

Based on Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), ISO 11014:2009, WHMIS-Canada, EU /830/2015

Brominated Butyl Rubber Trade mark:

Date of elaboration: 2010-10

**Updated:** 2018-05

**Revision:** 2.3 instead of v. 2.2 from 2016-01

### 1 **Identification of substance/mixture Identification of company/enterprise**

Identification of substance/mixture: Brominated Butyl Rubber

REACH registration number: Isobutylene (monomer): 01-2119456616-32-XXXX

Isoprene (monomer): 01-2119457891-29-XXXX

Bromine: 01-2119461714-37-XXXX Co-polymer of isobutylene and isoprene, Synonyms

brominated

Tire and technical rubber industry Application:

**Producer/importer/distributor:** 

Supplier/producer PJSC Nizhnekamskneftekhim

Address RF, Tatarstan, 423574, Nizhnekamsk

PJSC Nizhnekamskneftekhim

Telephone/fax +7(8555)377445

MSDS prepared by: e-mail: ...nknh@nknh.ru...

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**Special representative:** 

Designation Oy Nizhex Scandinavia Ltd

Wavulinintie 10 Address

HELSINKI 00210

**Finland** Jari Taipale

+35 896824700 Telephone/fax

e-mail: jari.taipale@nizhex.fi

Emergency telephone number:

- product recipient country To be specified in each country by the

consumer. See Section 16 of this SDS

- country of origin +7 (8555) 37-72-07, (8555) 37-78-30,

+7 (8555) 37-72-65, (8555) 37-74-45

8.00 am - 5.00 pm in workdays

#### Hazards identification 2



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### 2.1 Classification

This product is **not** classified as hazardous according to Directive (EC) №1272/2008 (CLP)

### Information pertaining to special dangers for human and environment:

<u>Adverse physicochemical effects</u>: none <u>Adverse human health effects and symptoms:</u>

EYE CONTACT: For open systems where the contact is most probable the particulates

may injure eye surfaces and cause mechanical irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: In case of exposure to hot polymer: redness, pain, burn.

INHALATION Rubber does not contain highly volatile fractions and there are no

pollutant emissions during storage.

INGESTION: Entry inside is unlikely. No hazard when swallowed.

<u>Adverse</u> environmental Not environmentally hazardous.

effects:

**2.2 Label elements** not applicable

2.3 Other hazards: Undergoes transformation in the environment at long-term weather

impact (atmospheric precipitation, solar irradiation, coldness, high

temperatures)

## 3 Composition / Information on components

### 3.1 **Substance information:**

Chemical name/synonyms	EC-No	Reach No.	CAS-No	Amount %	Classification according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]  Class/ Identification Category of danger
Polymer 2-methylprop-1-ene with 2-methylbutadi-1,3-ene brominated	none	Not subject to registration	68441-14-5	>97.65	not classified
Stabilizers				l	
Irganox 1076 Octadecyl 3-(3,5-di-tert- butyl-4- hydroxyphenyl) propionate)	218-216-0	Not subject to registration	2082-79-3	>0.05	not classified
Other impurities		_			
Calcium stearate	216-472-8	Not subject to registration	1592-23-0	<2.3	not classified



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### 4 First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

GENERAL: Low hazard material. Intoxication through entry into human body has

not been defined and is unlikely.

INHALATION: No hazard at ambient temperature.

SKIN CONTACT: No hazard at ambient temperature. Wash with water and soap. In case of

contact with hot product, immediately wash with large amount of water.

Apply a clean gauze or cotton fabric bandage.

EYE CONTACT: Wash with plenty of water to remove the product from eyes.

INGESTION: No hazard. When small amount of rubber crumb is swallowed, no first

aid measures are required.

ADVICE TO none

PHYSICIAN:

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

EYE CONTACT: For open systems where the contact is most probable the particulates

may injure eye surfaces and cause mechanical irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: In case of exposure to hot polymer: redness, pain, burn.

INHALATION Rubber does not contain highly volatile fractions and there are no

pollutant emissions during storage.

INGESTION: Entry inside is unlikely. No hazard when swallowed.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Consult a doctor.

## 5 Fire fighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Recommended fireextinguishing means Dry chemical foam, fine sprayed water or mist, carbon dioxide, sand or earth could be used only in case of small fire. Fire-extinguishers of any type, water, water vapor, fire-extinguishing

foams, inert gases, sand, asbestos cloth.

Prohibited fireextinguishing means Prohibited fire extinguishing means are not established.



