

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1 Product identifier**

- Trade name Ixef® 1521/0008

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**Uses of the Substance/Mixture**

- Plastics industry

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**Company**

Syensqo (Shanghai) International Trading Co., Ltd.
3966, JINDU RD, XINZHUANG INDUSTRIAL ZONE, MINHANG DISTRICT, SHANGHAI, CHINA 201108
Tel: +86 21 2350 1000

E-mail address

For questions about SDS content: manager.sds@syensqo.com
For all other topics use: www.syensqo.com/en/form/documentation

1.4 Emergency telephone number

400 120 6011 (toll-free, access from China only)
NRCC
CHINA (DOMESTIC ONLY): +86 532 8388 9090 (Qingdao)
MULTI LINGUAL EMERGENCY NUMBER (24/7)
Europe/Latin America/Africa: +44 1235 239 670 (UK)
Middle East/Africa speaking Arabic: +44 1235 239 671 (UK)
Asia Pacific : +65 3158 1074 (Singapore)
China : 400 120 6011 (toll-free, access from China only)
North America : +1 800 424 9300

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Emergency overview**

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| <u>Appearance</u> | <u>Form:</u> | pellets |
| | <u>Physical state:</u> | solid |
| | <u>Colour:</u> | colourless |
| | <u>Odour</u> | odourless |
| Suspected of causing cancer. | | |

2.2 Classification of the substance or mixture**GHS Classification and Labeling: Follow GB 15258 and GB 30000 series standard**

Carcinogenicity, Category 2

H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

2.3 Label elements**GHS Classification and Labeling: Follow GB 15258 and GB 30000 series standard****Hazardous products which must be listed on the label**

- CAS-No. 1309-64-4 Antimony oxide



Pictogram**Signal word**

- Warning

Hazard statements

- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statementsGeneral

- None

Prevention

- P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.

Response

- P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

- P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.4 Physical and chemical hazards

- Not classified based on available information.

2.5 Health hazards

Suspected of causing cancer.

2.6 Environmental hazards

- Not classified based on available information.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.1 Substance**

- Not applicable, this product is a mixture.

3.2 Mixture

Information on Components and Impurities

| Chemical name | CAS-No. | Identification number | GHS Classification | Concentration [%] |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Polyarylamide | 25718-70-1 | Not applicable | Not classified | >= 30 - <= 40 |
| Polybrominated compounds | ***** | ***** | Not classified | 5 - 10 |
| Polymer | ***** | ***** | Not classified | >= 1 - <= 5 |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | 65997-17-3 | Not applicable | Not classified | >= 50 - < 60 |
| Antimony oxide | 1309-64-4 | Not applicable | Carcinogenicity, Category 2; H351 | >= 1 - < 5 |

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1 Description of first aid measures****In case of inhalation**

- If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of skin contact

- Wash off with soap and water.
- Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with hot polymer.
- Do not peel polymer from the skin.
- Obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact

- Flush eyes with running water for several minutes, while keeping the eyelids wide open.
- If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

In case of ingestion

- Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**In case of inhalation****Effects**

- Mechanical irritation from the particulates generated by the product.
- Thermal decomposition can lead to release of hazardous gases and vapors

In case of skin contact**Effects**

- Mechanical irritation from the particulates generated by the product.

In case of eye contact**Effects**

- Mechanical irritation from the particulates generated by the product.

In case of ingestion

Effects

- Low ingestion hazard.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Notes to physician**

- None

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1 Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

- powder
- Foam
- Water
- Water spray
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media

- None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Combustible material
- In a fire, the polymer melts, producing droplets which may propagate fire.
- Once started, a fire will tend to self extinguish (see section 9).
- Heating can release hazardous gases.

5.3 Advice for firefighters**Special protective equipment for firefighters**

- In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Fire fighters must wear fire resistant personnel protective equipment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Advice for non-emergency personnel**

- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Advice for emergency responders

- Sweep up to prevent slipping hazard.
- Avoid dust formation.
- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Should not be released into the environment.
- The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.
- Avoid dust formation.



- Keep in properly labelled containers.
- Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.
- Treat recovered material as described in the section "Disposal considerations".

6.4 Reference to other sections

- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.
- Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations.
- Use only equipment and materials which are compatible with the product.
- To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.

