Safety Data Sheet
ULTRAMID®8232GHS FR BLACK 102 POLYAMIDE

1. Product and Company Identification

Company
BASF CORPORATION
100 Park Avenue
Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

Synonyms: POLYAMIDE RESIN

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency overview

CAUTION:
MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.
INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES.
CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
Contains an IARC Group 2B carcinogen - possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) particulate respirator.
Wear protective clothing.
Eye wash fountains and safety showers must be easily accessible.

State of matter: solid
Colour: various, depending on the colourant
Odour: odourless

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure:
Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquified gases.

Acute toxicity:
Contact with molten product may cause thermal burns. The resin in pelleted form poses a low hazard.

Irritation / corrosion:
Irritation is possible when the product comes in contact with the skin, respiratory tract or the eyes.
Thermal decomposition products of the substance can irritate the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.

Sensitization:
Based on our experience and the information available, no adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses.

Chronic toxicity:

Carcinogenicity: Based on our experience and the information available, no adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses.

Repeated dose toxicity: No adverse effects have been reported in the processing and use of the product.

Genotoxicity: Based on our experience and the information available, no adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses.

Signs and symptoms of overexposure:
No significant reaction of the human body to the product known.

Potential environmental effects

Aquatic toxicity:
The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the structure of the product. There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms.

Degradation / environmental fate:
Experience shows this product to be inert and non-degradable.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
25038-54-4	>= 30.0 - <= 50.0 %	polyamide (PA 6)
65997-17-3	>= 20.0 - <= 40.0 %	Glass, oxide, chemicals
88497-56-7	>= 15.0 - <= 30.0 %	Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer, brominated
1309-64-4	>= 7.0 - <= 15.0 %	diantimony trioxide
1333-86-4	>= 0.5 - <= 1.5 %	carbon black

4. First-Aid Measures

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing. Burns caused by molten material require hospital treatment.

If inhaled:
Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm. Assist in breathing if necessary. Immediate medical attention required.

If on skin:
Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention. Burns caused by molten material require hospital treatment.

If in eyes:
In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If swallowed:
Ingestion is not likely in the available physical form. If ingested, seek medical attention.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash point: > 400 °C (closed cup)
Self-ignition temperature: not self-igniting

Suitable extinguishing media:
water spray, dry powder, foam

Hazards during fire-fighting:
carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, can be emitted at > 300 °C
Formation of further decomposition and oxidation products depends upon the fire conditions. Under special fire conditions traces of other toxic substances are possible.

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Do not allow to enter drains or waterways. Notify proper authorities.

6. Accidental release measures

Cleanup:
Reclaim for processing if possible. Sweep/shovel up. Place into suitable containers for reuse or disposal in a licensed facility.
For large amounts: Pick up with suitable appliance and dispose of.

Further information:
High risk of slipping due to leakage/spillage of product.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Protection against fire and explosion:
No explosion proofing necessary.

Storage

General advice:
Keep container tightly closed. Avoid deposition of dust.

Storage stability:
Protect against moisture.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Components with occupational exposure limits

caprolactam		
	ACGIH	TWA value 5 mg/m3 Inhalable fraction and vapor ;
carbon black	OSHA	PEL 3.5 mg/m3 ;
	ACGIH	TWA value 3.5 mg/m3 ;
diantimony trioxide	OSHA	PEL 0.5 mg/m3 (antimony (Sb));
	ACGIH	TWA value 0.5 mg/m3 (antimony (Sb)); ; Included in the regulation, but with no data values - See the regulation for further details ; Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible.

Advice on system design:
Provide local exhaust ventilation to control dusts/vapours.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection:
Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) particulate respirator.

Hand protection:
Wear gloves to prevent contact during mechanical processing and/or hot melt conditions.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).

General safety and hygiene measures:
Wear protective clothing to prevent contact during mechanical processing and/or hot melt conditions. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wash soiled clothing immediately.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	pellets	
Odour:	odourless	
Colour:	various, depending on the colourant	
pH value:		not soluble
Melting temperature:	approx. 220 °C	(DIN 53765)
Boiling range:		The substance / product decomposes therefore not determined.
Vapour pressure:		not applicable
Density:	1.10 - 1.60 g/cm3	(20 °C)
Relative density:		No data available.
Bulk density:	500 - 800 kg/m3	
Vapour density:		not applicable
Partitioning coefficient n-octanol/water (log Pow):		not applicable
Solubility in water:		insoluble

10. Stability and Reactivity

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid prolonged exposure to extreme heat.

