Campine PVC 1706518SNA EX

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Issue date: 05/04/2020 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Trade name : Campine PVC 1706518SNA EX

Product code : 101037

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : The major use of antimony trioxide (ATO) is as a flame retardant. However, it does not itself have flame retarding properties; instead, it is a synergist for halogenated flame retardants in plastics, paints, adhesives, sealants, rubber and textile back-coatings. Other uses of antimony trioxide include: as a polymerisation catalyst in PET resin manufacture and as a clarifying aid in certain glasses, and in pigments.

1.3. Supplier

Manufacturer
Campine NV
Nijverheidsstraat 2
2340 - Belgium
T +32(0)14 60 15 11
regulations@campine.com - www.campine.com
Contact:Luc De Vrij

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Within Europe https://poisoncentres.echa.europa.eu/home. Within USA and Canada: Chemtrec 1-800-262-8200. For emergency calls only.
Antigifcentrum: 070.245.245

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Carcinogenicity Category 2 H351 Suspected of causing cancer

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Mixtures containing polymers do not require a label, if they do not present a hazard to human health by inhalation, ingestion or contact with skin or to the aquatic environment in the form in which they are placed on the market, although classified as hazardous.

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
antimony trioxide	(CAS-No.) 1309-64-4	> 50	Carc. 2, H351

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Take off contaminated clothes. First-aiders should wear suitable personal protective equipment (see section 8) in case of insufficient ventilation or possible skin or eye contact.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Move the affected person to the fresh air. Seek medical advice.

First-aid measures after skin contact : In case of contact with the skin : Wash with plenty of soap and water. After contact with molten product, cool skin area rapidly with cold water. Do not pull solidified product away from the skin. Seek medical advice.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse with water while holding the eyes wide open. Seek medical advice.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Call in a physician immediately and show him the Safety Data Sheet.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Strong water jet.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Carbon oxides (CO, CO2). Hydrogen chloride. Burning produces stinking and toxic fumes.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Protection during firefighting : Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Other information : Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire fighting media in accordance with official regulations. Collect contaminated fire fighting water separately. It must not enter the sewage system.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : See: Exposure controls and personal protection.

Emergency procedures : Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep unprotected persons away. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing - wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8). Avoid breathing in dust- wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8). High risk of slipping if leaked/spilled product is not cleaned up.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : See: Exposure controls and personal protection.

Emergency procedures : Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep unprotected persons away. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing - wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8). Avoid breathing in dust- wear suitable protective equipment (see section 8). High risk of slipping if leaked/spilled product is not cleaned up.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or waterways. Do not allow the product to reach the sewage system or any water course. Do not allow the product to penetrate the ground/soil. In case the above cannot be avoided inform responsible authorities. Dispose of spilled material in accordance with the relevant regulations. Burial in an approved hazardous waste landfill is recommended.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : In any case avoid dust formation. Sweep all spilled material or use an appropriate industrial vacuum cleaner. Collect spilled material in suitable containers or closed plastic bags for recovery or disposal. In case of disposal dispose spilled material or contaminated material as waste as described in section 13.

Other information : High risk of slipping if leaked/spilled product is not cleaned up.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections (8, 13).

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure appropriate ventilation/exhaustion at machinery and places where dust and vapor can be generated. Any deposit of dust which cannot be avoided must be regularly removed using preferably appropriate industrial vacuum cleaners or central vacuum systems. Waste air is to be released into the atmosphere only when it has passed through suitable dust separators. Waste water generated during the production process or cleaning operations should be collected and should preferably be treated in an on-site waste water treatment plant which ensures efficient removal of antimony. For detailed explanations please check with your supplier.

Hygiene measures : Do not drink, eat or smoke in the workplace. Provide showers, eye-baths and self-contained breathing apparatus nearby. Wear suitable personal protective equipment (see section 8).

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in well ventilated, dry area.

Special rules on packaging : Do not store in open, inadequate, mislabled packaging.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Campine PVC 1706518SNA EX	
No additional information available	

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³
Limit value category (OSHA)	TLV-TWA value Sb: 0.5 mg/m³.
USA - NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	0.5 mg/m³ as Sb

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment. For detailed explanations of the risk management measures that adequately control exposure of the environment to the substance please check with your supplier.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Hand protection:

Wear gloves. Observe the information of the glove manufacturers on permeability and breaktrough times and other workplace requirements. EN388:1994 is recommended. Any dust-tight material (e.g. rubber-dipped cotton, rubber, nitrile, leather) suitable for the type of work (e.g. considering mechanical stress) could be used as material for gloves protecting for exposure to ATO, since ATO is a non-corrosive inorganic substance. Breakthrough times are not relevant because corrosion and diffusion are excluded by the nature of the substance. Gloves should be changed when damaged or according to manufacturer's instructions whatever is the earlier.

Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses. NBN EN 166:2002 is recommended.

Skin and body protection:

Wear overalls and closed footwear.

Respiratory protection:

Use respiratory protection in case of insufficient exhaust ventilation or prolonged exposure. EN149:2001, FFP3(S) is recommended.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Solid

Appearance : Granules.

Color : white

Odor : characteristic

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point : > 150 °C

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point : Not applicable

Flash point : Not applicable

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Vapor pressure : Not applicable

Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	No data available
Specific gravity / density	:	3.1 g/cm³
Solubility	:	Insoluble.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	> 200 °C
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosion limits	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

10.2. Chemical stability

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional information available

10.4. Conditions to avoid

No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to prescribed instructions.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition if used as intended.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	:	Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	:	Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	:	Not classified

Campine PVC 1706518SNA EX	
LD50 oral rat	> 2000 mg/kg

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
LD50 oral rat	> 20000 mg/kg (Fleming, 1938; Gross et al, 1955; Weil et al, 1987)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 8300 mg/kg (Gross et al, 1955)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	5200 mg/m³ (Leuschner, 2006)

Skin corrosion/irritation	:	Not classified (Non-irritant) pH: Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	Not classified (Non-irritant) pH: Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	:	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	:	Suspected of causing cancer.

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity	:	Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
NOAEL (oral,rat,90 days)	1686 mg/kg bodyweight/day (Hext et al, 1999)

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - water : The product can be separated out mechanically. Do not allow to enter ground water, waterways or waste water undiluted or in large quantities.

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
LC50 fish 1	< 6.9 mg/l Marine fish [Pagrus major], 96h (Takayanagi, 2001)
LC50 other aquatic organisms 1	1.77 mg/l Invertebrates [Chlorohydra viridissimus], 96h (TAI, 1990)
LC50 fish 2	14.4 mg/l Freshwater fish [Pimephales promelas], 96h (Brooke et al, 1986)
ErC50 (algae)	> 36.6 mg/l [Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata], 72h (Heijerick et al, 2004)
ErC50 (other aquatic plants)	> 25.5 mg/l [Lemna minor], 4d (Brooke et al, 1986)
NOEC (chronic)	1.74 mg/l Invertebrates [Daphnia magna], 21d (Heijerick et al, 2003)
NOEC chronic fish	1.13 mg/l [Pimephales promelas], 28d (Kimball, 1987)
NOEC chronic algae	2.11 mg/l [Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata], 72h (Heijerick et al, 2004)
Additional ecotox information	For an overview of PNECs, check section 8.1.2 and for more information on how the environmental classification was derived, contact your supplier.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
Persistence and degradability	Whereas antimony formally meets the criterion for persistence based on the absence of any degradation, this criterion is considered not to be applicable to inorganic elements. In addition, under conditions of a standard EUSES lake and the median partition coefficient for suspended matter, antimony meets the criteria for rapid removal from the water column.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Antimony does not meet the criteria for bioaccumulation: a BCF for aquatic organisms of 40 and a BSAF of 1 for earthworms are derived, and are all much lower than the threshold of 2,000 l/kg. Also, there is evidence to support that antimony does not biomagnify in the food chain. Therefore, antimony is not considered bioaccumulative (B) or very bioaccumulative (vB) based on the definitive criteria.

12.4. Mobility in soil

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
Mobility in soil	2.07 log Kp

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : (Di)antimony trioxide is not expected to contribute to ozone depletion, ozone formation, global warming or acidification.

Other information : Do not allow to enter ground water, waterways or waste water undiluted or in large quantities.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods : Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements. The used packing is only meant for packing this product. After usage empty the packing completely.

Additional information : The used packing is only meant for packing this product. After usage empty the packing completely.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Not applicable

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Not applicable

Transport by sea

Not applicable

Air transport

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)
Not listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)/NDSL (Non-Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

15.3. US State regulations

antimony trioxide (1309-64-4)					
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significant risk level (NSRL)	Maximum allowable dose level (MADL)
Yes	No	No	No		

SECTION 16: Other information

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Data sources : Data are based on our latest knowledge but do not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and do not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

Other information : Campine NV provides the information contained herein in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This document is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. Furthermore, this safety data sheet is made up based on the legal requirements as set by EC 1907/2006 (REACH). Further information received from our suppliers following the time scale as foreseen by REACH and the guidance policies as described in the REACH Implementation. Programs will be added when it becomes available.

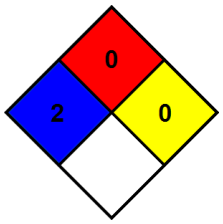
Full text of H-phrases:

H351	Suspected of causing cancer

NFPA health hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



Hazard Rating

Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that will not burn

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.