Hygiene measures

- Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures/Storage conditions

- Keep container tightly closed.
- Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.
- To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.
- Avoid dust formation.
- Do not smoke.
- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

- For further information, please contact:
- Supplier



SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1 Control parameters****Components with national occupational exposure limits**

| Components | Value type | Value | Basis |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|
| Antimony oxide | PC-TWA | 0.5 mg/m ³ | Occupational exposure limits for hazardous agents in the workplace - Chemical hazardous agents. |
| Expressed as :antimony | | | |

Components with other occupational exposure limits

| Components | Value type | Value | Basis |
|---|------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified | TWA | 10 mg/m ³ | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Form of exposure : Inhalable particulate matter | | | |
| Particles (insoluble or poorly soluble) not otherwise specified | TWA | 3 mg/m ³ | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Form of exposure : Respirable particulate matter | | | |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | TWA | 1 fibres per cubic centimeter | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Form of exposure : fibres | | | |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | TWA | 5 mg/m ³ | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Form of exposure : Inhalable particulate matter | | | |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | TWA | 0.2 fibres per cubic centimeter | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Form of exposure : fibres | | | |
| Antimony oxide | TWA | 0.02 mg/m ³ | USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| Form of exposure : Inhalable particulate matter Expressed as :antimony | | | |



Biological Exposure Indices

| Components | Value type | Value | Basis |
|----------------|------------|--|---|
| Antimony oxide | BEI | 85 µg/l antimony Urine End of shift | China. Biological Occupational Exposure Indices |

8.2 Exposure controls**Control measures****Engineering measures**

- Provide local ventilation appropriate to the product decomposition risk (see section 10).
- Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.
- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Individual protection measures**Respiratory protection**

- When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.
- Use only respiratory protection that conforms to international/ national standards.

Hand protection

- When handling hot material, use heat resistant gloves.

Eye protection

- Safety glasses with side-shields
- Dust proof goggles, if dusty.

Skin and body protection

- Long sleeved clothing

Hygiene measures

- Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Protective measures

- When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|--|--|
| Physical state | solid |
| Form | pellets |
| Colour | colourless |
| Odour | odourless |
| Odour Threshold | No data available |
| Melting point/freezing point | <u>Melting point/ range:</u> 235 °C |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range | <u>Boiling point/boiling range:</u> Not applicable |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | May form combustible dust concentrations in air, The product is not flammable. |
| Flammability (liquids) | No data available |



| | |
|--|---|
| <u>Flammability/Explosive limit</u> | No data available |
| <u>Flash point</u> | Not applicable |
| <u>Auto-ignition temperature</u> | No data available |
| <u>Decomposition temperature</u> | > 310 °C Extended period of exposure (ca. 1 hour). |
| <u>pH</u> | substance/mixture is non-soluble (in water) |
| <u>Viscosity</u> | No data available |
| <u>Solubility</u> | <u>Water solubility:</u> negligible |
| <u>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</u> | Not applicable |
| <u>Vapour pressure</u> | Not applicable |
| <u>Density</u> | No data available |
| <u>Relative density</u> | No data available |
| <u>Relative vapor density</u> | Not applicable |
| <u>Particle characteristics</u> | No data available |
| <u>Evaporation rate (Butylacetate = 1)</u> | No data available |

9.2 Other information No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

- Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

polymerisation

- Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

- Heat, flames and sparks.
- To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.
- Avoid dust formation.

10.5 Incompatible materials



- If polyacetal and polyoxymethylene resin is molded or handled in your equipment, this material can rapidly decompose at the temperatures used to process this resin. Inadvertent contamination of this resin with polyacetal resin from the material handling system of other equipment can result in a rapid, possibly violent, release of decomposition fumes when the contaminated material is brought to molding temperature. To avoid, thoroughly clean molding equipment with purging compound prior to product changeover and prevent cross contamination of material handling systems.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

- Carbon monoxide
- Ammonia
- Aldehydes
- Nitriles
- Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- The release of other hazardous decomposition products is possible.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Polybrominated compounds | LD50 : > 15,380 mg/kg - Rat Not classified as hazardous for acute oral toxicity according to GHS. Published data |
| Polymer | Not classified as hazardous for acute oral toxicity according to GHS. Unpublished reports |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | Not classified as hazardous for acute oral toxicity according to GHS. Expert judgement |
| Antimony oxide | LD50 : > 20,000 mg/kg - Rat Not classified as hazardous for acute oral toxicity according to GHS. Published data |

Acute inhalation toxicity

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Polybrominated compounds | LC50 - 4 h (dust/mist) : > 5.25 mg/l - Rat , male and female Not classified as hazardous for acute inhalation toxicity according to GHS. No mortality observed at this concentration. Published data |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | Not classified as hazardous for acute inhalation toxicity according to GHS. Expert judgement |
| Antimony oxide | LC50 - 4 h (dust/mist) : > 5.2 mg/l - Rat , for males and females Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 Not classified as hazardous for acute inhalation toxicity according to GHS. Unpublished reports |