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<b>5.2 Special exposure</b>			
hazards arising from			
the substance or			
mixture			

Carbon oxides and dioxides.

Heated product decomposes and emits carbon oxide (CAS No. 124-38-9), hydrogen bromide emission is possible as well (CAS No. 10025 10.6)

10035-10-6).

Carbon oxides reduce oxygen  $(O_2)$  content in the air; they may have a toxic effect on the cells causing the cell respiration disturbance. Hydrogen bromide has a percutaneous action, affects the central nervous system (Xi; R:35-37).

**5.3 Advice for fire fighters** 

Use a fire-resistant suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus. Remove personnel not participating in fire-fighting from the site of the fire.

### 6 Measures of prevention and management of emergencies

**6.1 Personal protection** Use a fire-resistant suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus

**6.2 Environmental** protection measures

Contamination of water bodies and soil should be avoided.

**6.3** Methods of neutralization, removal and cleaning

Solid product in the form of bales.

Collect the product and put it in the appropriate containers for

disposal or reuse.

6.4 Supplementary recommendation

None

### 7 Handling and storage

### 7.1 Handling

Based on Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (REACH), ISO 11014:2009, WHMIS-Canada, EU /830/2015

Arrangement of supply-and-exhaust ventilation system and local Advices on safe handling:

ventilation. Use of pressure tight equipment for production.

Equipment grounding is mandatory. Use of personal protection equipment.

Incompatible substances

Industrial health:

Storage together with oxidizers, acids and caustics is prohibited. Use of personal protective equipment. After working with the product

should be washed.

Measures to prevent

aerosol and dust

generation:

Aerosol and dust are not generated when handling.

Measures required to protect

the environment:

Minimization of rubber losses during transportation and storage,

prevention of discharge into water, sewerage system.

Precautions against fire and

explosion:

Open flame sources are not allowed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

The product shall be stored at the ambient temperature in the indoor area away from open fire sources, direct sunlight and atmospheric precipitations, away from heat sources. Rubber shall be stored packed in box pallets in stacks not higher than three pallets each.

Packaging materials:

EVA film (shrinkable);

Polyethylene film

General-purpose plastic containers;

Wooden box pallet;

The inside temperature should not exceed 30°C.

Storage period – not more than 1 year.

7.3 Specific end uses:

#### 8 **Exposure control and personal protection**

**8.1 Exposure limit values: Maximum permissible** concentration of harmful substance in the working area /relatively safe level of hazardous substances in the working area

Due to physical and chemical properties and low toxicity there are no hygienic regulations for the air exposure limits.

8.2 Occupational exposure

limits:

Ensuring that the content of harmful substances is within permissible concentration limits by using supply-and-exhaust ventilation system in the most contaminant air locations.

Personal protection

Use protective clothing made of cotton fabric.



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Respiratory protection Not required under normal operating conditions. In case of

emergency – use filter gas-mask, breating masks.

Hand protection Gloves made of cotton fabric.

Eye protection: Only in case of crushing of material in the open systems.

Skin protection Protective clothing made of cotton fabric.

Control of environmental

impact

Concentration of pollutants should be measured in the process of

thermal treatment.

In everyday life: Not used in everyday life.

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## 9 Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Solid product bale of light yellow color.

Odor No odor or slight odor

Odor threshold Not established

pH Not applicable

Boiling temperature Not applicable

Glass transition temperature Minus 69°C

Flash point 267 deg. C (open crucible)

Ignition temperature 301 °C

Self-ignition temperature 402 °C

Vapor pressure Not applicable

Density 0.9 g/cm3 at 20 °C

9.2 Other information none

### 10 Stability and reactivity

Bromobutyl rubber



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Contains stabilizer

**10.1 Activity** Oxidized

**10.2 Stability** Extremely stable under normal conditions

**10.3 Possibility of** Upon contact with an open flame is lit smoky flame **dangerous reactions** 

**10.4 Conditions resulting in** Heating above the melting temperature (130°C) **dangerous reactions** 

**10.5 Materials causing** Strong oxidizers dangerous reactions

**10.6 Dangerous** Carbon oxides, hydrogen bromide **decomposition products** 

### 11 Toxicological properties

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute oral toxicity Non toxic

Acute dermal toxicity Non toxic

Acute inhalative toxicity Non toxic

Skin irritation Causes no irritation

Eye irritation Causes no irritation

Irritation to respiratory tract Causes no irritation

Sensibilization None

Repeated dose toxicity None

Mutagenicity None

Carcinogenicity Not established



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Toxicity for reproductive function and development None

#### 12 **Environmental impact**

12.1 Ecotoxicity: Rubber bales do not pose a hazard for environment

12.2 Persistence and

degradability:

Transforms in the environment at long weather impact (atmospheric

precipitation, solar radiation, cold, high temperatures).

