trimethylanisole, dihydrobenzofuran.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

LD50/oral/rat:	>15 g/kg (estimated)
LD50/dermal/rabbit:	>2 g/kg estimated
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.
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:	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.
IARC:	Not listed
OSHA:	Not regulated
NTP:	Not tested
Remarks:	The toxicological data has been taken from products of similar composition.

Special Studies:

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.

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.

Triarylphosphate esters: The triarylphosphate esters contained in this product have undergone extensive toxicology testing. They are not acutely toxic via oral (LD50's >5 g/kg), dermal (LD50's>2 g/kg), or inhalation (LC50's >4.14 mg/L) routes of exposure. These triarylphosphate esters may be mild and transient skin and eye irritants and have not been shown to be sensitizers. They produce only minimal systemic effects at relatively high concentrations, consisting primarily of increase in liver and lung weight. The triarylphosphate were not mutagenic in bacterial and mammalian assays and did not produce chromosomal aberrations in either in vitro or in vivo test systems.

In recent acute and delayed neurotoxicity studies in hens, these triarylphosphate esters were not found to be neurotoxic and did not inhibit neurotoxic esterase (NTE) activity. In reproductive and developmental toxicity studies, no adverse effects have been observed. Consistent with aryl phosphates, these substances inhibit plasma acetylcholinesterase (AcHE) and monocyte nonspecific esterase (MNSE). However, when tested in an extensive and validated immunotoxicity testing battery, MNSE staining inhibition showed no adverse effects on immune system function. This staining phenomenon has not be observed at exposures below 10ug/m^3.

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.

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

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.

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 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:
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:
Carbon black 1333-86-4	0.1 - 1.0	Listed: February 21, 2003 Carcinogenic. (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)
Fibrous Glass 65997-17-3	5 - 10	Listed: July 1, 1990 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 2002/95/EC:
This product complies with RoHS - it does not intentionally contain banned chemicals.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NORYL* is a trademark of SABIC Innovative Plastics IP BV

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

Prepared by: Product Stewardship & Toxicology

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End of Safety Data Sheet