

Geon™ MB2876 YELLOW LOW DUROMETER

Version Number 1.5 Revision Date 02/04/2016

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

GeonTM MB2876 YELLOW LOW DUROMETER

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier Geon™ MB2876 YELLOW LOW DUROMETER

Chemical name Mixture CAS number Mixture Other means of identification FO20031435 **Product type** liquid

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use Industrial applications. Plastics.

POLYONE CORPORATION Supplier's details

33587 Walker Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012

1 (440) 930-1000 or 1 (866) POLYONE

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)

CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (24hrs for spill, leak, fire, exposure or

accident).

Section 2. Hazards identification

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole. Information provided on the health effects of this product is based on individual components. All ingredients are bound and potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal. However, some vapors may be released upon heating and the end-user (fabricator) must take the necessary precautions (mechanical ventilation, respiratory protection, etc.) to protect employees from exposure. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

OSHA/HCS status This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard

Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or

mixture

CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

GHS label elements



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Hazard pictograms

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements

General : Not applicable.

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety

precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective

equipment as required.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

Storage : Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local,

regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements : None known. **Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture: MixtureChemical name: MixtureOther means of identification: FO20031435

CAS number/other identifiers

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|------------------------|---------|------------|
| Antimony trioxide | 1 - 5 | 1309-64-4 |
| Poly(dimethylsiloxane) | 1 - 5 | 63148-62-9 |
| Titanium dioxide | 0.1 - 1 | 13463-67-7 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require



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reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the

upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable

for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie,

belt or waistband.

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated

clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly

before reuse.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim

to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing

such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms



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Eye contact: No specific data.Inhalation: No specific data.Skin contact: No specific data.Ingestion: No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist

immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without

suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to

give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media In case of fire, use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemical or CO₂.

: None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container

may burst.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

May emit Hydrogen Chloride (HCl).

Decomposition products may include the following materials:

carbon dioxide carbon monoxide halogenated compounds metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for firefighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity

of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any

personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and selfcontained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated

in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures



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Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without

suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is

inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of

any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See

also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil,

waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil

or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with

water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-

insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal

contractor

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach

release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency

contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator.



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Advice on general occupational hygiene

Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|-------------------|---|
| Antimony trioxide | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) expressed as Sb |
| | PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 0.5 mg/m3 |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) expressed as Sb |
| | Time Weighted Average (TWA) 0.5 mg/m3 |
| | OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) expressed as Sb |
| | PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 0.5 mg/m3 |
| | ACGIH TLV (1994-09-01) |
| | |
| | |
| Titanium dioxide | OSHA PEL 1989 (1989-03-01) |
| | PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3 Form: Total dust |
| | OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) |
| | PEL: Permissible Exposure Level 15 mg/m3 Form: Total dust |
| | NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) |
| | |
| | ACGIH TLV (1996-05-18) |
| | TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value - Time weighted average PEL: |
| | Permissible Exposure Level 10 mg/m3 |



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| Appropriate engineering controls | : | If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Environmental exposure controls | : | recommended or statutory limits. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |
| Individual protection measures | | |
| Hygiene measures | : | Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. |
| Eye/face protection | : | Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. |
| Skin protection | | |
| Hand protection | : | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. |
| Body protection | : | Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. |
| Other skin protection | : | Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this |



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product.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying

with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits

of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state liquid [liquid] Color YELLOW Odor Not available. Not available. **Odor threshold** Not available. рH **Melting point** Not available. **Boiling point** Not available. Flash point Not available. **Burning time** Not available. **Burning rate** Not available. **Evaporation rate** Not available. Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

Lower and upper explosive : Lower: Not available. (flammable) limits : Upper: Not available.

Vapor pressure : Not available.
Vapor density : Not available.
Relative density : Not available.
Solubility : Not available.
Solubility in water : Not available.
Partition coefficient: n- : Not available.

octanol/water

Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.Decomposition temperature: Not available.SADT: Not available.

Viscosity : Dynamic: Not available.

Kinematic: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or

its ingredients.

Chemical stability : Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see

Section 7).



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Possibility of hazardous reactions

Conditions to avoid Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will

: Keep away from extreme heat and oxidizing agents.