Acute dermal toxicity

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Polybrominated compounds | LD50 : > 3,038 mg/kg - Rabbit , male and female Not classified as hazardous for acute dermal toxicity according to GHS. Published data |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | Not classified as hazardous for acute dermal toxicity according to GHS. Expert judgement |
| Antimony oxide | LD50 : > 8,300 mg/kg - Rabbit Not classified as hazardous for acute dermal toxicity according to GHS. Published data |

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration)

Skin corrosion/irritation

| | |
|---------|---|
| Polymer | No skin irritation Unpublished reports |
|---------|---|



Glass, oxide, chemicals

4 h - Rabbit
 No skin irritation
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
 Unpublished reports
 Rabbit
 No skin irritation
 Published data

Antimony oxide

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Polymer

No eye irritation
 Unpublished reports

Glass, oxide, chemicals

Human
 No eye irritation
 Published data

Antimony oxide

Rabbit
 No eye irritation
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
 Unpublished reports

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Polybrominated compounds

Maximisation Test - Guinea pig
 Responding animals in GPMT < 30%
 Published data

Polymer

Not classified as sensitising by skin contact according to GHS criteria
 Unpublished reports

Antimony oxide

Maximisation Test - Guinea pig
 Does not cause skin sensitisation.
 The substance or mixture is not considered to be sensitizing by skin contact.
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
 Unpublished reports

Mutagenicity**Genotoxicity in vitro**

Polybrominated compounds

Mutagenicity (Salmonella typhimurium - reverse mutation assay)
 with and without metabolic activation

Antimony oxide

negative
 Published data
 reverse mutation assay
 Strain: Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli
 with and without metabolic activation

negative
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
 Published data
 Mutagenicity (in vitro mammalian cytogenetic test)
 Strain: Human lymphocytes
 with and without metabolic activation

positive
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
 Published data

Gene mutation assays in mammalian cells.
 Strain: mouse lymphoma cells
 with and without metabolic activation

negative
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
 Published data

Genotoxicity in vivo

Antimony oxide

In vivo micronucleus test - Mouse
male and female
Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

negative
Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
Gavage
Published data
Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) - Rat
male and female
Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

negative
Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
Gavage
Unpublished reports

UDS test - Rat
male
Oral
Method: OECD Test Guideline 486

negative
Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.
Gavage
Published data

Carcinogenicity

Glass, oxide, chemicals

No respirable material
No systemic effect expected

Antimony oxide

Rat , for males and females
Inhalation
Target Organs: Lungs
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Tumors were noticed after prolonged inhalation toxicity testing on rats.
Published data

Note: IARC Classification: Group 2B

Toxicity for reproduction and development**Toxicity to reproduction/Fertility**

Antimony oxide

Toxicity for repeated doses. - Rat, male
84, 412, 1686 mg/kg bw/day
General Toxicity - Parent NOAEL: 1,686 mg/kg bw/day
Fertility NOAEL Parent: 1,686 mg/kg bw/day
Toxicity for repeated doses. - Rat, female
97, 494, 1879 mg/kg bw/day
General Toxicity - Parent NOAEL: 1,879 mg/kg bw/day
Fertility NOAEL Parent: 1,879 mg/kg bw/day
in food, No effect observed in male or female reproductive system in repeated dose tox studies ., No toxicity to reproduction, Published data

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Antimony oxide

Developmental Toxicity - Rat, female, Inhalation
 General Toxicity Maternal NOAEC: > 6.3 mg/m³
 Teratogenicity NOAEC F1:> 6.3mg/m³
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
 No effect observed on development, Unpublished reports
 By analogy

Developmental Toxicity - Rat, female, Oral
 Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
 No effect observed on development, Unpublished reports

STOT**STOT - single exposure**

Polybrominated compounds

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Glass, oxide, chemicals

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

Antimony oxide

Exposure routes: Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact
 The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure.

STOT - repeated exposure

Glass, oxide, chemicals

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.
 No respirable material

Antimony oxide

Exposure routes: Inhalation, Ingestion
 The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.