12.3 Bioaccumulation: Non cumulative

12.4 Mobility: Solid product

12.5 PBT/vPvB: Does not meet criteria.

Not established 12.6 Other adverse effects:

13 **Utilization and/or disposal of wastes (remains)** 

### 13.1 Methods of disposal of wastes (remains)

Solid wastes generated in the course of rubber processing are not toxic, they do not require neutralization and are subject to reprocessing. Non-treatable wastes are subject to incineration at the specialized landfill.

Code of wastes

07 02 99 wastes from the MFSU of synthetic rubber (not otherwise specified)

S61 – avoid entry into the environment

#### 14 Safety requirements during transportation

Not classified ADR/RID

**IMDG** Not classified

Not classified **IATA** 



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IMONot classifiedClassNot classified

Group of packing --Classification code --Hazard identification number ---

UN number Not classified

Precise name for transportation

Bromobutyl rubber

## 15 Regulatory information

National legislative documents:

Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18.12.2006 concerning registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals (REACH), establishing the European Chemical Agency and adding the Regulation 1999/45/EC and cancelling the Resolution (EEC) 793/93 and the Resolution of Commission (EC) 1488/94 as well as the Directive of the Council 76/769/EEC and the Directives of Commission 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

### 16 Supplementary information

Information source: ESIS – European Chemical Substances Information System (European Chemicals

Bureau)

Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB) – U.S. National Library of Medicine,

2001-1

## National emergency telephone numbers:

Country	Phone number		
Austria	+43 1 406 43 43 Poison Control Centre		
Belgium	070 245 245 Centre antipoisons		
Bulgaria	+35 929 154 233 Национален токсикологичен		
	информационен център		
Croatia	(+385 1) 23-48-342 Poison Control centre		
Cyprus	+35 7 22405611 Department of Labour Inspection		
Czech Republic	+420 224 919 293, +420 224 915 402 Toxikologické		
	informační středisko		
Denmark	82121212 (round-the-clock) AKUTHJAELP VED		
	FORGIFTNING		



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Estonia	16662 (круглосуточно), (+372) 626 93 90 Poisoning
Listoma	Information Centre
Finland	09 471977, 094711 (round-the-clock) Poison
	Information Centre
France	+33 0145425959 (round-the-clock) ORFILA (INRS)
Germany	+ 49 231 9071 2971 BAuA Information Centre
Greece	No information
Hungary	(1-800)201-199 (round-the-clock) Az Egészségügyi
	Toxikológiai Tájékoztató
Iceland	+354 543 2222 Eitrunarmiðstöð
Ireland	01 8092566, 01 8379964 National Poisons
	Information Centre
Italy	+39 06 59 94 37 33 Telephone (for technical and
	scientific issues)
Latvia	+371 67042473 National emergency telephone
Liechtenstein	No information
Lithuania	+370 52 20 5236, +370687 53378 Neatideliotina
	informacija apsinuodijus
Luxembourg	070 245 245 Centre antipoisons
Malta	21243314 - Florianna, 22563000 - Rabat, 22695701/2 -
	Mosta.
Netherlands	030-2748888 Just for the information of the medical staff
	in cases of acute intoxication
Norway	22 59 13 00 (round-the-clock) Giftinformasjonen
Poland	No information
Portugal	808 250 143
Romania	No information
Slovakia	No information
Slovenia	No information
Spain	+ 34 91 562 04 20
Sweden	112 – ask poisions
United Kingdom	No information

### Legend of abbreviations

№ CAS – registry number of the substance in Chemical Abstracts Service

№ EC – EINECS and ELINCS Number

CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging

PBT – Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance

vPvB – very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative substance

DNEL - Derived No Effect Level

DMEL - Derived Minimum Effect Level

PNEC – Predicted No Effect Concentration

LD-50 – Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)

LC-50 – Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population

NOAEC - No observed Adverse Effect Levels



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EC-50 – half maximal Effective Concentration

ADR – European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID – Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

ADN – European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways

IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA – International Air Transport Association

IMO – International Maritime Organization

SU – Sector of Use

PROC – Process Category

Information in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the current state of knowledge and legislation in force and refers solely to the description of rules for safe work with the product. This product should not be used for purposes other than those specified in section 1. The consumer is fully responsible for fulfilling of all the requirements of local rules and laws. The above information is not the guarantee of the product quality.