: Avoid contact with acetal homopolymers and acetyl homopolymers during processing.

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Prolonged heating may result in product degradation. As a general rule of thumb, degradation begins to occur after one hour at 177 °C (350 °F), after 10 minutes at 204 °C (400 °F), and within 5 minutes at 232 °C (450 °F). Do not use this pigment in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F). Decomposition of diarylide pigments in polymers at temperatures over 200°C (392°F) may produce trace amounts of monoazo dyes, which in turn can decompose to produce aromatic amines. The amount and type of degradation products formed depend on the dwell time, formulation and processing conditions as well as temperature. As conditions become more severe, as when temperatures move into the 240-300°C (464-572°F) range, trace quantities of 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine can be generated. 3,3'dichlorobenzidine is classified as a suspect carcinogen by NTP and IARC, is classified as Acute Toxicity category 4 and Carcinogen Category 1B according to 1272/2008EC (CLP), and is regulated by OSHA as a suspect carcinogen. In order to avoid the generation of and exposure to 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, do not use diarylide pigments in polymers when temperatures exceed 200°C (392°F). Handle with care. Organic dusts have the potential to be explosive with static spark or flame initiation.

Section 11. Toxicological information

This mixture has not been evaluated as a whole for health effects. Exposure effects listed are based on existing health data for the individual components which comprise the mixture.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|----------|
| Antimony trioxide | | | | |
| - | LD50 Oral | Rat | 34,600 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 34,000 mg/kg | - |
| Poly(dimethylsiloxane) | • | • | | <u>.</u> |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 17,000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 24,000 mg/kg | - |
| Titanium dioxide | | | | • |



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| | LC50 Inhalation | Rat - Male | 6.82 Mg/l | 4 h |
|--|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----|
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | > 5,000 mg/kg | - |

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------|----------|-------------|
| Antimony trioxide | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | | | - |
| Poly(dimethylsiloxane) | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | | 24 hrs | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | | 24 hrs | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | | 1 hrs | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | | 24 hrs | - |
| Titanium dioxide | Skin - Mild irritant | Human | | 72 hrs | - |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin:Mixture.Not fully tested.Eyes:Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory:Mixture.Not fully tested.

Sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin: Mixture.Not fully tested.Respiratory: Mixture.Not fully tested.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

Classification

| Clubbilication | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|-----|
| Product/ingredient | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
| name | | | |
| Antimony trioxide | | 2B | |
| Titanium dioxide | | 2B | |

Reproductive toxicity



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Conclusion/Summary Mixture.Not fully tested.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary Mixture. Not fully tested.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of :

Not available.

exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards. Inhalation No known significant effects or critical hazards. Skin contact No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Ingestion**

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact No specific data. Inhalation No specific data. No specific data. Skin contact No specific data. **Ingestion**

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available. **Potential delayed effects** Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects Not available. Not available. **Potential delayed effects**

Potential chronic health effects



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Conclusion/Summary : Mixture.Not fully tested.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and

level of exposure.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Antimony trioxide | | | |
| | Acute LC50 > 530 mg/l Fresh | Fish - Fish | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Acute LC50 > 1,000,000 μg/l | Fish - Fish | 96 h |
| | Marine water | | |
| | Acute EC50 423,450 µg/l Fresh | Aquatic invertebrates. | 48 h |
| | water | Daphnia | |
| | Acute EC50 560 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. | 48 h |
| | | Crustaceans | |
| | Acute EC50 730 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - Algae | 72 h |
| | Acute EC50 760 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - Algae | 96 h |
| | Acute EC50 740 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - Algae | 96 h |
| | Acute NOEC 200 µg/l Fresh water | Aquatic plants - Algae | 4 d |
| Poly(dimethylsiloxane) | | | |
| | Acute LC50 3,160 μg/l Fresh water | Fish - Fish | 96 h |
| | Acute LC50 37,790 µg/l Fresh | Fish - Fish | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Acute LC50 37.790 mg/l Fresh | Fish - Redear sunfish | 96 h |
| | water | | |
| | Acute LC50 44.5 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. | 48 h |