Glass, oxide, chemicals

No respirable material

Antimony oxide

No systemic effect expected

Oral 90 Days - Rat , male
 NOAEL: 1686 mg/kg bw/day
 in food

No adverse effect has been observed in toxicity tests by repeated administration
 Published data

Oral 90 Days - Rat , female
 NOAEL: 1879 mg/kg bw/day
 in food

No adverse effect has been observed in toxicity tests by repeated administration
 Published data

Inhalation (dust/mist) 1 yr - Rat , male and female
 NOAEC: 0.000511 mg/kg bw/day
 Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause damage to the lungs.
 Unpublished reports

Inhalation (dust/mist) 1 yr - Rat , male and female
 LOAEC: 0.0045 mg/kg bw/day
 Prolonged or repeated inhalation may cause damage to the lungs.
 Unpublished reports

Experience with human exposure

No data available

CMR effects**Carcinogenicity**

Antimony oxide

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with animals.
 Classified as carcinogen category 2 according to GHS criteria



Mutagenicity

Polybrominated compounds

Classification not possible from current data

Aspiration toxicity

Antimony oxide

Not applicable

Further information

Because the components are encapsulated in the resin and may not be bioavailable in the body, they may not exert the above mentioned health effects. Description of possible hazardous to health effects is based on experience and/or toxicological characteristics of several components.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity****Aquatic Compartment****Acute toxicity to fish**

Polybrominated compounds

LC50 - 48 h : > 500 mg/l - *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish)

Method: according to a standardised method

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

The product has low solubility in the test medium. An aqueous dispersion was tested.

Freshwater species

Published data

Glass, oxide, chemicals

LL50 - 96 h : > 1,000 mg/l - *Danio rerio* (zebra fish)
static test

Test substance: At saturation in water

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Freshwater species

Result expressed in nominal loading rate (product tested as a saturated solution or as a WAF/WSF)

Unpublished reports

Antimony oxide

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Internal evaluation.

Published data

Unpublished reports

Acute toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Glass, oxide, chemicals

EL50 - 72 h : > 1,000 mg/l - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea)
semi-static test

Test substance: At saturation in water

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Freshwater species

Result expressed in nominal loading rate (product tested as a saturated solution or as a WAF/WSF)

Unpublished reports

Antimony oxide

No toxicity at the limit of solubility

Internal evaluation.

Published data

Unpublished reports

Toxicity to aquatic plants

| | |
|--|---|
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | <p>EL50 - 72 h : > 1,000 mg/l - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) End point: Growth rate Test substance: At saturation in water Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 No toxicity at the limit of solubility Freshwater species Result expressed in nominal loading rate (product tested as a saturated solution or as a WAF/WSF) Unpublished reports</p> <p>EC10 - 72 h : > 1,000 mg/l - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) End point: Growth rate Test substance: At saturation in water Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 No toxicity at the limit of solubility Freshwater species Result expressed in nominal loading rate (product tested as a saturated solution or as a WAF/WSF) Unpublished reports</p> |
| Antimony oxide | <p>ErC50 - 72 h : 246.7 mg/l - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae) static test End point: Growth rate Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 Not harmful to algae (EC/EL50 > 100 mg/L) Unpublished reports Internal evaluation.</p> <p>NOEC - 72 h : 119.8 mg/l - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (microalgae) static test End point: Growth rate Method: OECD Test Guideline 201 No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1 mg/L. Unpublished reports Internal evaluation.</p> |
| Toxicity to microorganisms Antimony oxide | <p>No adverse effects observed at the solubility limit. Internal evaluation. Unpublished reports</p> |
| Chronic toxicity to fish Antimony oxide | <p>NOEC: 1.4 - 5.9 mg/l - 28 Days - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) flow-through test End point: hatching No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1 mg/L. Internal evaluation. Unpublished reports</p> |
| Chronic toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | |
| Antimony oxide | <p>NOEC: 2.08 - 4.47 mg/l - 21 Days - Daphnia magna (Water flea) semi-static test Analytical monitoring: yes End point: Reproduction Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1 mg/L. Internal evaluation. Unpublished reports</p> |

Terrestrial Compartment

Toxicity to soil dwelling organisms

Antimony oxide

NOEC: 443.1 mg/kg - 28 Days - Folsomia candida
 End point: Nitrogen transformation
 Internal evaluation.
 Unpublished reports

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

Antimony oxide

NOEC: 443.1 mg/l - 17 Days - Hordeum vulgare
 Internal evaluation.
 Unpublished reports

12.2 Persistence and degradability**Abiotic degradation****Stability in water**

Glass, oxide, chemicals

Not applicable insoluble product

Physical- and photo-chemical elimination

No data available

Biodegradation**Biodegradability**

Polymer

Ultimate aerobic biodegradability
 Not biodegradable
 Internal evaluation.

Glass, oxide, chemicals

Not applicable (inorganic substance)

Antimony oxide

Not applicable (inorganic substance)

Degradability assessment

Polymer

The product is not considered to be rapidly degradable in the environment

Glass, oxide, chemicals

The product is not considered to be rapidly transformed in the environment

Antimony oxide

Not applicable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**

Glass, oxide, chemicals

Not applicable (inorganic substance)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

Polybrominated compounds

Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
 Exposure time: 56 Days
 Temperature: 25 °C
 Concentration: 1 mg/l
 Method: according to a standardised method
 Accumulation in aquatic organisms is unlikely.
 Published data

Polymer

Not bioaccumulable.

