



Mitsubishi Chemical Advanced Materials
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

ID# SDS-1656

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Revision No. 001

Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier: Ketron® TX PEEK

Manufacturer:

Mitsubishi Chemical Advanced Materials, Inc.
2120 Fairmont Ave.
Reading, PA 19605
(610) 320-6600

In case of an emergency, please call Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300.

Recommended Use: Engineering thermoplastic stock shape

Section 2: Hazard Identification

GHS – Classifications

Classification: None

Signal Word: None

Pictograms and Symbols: None

Hazard Statements: None

Precautionary Statements: None

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

This is a polymeric material. All constituents are encapsulated within the polymer system and therefore present minimal likelihood of exposure under normal conditions of processing and handling.

| Chemical Name | CAS No. | Weight % |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|
| Polyetheretherketone | 29658-26-2 | >50 |
| Polytetrafluoroethylene | 9002-84-0 | <50 |

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Eyes: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation continues.

Skin: No health risks concerning skin contact at room temperature. Wash with soap and water. If molten material comes in contact with the skin, cool under running water. Do not attempt to remove the molten material from the skin. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: If fumes from overheating are inhaled, remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if respiratory symptoms occur or breathing becomes difficult.

Ingestion: Rinse the victim's mouth with plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Fire-fighters should protect themselves from decomposition and combustion products by using a full-face self-contained breathing apparatus and impervious protective clothing. Extinguish fires with water, foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical media.

Hazardous gases/vapors produced in fire are: carbon oxides; Hydrocarbon, sulfur oxides, hydrogen fluoride, fluorophosgene, and tetrafluoroethylene.

Dust is flammable and explosive when finely divided and suspended in air.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

If a spill occurs, stop the leak at the source and sweep up for disposal. Do not flush to sewers or waterways.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Personal hygiene such as washing the hands and face immediately after working with this material and before eating is recommended.

Dust may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid dust formation and control ignition sources. Plastic dust particles suspended in air are combustible and may be explosive. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and other ignition sources. Prevent dust accumulations and dust clouds. Employ ground, bonding, venting, and explosive relief provisions in accordance with accepted engineering practices and NFPA provisions in any process capable of generating dust and/or static electricity. Explosion hazards apply only to dusts, not granular forms of this product.

The handling of powder in both loading and unloading operations, as well as fabrication, may cause dust to be formed and necessary precautions for personal protection should be used. As with all finely divided materials precautions should be taken to avoid inhalation and eye contact.

If in dust form, transfer from storage with a minimum amount of dusting. Ground all transfer, blending, and dust collecting equipment to prevent static sparks in accordance with NFPA 70 "National Electric Code." Review and comply with all relevant NFPA provisions, including but not limited to NFPA 484 and NFPA 654 related to combustible dust hazards. Remove all ignition sources from material handling, transfer, and processing areas where dust may be present. Local exhaust ventilation should be provided in work area.

Precautions for Safe Storage

Store in a sprinkler protected warehouse. Since products are organic they will burn with a hot flame if ignited. Avoid contact with ignition sources such as open flames. Keep a fire extinguisher near if welding is done in the area of organic products. If a heat source is present, keep the area well ventilated.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TLV | OSHA PEL | NIOSH REL |
|---------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| Particulates | 10 mg/m ³ | 15 mg/m ³ – Total 5 mg/m ³ – Respirable | Not Determined |

Engineering Measures:

Provide local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne particulate concentrations below 15 mg/m³, the OSHA limit for nuisance dusts.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Safety glasses with side shields.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

When handling molten material, protective clothing such as long sleeves or laboratory coat should be worn. Use heat-resistant gloves, boots and face protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

If levels are above published OELs, then a NIOSH approved respirator.