Substances to avoid:
strong oxidizing agents, acids, bases

Hazardous reactions:
The product is chemically stable.
No hazardous reactions known.

Decomposition products:
Possible thermal decomposition products:
hydrogen cyanide, carbon monoxide, ammonia

Thermal decomposition:
> 300 °C
May decompose if overheated and/or subjected to prolonged heating.

Corrosion to metals:
No corrosive effect on metal.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Information on: caprolactam
Assessment of acute toxicity:
Of moderate toxicity after single ingestion. Of moderate toxicity after short-term inhalation. Of low toxicity after short-term skin contact.

Irritation / corrosion

Information on: caprolactam
Assessment of irritating effects:
May cause slight irritation to the skin. May cause slight irritation to the eyes.

Repeated dose toxicity

Information on: caprolactam
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
After repeated exposure the prominent effect is local irritation. The substance may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract even after repeated inhalation, as shown in animal studies.

Information on: diantimony trioxide
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
Repeated oral uptake of the substance did not cause substance-related effects. The substance may cause damage to the lung even after repeated inhalation of low doses, as shown in animal studies.

Information on: carbon black
Assessment of repeated dose toxicity:
Chronic exposures have been known to produce pneumoconiosis (chronic inflammatory and fibrotic lung disease). The substance may cause increase in lung mass and lung tissue changes after repeated inhalation. Repeated oral uptake of the substance did not cause substance-related effects. Repeated dermal uptake of the substance did not cause substance-related effects.

Carcinogenicity

Information on: Glass, oxide, chemicals
EU-classification Results from poorly documented long-term studies in rats indicated a carcinogenic potential. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). NTP listed carcinogen
Information on: diantimony trioxide
Indication of possible carcinogenic effect in animal tests. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans).
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans).
Information on: carbon black
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given by inhalation in high concentrations, a carcinogenic effect was observed. A clear indication of an increased risk of cancer in humans has so far not been shown. No carcinogenic potential can be deduced from other studies with rats and mice.

Aspiration Hazard:

No aspiration hazard expected.

Other Information:

Based on our experience and the information available, no adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses.

12. Ecological Information

Aquatic toxicity

Information on: Glass, oxide, chemicals
Assessment of aquatic toxicity:
There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the structure of the product. No toxic effects occur within the range of solubility.

Bioaccumulation

The product will not be readily bioavailable due to its consistency and insolubility in water.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal of substance:
Incinerate in a licensed facility. Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system.
Check for possible recycling.

Container disposal:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

14. Transport Information

Land transport
USDOT

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Sea transport
IMDG

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Air transport
IATA/ICAO

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

15. Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:
Chemical TSCA, US released / listed

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories): Chronic;

EPCRA 313:

CAS Number	Chemical name
1309-64-4	diantimony trioxide

CERCLA RQ	CAS Number	Chemical name
1000 LBS	1309-64-4	diantimony trioxide

State regulations

State RTK	CAS Number	Chemical name
MA, NJ, PA	65997-17-3	Glass, oxide, chemicals
MA, NJ, PA	1333-86-4	carbon black

CA Prop. 65:
THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

16. Other Information

Recommended use: Polymer for industrial processing only
Suitable for use in industrial sector: Polymers industry;

NFPA Hazard codes:
Health : 1 Fire: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special:

HMIS III rating
Health: 1¤ Flammability: 1 Physical hazard: 0

NFPA and HMIS use a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates extreme danger. Although similar, the two rating systems are intended for different purposes, and use different criteria. The NFPA system was developed to provide an on-the-spot alert to the hazards of a material, and their severity, to emergency responders. The HMIS system was designed to communicate workplace hazard information to employees who handle hazardous chemicals.

We support worldwide Responsible Care® initiatives. We value the health and safety of our employees, customers, suppliers and neighbors, and the protection of the environment. Our commitment to Responsible Care is integral to conducting our business and operating our facilities in a safe and environmentally responsible fashion, supporting our customers and suppliers in ensuring the safe and environmentally sound handling of our products, and minimizing the impact of our operations on society and the environment during production, storage, transport, use and disposal of our products.

SDS Prepared by:
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