Antimony oxide

Can accumulate in aquatic organisms.
 Published data

12.4 Mobility in soil

Adsorption potential (Koc)

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| Polymer | Soil/sediments |
|---------|----------------|

Known distribution to environmental compartments

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Antimony oxide | Ultimate destination of the product : Soil |
| | Sediment |
| | Expert statement |

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Polybrominated compounds | Not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB). |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | Not applicable (inorganic substance) |
| Antimony oxide | Not applicable (inorganic substance) |

12.6 Other adverse effects**Ecotoxicity assessment****Short-term (acute) aquatic hazard**

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Polymer | The product does not have any known adverse effects on the aquatic organisms tested |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | No toxicity at the limit of solubility |
| Antimony oxide | No toxicity at the limit of solubility |

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Polymer | Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification. |
| Glass, oxide, chemicals | Not classified due to data which are conclusive although insufficient for classification. |
| Antimony oxide | No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1 mg/L. |

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 Waste treatment methods****Product Disposal**

- In accordance with local and national regulations.
- Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are the responsibility of the waste generator.
- Must be incinerated in a suitable incineration plant holding a permit delivered by the competent authorities.
- Can be landfilled or incinerated, when in compliance with local regulations.
- Do not dispose of waste product into drains or watercourses.

Advice on cleaning and disposal of packaging

- Empty containers.
- Dispose of as unused product.
- For unused and uncontaminated product, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: recycler, reclaimer, incinerator or other thermal destruction device or industrial landfill.



SECTION 14: Transport information**CN DG**

not regulated

IMDG

not regulated

IATA

not regulated

Note: The above regulatory prescriptions are those valid on the date of publication of this sheet. Given the possible evolution of transport regulations for hazardous materials, it would be advisable to check their validity with your sales office.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****Following last version of regulations are applicable for the chemical classification, SDS and label:**

- Specification for classification and labelling of chemicals, GB 30000 series standard
- General rules for preparation of precautionary label for chemicals, GB 15258
- Safety data sheet for chemical products—Content and order of sections, GB/T 16483
- GB/T 17519 Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheet for chemical products
- Decree No. 591 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China: Regulations on the Control over Safety of Hazardous Chemicals
- List of dangerous goods GB 12268
- Classification and code of dangerous goods GB 6944

Other regulations

- Law on the Prevention and Control of Occupational Diseases

Notification status

| Inventory Information | Status |
|--|---|
| United States TSCA Inventory | - Listed as active on the TSCA inventory |
| Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) | - Listed on Inventory |
| Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) | - Listed on Inventory |
| Japan. CSCL - Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances | - In compliance with the inventory |
| Korea. Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) | - Listed on Inventory |
| China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) | - Listed on Inventory |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | - Listed on Inventory |
| EU. European Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical (REACH) | - When purchased from a Syensqo legal entity based in the EEA ("European Economic Area"), this product is compliant with the registration provisions of the REACH Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 as all its components are either excluded, exempt, and/or registered. When purchased from a legal entity outside of |



the EEA, please contact your local representative for additional information.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements

- H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

- CN BEI: China. Biological Occupational Exposure Indices
- PC-TWA: Permissible concentration - time weighted average
- TWA: 8-hour, time-weighted average
- ADR: European Agreement on International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.
- ADN: European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.
- RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
- IATA: International Air Transport Association.
- ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions for Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.
- TWA: Time weighted average
- ATE: Estimated value of acute toxicity
- EC: European Community number
- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
- LD50: Substance that causes 50% (half) death in the test animals group (Median Fatal Dose).
- LC50: Substance concentration causing 50% (half) death in the test animals group.
- EC50: Effective Concentration of the substance causing the maximum of 50%.
- PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.
- vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.
- GHS/CLP/SEA: Classification, labeling, packaging regulation
- DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
- STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

Not all acronyms listed above are referenced in this SDS.

Further information

- Distribute new edition to clients

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. Such information is only given as a guidance to help the user handle, use, process, store, transport, dispose and release the product in satisfactory safety conditions and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. It should be used in conjunction with technical sheets but do not replace them. Thus, the information only relates to the designated specific product and may not be applicable if such product is used in combination with other materials or in any other manufacturing process, unless otherwise specifically indicated. It does not release the user from ensuring he is in conformity with all regulations linked to its activity.