Good industrial hygiene practice should be followed which includes preventing eye contact, minimizing skin contact and minimizing inhalation of dust, vapors or mist.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor

Solid in blue color rod or plate with no odor

Odor Threshold

No Information Available

Specific Gravity (Relative Density)

1.39 g/cm³

Solubility in Water

Insoluble

VOC Content (%)

No data available

pH

No data available

Melting Point/Freezing Point

644° F

Vapor Pressure

No data available

Vapor Density

No data available

Evaporation Rate

No data available

Boiling Point

No data available

Flammability

Combustible

Flash Point

No data available

Explosion Data

LEL – No data available

Auto ignition Point

UEL – No data available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

1103° F

Decomposition Temperature

No data available

Viscosity

>752° F

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

None known



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Chemical Stability:

Material is stable under normal industrial conditions and is not susceptible to hazardous polymerization.

Conditions to Avoid:

To avoid thermal decomposition, avoid elevated temperatures. Heating can result in the formation of gaseous decomposition products, some of which may be hazardous.

Incompatibility:

Concentrated sulfuric acid

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

At elevated temperatures CO, Sulpher oxides, Hydrocarbons, Hydrogen fluoride, Fluorophosgen, tetrafluoroethylene, Hexafluoropropene, Perfluoroisobutene will occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)

Inhalation of PTFE dust may cause generalized irritation of the nose, throat and lungs with cough, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath.

Heating PTFE above 300 degrees C may liberate a fine particulate fume. Inhalation may produce polymer fume fever, a temporary flu-like condition with fever, chills, nausea, shortness of breath, chest tightness, muscle or joint ache, and sometimes cough and elevated white blood cell count. The symptoms are often delayed 4 to 24 hours after exposure. These signs are generally temporary, lasting 24-48 hours and resolve without further complications. However, some individuals with repeated episodes of polymer fume fever have reported persistent pulmonary effects. Protection against polymer fume fever should also provide protection against any potential chronic effects.

Exposure to decomposition products from PTFE heated above 400 degrees C may cause pulmonary inflammation, hemorrhage or edema. These more serious consequences of exposure may occur from extreme thermal decomposition of PTFE which can liberate fume particles, and toxic gases (carbonyl fluoride, hydrogen fluoride, and other fluorinated gases) especially under conditions of poor ventilation and/or confined spaces. These decomposition products may initially produce chest tightness or pain, chills, fever, nausea, with shortness of breath, cough wheezing and progression into pulmonary edema. Edema may be delayed in onset and requires medical treatment. In severe cases, if medical intervention is delayed, pulmonary edema may become life threatening. Recovery is generally complete within a few days; in some rare cases, persistent lung function abnormalities have been reported.

Compared to nonsmokers, polymer fume fever symptoms appear to be more prevalent and serious in smokers. Smokers must avoid contamination of tobacco with residual polymer from their hands or from fumes, and should wash their hands before smoking.

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure: Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness and swelling. Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Aggravated Medical: None.

Acute Effects: No data available.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No data available.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: No data available.

Ingestion: No data available.

Inhalation: No data available.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: No data available.

Chronic Effects:

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: No data available

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available.

STOT-single Exposure: No data available.

STOT –multiple Exposure: No data available.

Aspiration Hazard: No data available. Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Primary Route of Entry: Inhalation of particulates.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:

There aren't known ecological toxicity values.

Persistence and degradability:

It's expected high persistence and slow degradability.

Bioaccumulative Potential:

It's expected moderate to high bioaccumulative potential.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available

| Chemical Name | Toxicity to Algae | Toxicity to Fish | Microtox | Daphnia Magna (Water Flea) |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | | | | |

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Section 14: Transportation Information

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)

Not classified as hazardous for transport.



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Section 15: Regulatory Information

SARA Section 302 & 304:

No chemicals

SARA Section 313:

The following component is subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

- None

TSCA:

All components of this product are either listed or are exempt on the TSCA inventory.

Section 16: Other Information

Label Information

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| Revision Date | Reason for Revision |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| June 1, 2015 | SDS format |
| September 7, 2018 | Three year review |
| October 22, 2019 | Name change to MCAM |

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