

SAFETY DATA SHEET**ID# SDS-1609**

Issue Date: October 5, 2021

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Revision No.: 001

Section 1: Identification**Product Identifier:** Nylatron® VMX Food Grade PA6**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.

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. Do NOT use solvents or thinners. 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, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical media. Do NOT use high volume water jet.

Hazardous gases/vapors produced in fire are: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons, hydrogen cyanide, amines, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides, fluorinated compounds, acrolein, sulfur oxides, metal oxides, ammonia, acids, ketones and the release of other hazardous decomposition products is possible.

Avoid generating dust; 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. Pick up with an electrically protected vacuum or by wet-brushing.

Do NOT use compressed air. Avoid dust formation.

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 and using tobacco products 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.

Keep away from food and drink. PTFE-modified materials can be stored for plastic granules under the usual conditions.

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
Titanium Dioxide	10 mg/m ³	N/A	N/A

Engineering Measures:

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

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, plate or tubing form with no odor
Odor Threshold	No data available
Specific Gravity (Relative Density)	1.28 g/cm ³
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
VOC Content (%)	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	No data available
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 – Product is not explosive itself, but may form
explosive dust	UEL – No data available
Auto ignition Point	No data available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:

None known if stored and applied as directed.

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. Avoid dust formation.

Incompatibility:

No data available.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

At elevated temperatures, the release of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, unburned hydrocarbons, hydrogen cyanide, amines, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides, fluorinated compounds, acrolein, sulfur oxides, metal oxides, ammonia, acids, and ketones will occur. The release of other hazardous decomposition products is possible.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Aggravated Medical: None.

Acute Effects: No data available.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: No known irritant effect.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Ingestion: No data available.

Inhalation: May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: No known sensitizing effect.

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.

Primary Route of Entry: Inhalation of particulates.

Further Information:

PTFE is highly thermic resistant. During thermic processing, dangerous byproducts might be produced, especially when improperly handled. Dangerous byproducts known are tetrafluorethylene, hexafluorpropylene, perfluorisobutylene, carbonylfluoride, hydrogenfluoride. It can be assumed that all decomposition products of fluoropolymers are more or less toxic. Some identified components are known as very toxic. Kind and quantity of the security relevant degradation products depend mainly

on temperature, working in time and reaction partners. No toxic vapor quantities will be liberated under 260°C, small quantities at 260-400°C and from 400°C considerable quantities.

Swallowing and Skin Contact: No physiological effects.

Inhalation: Small quantities - Feverish conditions in phases with muscle and joint pain, subsiding after approximately 24 hours. Large quantities – Broncho-Pneumonitis, seldom lung edema.

The thermal decomposition vapors of fluorinated polymers may cause polymer fume fever with flu-like symptoms in humans, especially when smoking contaminated tobacco.

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:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available

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.

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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Signal Word: None

Pictograms and Symbols: None

Hazard Statements: None

Precautionary Statements: None

Revision Date	Reason for Revision
October 5, 2021	Initial Release

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