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| | | Daphnia | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|------|
| Titanium dioxide | | • | - |
| | Acute LC50 > 1,000,000 μg/l Marine water | Fish - Fish | 96 h |
| | Acute LC50 > 1,000 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Fish | 96 h |
| | Acute LC50 13 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Daphnia | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 6.5 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Daphnia | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 3 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Crustaceans | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 15.9 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Crustaceans | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 3.6 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Crustaceans | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 11 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Crustaceans | 48 h |
| | Acute LC50 13.4 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Crustaceans | 48 h |
| | Acute EC50 27.8 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Daphnia | 48 h |
| | Acute EC50 19.3 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Daphnia | 48 h |
| | Acute EC50 35.306 mg/l Fresh water | Aquatic invertebrates. Daphnia | 48 h |

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogPow | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Titanium dioxide | | 352.00 | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient : Not available.

(KOC)

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.



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Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

United States - RCRA Acute hazardous waste "P" List: Not listed

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List: Not listed

Section 14. Transport information

U.S. DOT Classification : Not regulated for transportation.

ICAO/IATA : Consult mode specific transport rules

IMO/IMDG (maritime) : Consult mode specific transport rules

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : United States - TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification: None

of the components are listed.

United States - TSCA 4(a) - Final Test Rules: Listed 1,2-

Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich

Diisononyl phthalate Diisodecyl phthalate

United States - TSCA 4(a) - ITC Priority list: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(a) - Proposed test rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 4(f) - Priority risk review: Not listed United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Final significant new use rules: Not

listed



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United States - TSCA 5(a)2 - Proposed significant new use rules:

Not listed

United States - TSCA 5(e) - Substances consent order: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Final risk management: Not listed United States - TSCA 6 - Proposed risk management: Listed

Lead

United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical risk rules: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Dioxin/Furane precusor: Not listed United States - TSCA 8(a) - Chemical Data Reporting (CDR): Not determined

United States - TSCA 8(a) - Preliminary assessment report (PAIR): Listed Poly(dimethylsiloxane)

United States - TSCA 8(c) - Significant adverse reaction (SAR): Not listed

United States - TSCA 8(d) - Health and safety studies: Not listed United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 307 - Priority pollutants: Listed Antimony trioxide

2-Ethylhexanoic acid zinc salt **Miscellaneous Zinc Compounds**

Arsenic Lead

Diisodecyl phthalate Vinyl chloride monomer

United States - EPA Clean water act (CWA) section 311 -

Hazardous substances: Listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Flammable substances: Not listed

United States - EPA Clean air act (CAA) section 112 - Accidental

release prevention - Toxic substances: Not listed

United States - Department of commerce - Precursor chemical:

Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 112(b)

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I

Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II

Substances

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor

Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential

Chemicals)

Listed

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed



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US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

| Chemical Name | CAS-No. | RQ for component |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Antimony trioxide | 1309-64-4 | 1,000 lb(s) |
| | | 454 kg |
| | | |

SARA 311/312

Classification : Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

| Name | % | Classification |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Antimony trioxide | 1 - 5 | AH, CH |
| Poly(dimethylsiloxane) | 1 - 5 | AH |
| Titanium dioxide | 0.1 - 1 | СН |

SARA 313

| | Product name | CAS number | % |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|
| Form R - Reporting | Antimony trioxide | 1309-64-4 | 1 - 5 |
| requirements | | | |
| Supplier notification | Antimony trioxide | 1309-64-4 | 1 - 5 |
| | | | |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed:

Antimony trioxide

New York : The following components are listed:

Antimony trioxide

New Jersey : The following components are listed:

Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer

Antimony trioxide Titanium dioxide

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed:

Antimony trioxide

Titanium dioxide



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California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

International regulations

International lists : Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.

Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.

Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.

EINECS: Not determined.

Japan inventory: Not determined.

China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.

Korea inventory: Not determined.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.

Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention

List Schedule I Chemicals

Chemical Weapons Convention

List Schedule II Chemicals

Chemical Weapons Convention

List Schedule III Chemicals

Not listed

Not listed

Not listed

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing: 02/05/2016Date of issue/Date of revision: 02/04/2016Date of previous issue: 03/04/2015

Version : 1.5

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor

GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of

Chemicals

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine

pollution)

UN = United Nations



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References : Not available.

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