

Material Safety Data Sheet May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.		U. S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Non-Mandatory Form) Form Approved			
IDENTITY (As used on Label and List) Antimony Oxide 85 EPR PELLETS		MSDS # 500372			
Section I					
Manufacturer's Name Polymeric Inc.		Emergency Telephone Number (330) 928-2210			
Address (Number Street, City, State and ZIP Code) 2828 Second Street		Telephone Number for Information (330) 928-2210			
Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221		Date Prepared 04/02/04			
Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information					
Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))		OSHA PEL mg/m3	ACGIH TLV mg/m3	Other Limits Recommended	% Optional (approximate)
Antimony Oxide CAS# 1309-64-4 Reportable under SARA Title III, Section 313 as 100% Antimony Compounds.		None	None	N/A	85%
Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics					
Boiling Point(F) N/A		Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1) Approximately 3.2250			
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Non Volatile		Melting Point N/A			
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) Non Volatile		Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) N/A			
Solubility in Water Negligible					
Appearance and Odor White Rubber Pellets					
Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data					
Flash Point (Method Used) N/A		Flammable Limits N/D		LEL N/A	UEL N/A
Extinguishing Media Water Fog, Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical. CO2 may be ineffective on larger fire due to lack of cooling capacity which may result in reignition.					
Special Fire Fighting Procedures Evacuate unprotected personnel. Firefighters should use full protective gear with self-contained breathing apparatuses. Toxic gases will form upon combustion. Fire is accompanied by dense, black smoke with acrid odor.					

(Reproduce Locally)

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Overheating.
	Stable	X	

Incompatibility (*Materials to Avoid*)

Strong acids may form toxic stibine gas.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Oxides of carbon and toxic antimony fumes. Combustion products from rubber, like those from other natural and synthetic materials, must be considered toxic.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid Overheating
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation? Y Hot fumes	Skin? Y Skin contact	Ingestion? N Not likely
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Health Hazards (*Acute and Chronic*)

Acute: May cause skin, respiratory, and eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may lead to irritation and skin lesions sometimes referred to as antimony fleas. Skin irritation is worse when the surface of the skin is moist as with perspiration. Ingestion may be harmful causing dizziness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and loss of appetite.

Chronic: Long-term exposure may cause a benign pneumoconiosis and has been reported to cause lung tumors. Because of these findings, antimony compounds should be handled as suspect human carcinogens.

Polymer bound compounds preclude the possibility of airborne dust. They also eliminate the problems generally associated with powdered chemicals. Eye, nose and throat irritation from hot fumes.

Note: Talc is applied to the pellets as a partitioning agent. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of the talc may cause scarring of the lungs with shortness of breath and chronic cough.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP?N	IARC Monographs? N	OSHA Regulated?N
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See above health hazards.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

At processing temperatures, fumes and vapors that cause irritation to the respiratory tract, eyes, and / or skin are emitted. Typically, these effects are reversible upon removal from exposure and no lasting effects are expected. Most importantly, the potential for irritation will depend upon the effectiveness of the exhaust ventilation in the process area.

HMIS #: Health 2* Fire 1 Reactivity 0 Personal Protective Equipment B

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

None reported.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush with water while holding eyelids open for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, consult a physician.

Skin: Wash with soap and water; remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and consult a physician. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if breathing is difficult.

Ingestion: Not expected to be a route of exposure due to the form of the product.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Dispose of contaminated material. Re-use uncontaminated material.

Waste Disposal Method:

Not classified as a RCRA Hazardous material as defined in 40 CFR 261.3. It also does not exhibit any of the Hazardous Characteristics listed in 40 CFRE 261, Subpart C. State or local environmental regulations may differ from the federal regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Store away from heat and direct sunlight. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Other Precautions:

Avoid breathing process fumes.

DOT Regulations: This product is not considered a DOT Hazardous Material.

Section VIII - Control Measures**Respiratory Protection (*Specify Type*):**

None required at normal handling temperatures if processing equipment is properly ventilated. If process fumes approach TLV, use a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator following all the protocols of OSHA's Respiratory Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

Ventilation	Local Exhaust: Recommended at all Process sites with capture velocity of 150 to 200 FPM.	Special: N/A
	Mechanical (<i>General</i>): Normally sufficient	Other: N/A
Protective Gloves: It is good industrial hygiene practice to wear gloves while handling uncured rubber products to prevent skin contact. Any type of glove should be adequate.		Eye Protection: Safety glasses should provide adequate protection.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Where contact may occur with hot material, wear thermal resistant hand and arm protection.		
Work Hygienic Practices: Avoid repeated or prolonged inhalation of process vapors.		