SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and 453/2010 (REACH)

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY

Trademark:	THERMOCOMP™
Product Code:	BF006 - GY0655
Product Description:	Poly (styrene-acrylonitrile) [CASRN 9003-54-7] glass fiber filled
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 B.V. Plasticslaan 1 P.O. Box 117 4600 AC Bergen op Zoom The Netherlands
Manufacturer:	SABIC Innovative Plastics Ottergeerde 22-28 4941 VM Raamsdonksveer The Netherlands
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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 of the substance or mixture

REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Not hazardous Not classified

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

CLP/GHS-Labeling

GHS Labeling not required

Precautionary Statements

No GHS specific Precautionary Statements required - observe all other warnings and handling instructions in this SDS.

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 %	Classification (67/548/EEC):	GHS Classification (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]:
Fiberglass, EU/GHS classified	65997-17-3	30-70	Classification: Carc.Cat.3; R40	Carc. 2 (H351)
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	0.3-1.0	R23-33-36/37/38/25-29	

For the full text of the H-phrases, if mentioned in this section, see Section 16.

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: No hazards which require special first aid measures

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: 508°C (972°F) estimated

Explosive Limits upper: Not determined

lower: Not determined

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

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Fire will produce dense black smoke containing hazardous combustion products carbon oxides hydrocarbons fragments

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus

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: Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. 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	**Fiberglass, EU/GHS classified**
	65997-17-3
EU TWA	5 mg/m³
Netherlands OEL - MAC	10 MGM3 Dust.
	2 MGM3 Respirable dust.
	2 FIBERS/CM3 Respirable fibers.
UK EH40 MEL (TWA)	WEL_TWA: 1 mg/m³ as W; WEL_STEL: 3 mg/m³ as W
Spain - Valores Limite Ambientales - VLE	1FIBERS/CM3
	0.5FIBERS/CM3
Switzerland SUVA Limit Values at the Workplace Data - Time Weighted Average (TWA):	Kol_C: k_1C ; Comments: No data
Norway Exposure Limit Values Data - Threshold Limit Value:	KONS: 5 mg/m³ totalstøv
Ireland Exposure Limit Values Data - Time Weighted Average (TWA):	TWA 5 mg/m³ , 1 fibres/cm3 of air
Italy - OEL	0.2 FIBERS/CM3 Fiber.
	1 FIBERS/CM3 Fiber.
	5 MGM3 Inhalable fraction.
Chemical Name	**Titanium dioxide**
	13463-67-7
France INRS (VME)	10 MGM3 Ti
Netherlands OEL - MAC	10 MGM3
UK EH40 MEL (TWA)	WEL_TWA: 4 mg/m³ respirable, 10 mg/m³ total inhalable
Spain - Valores Limite Ambientales - VLE	VLA-ED: 10 mg/m³
Denmark TWA Data - Threshold Limit Values (TLV):	GR: 6 mg/m³ beregnet som Ti
Switzerland SUVA Limit Values at the Workplace Data - Time Weighted Average (TWA):	MAK_Wert: 3 mg/m³ alveolengangiger ; Kol_SS: Grp_C
Sweden Threshold Limit Values Data -	NGV: 5 MGM3 totaldamm
Portugal - TWAs	VLE-MP: 10 mg/m³ ; NOT: A_4; FUND: Pulmão
Norway Exposure Limit Values Data - Threshold Limit Value:	KONS: 5 mg/m³
Ireland Exposure Limit Values Data - Time Weighted Average (TWA):	TWA 4 mg/m³ respirable dust, 10 mg/m³ total inhalable dust
Greece - OEL	DT_1 5 mg/m³ T_1 , 10 mg/m³ T_3
Italy - OEL	10 MGM3
Poland - OEL:TWAs	10 mg/m³ NDS

**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 for diagnostics. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at machinery and at places where dust can be generated. 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:	None
Melting point/range:	Various This product does not exhibit a sharp melting point but softens gradually over a wide range of temperatures.
Autoignition Temperature:	508°C (972°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: Hazardous polymerization does not occur. Stable under ambient conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Do not expose to temperatures above 508°C. 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 phenol, alkylphenols, diarylcarbonates.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LD50/oral/rat: >5000 mg/kg

LD50/dermal/rabbit: >2000 mg/kg

Subchronic Toxicity: No information available

Primary Irritation: Skin 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: 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 instillation showed an increased incidence of lung tumors.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity - Invertebrate Data: 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.

EWC waste disposal no: 702 - waste from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres.

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product should follow related Japanese local chemical regulations and transportation requirement.

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
REACH Information:	For this product's REACH related information, please contact webinquiries@sabic-ip.com

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.

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:	
Fiberglass, EU/GHS classified 65997-17-3	30-70	Listed: July 1, 1990	Carcinogenic. (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)
Titanium dioxide 13463-67-7	0.3-1.0	Listed: September 2, 2011	Carcinogenic. (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)
Carbon black 1333-86-4	0.01-0.10	Listed: February 21, 2003	Carcinogenic. (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)

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.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer in contact with skin

www.sabic-ip.com
http://eur.sabic-ip.com/ordeur/pages/msds/MSDSSearch.jsp?app=sabic-ip

SDS Scope:
Europe: Conforms to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010. This document is also applicable in other countries and regions.

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End of Safety Data Sheet