

#### Flame Retardants Additives:

#### an innovative fitness for use approach

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- Introduction –ICL-IP
- Flame Retardants Market, Safety trends
- Fitness for Use: SAFR<sup>®</sup> methodology

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### ▲ICL –Industrial Products (ICL-IP)

\$5.2bn sales in 2017

Manufacturing sites spread around the world

~13,000 Employees

**5** R&D centers with 500 researchers

• 772 granted patents and 316 pending patent applications



#### **Defining ICL's Identity: "Where Needs Take Us"**

- Leading Specialty minerals company fulfilling essential needs in Agriculture, Food and Engineered Materials.
- Engineered Materials → Specialty Solutions
  - Innovating to create sustainable fire safety and promoting public safety





#### Market (R)evolutions

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- Energy saving (transportation, electricity)
- Communications and interconnection (automotive, appliances, smart homes)
- Miniaturization (E&E components)
- > Display devices



#### **AICL** Main Market Trends – Requirements for Flame Retardants

• Chemistry shifts driven by regulation (DBDPO, HBCD)

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- Environmental concerns and Sustainability
- Cost / efficiency performances
- Low or no impact on overall, non–FR properties
- Energy efficiency: low weight
- Thermal stability: process
- Thermal resistance: useful service life
- Moldability, flowability
- Fitness for use in the final application



#### ▲ ICL Main Market Trends: Standards & Regulations

- EU: Standards' Harmonization, CPR, EN-45545
- > US: Upholstery, furniture compliance suppression
- > Fire Safety criteria evolution:
  - Smoke opacity (time to escape)
  - Smoke toxicity (less casualties)
  - Focus on external ignition (candle) shifted to internal (internal space decrease)
  - Bigger plastic articles & parts, higher contribution to flashover



#### ▲ICL IP approach for addressing market's needs

Need: Address chemistry shifts driven by regulation
 ICL-IP action : Phasing out hazardous substances

- **Need:** Address environmental concerns and sustainability issues
  - ICL-IP action : Launching SAFR<sup>®</sup>, enabling users to choose the most sustainable product for the intended use



## **SAFR**<sup>®</sup>

A SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT FOR FLAME RETARDANTS



## CONTENT



### Flame Retardants



Providing safety to modern comfort



What are they?



Responsible choices start with product design





### WHAT IS SAFR?

An easy-to-follow systematic assessment framework for flame retardants (FRs)

- Evaluation of specific FRs in their applications
- Enables users to choose the most sustainable product for the intended use
- Science-based methodology

**\* Based on both the hazard and the potential exposure** during the intended use





### HOW DOES SAFR WORK?





Building on accepted hazard criteria, SAFR assesses the extent to which hazards translate into potential risks due to possible exposure to humans and/or the environment during a product's service life.





### **HAZARD + EXPOSURE** $\Rightarrow$ **RECOMMENDATION**

HAZARD EXPOSURE	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	UNACCEPTABLE
LOW POTENTIAL	RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED	ACCEPTABLE	out
MEDIUM POTENTIAL	RECOMMENDED	ACCEPTABLE	NOT RECOMMENDED	OBEPHASED
HIGH POTENTIAL	ACCEPTABLE	NOT RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED	





### ASSESSING HAZARD

#### OUR STARTING POINT

Defined 13 endpoints which include human health and environment

#### **CRITERIA**

Based mainly on the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for classification and labelling

#### ASSESSMENT Asses the hazard for the FR and its relevant degradation products

#### FINAL HAZARD SCORE Given according to SAFR<sup>®</sup> hazard categories





### **THE ENDPOINTS**

#### Environment

- Acute ecotoxicity
- Chronic ecotoxicity
- Persistency
- Bioaccumulation

#### Where needs take us

#### Human Health

- Acute mammalian toxicity
- Systemic toxicity/organ effects
- Respiratory or skin sensitization
- Skin corrosion/irritation
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation
- CMR
- ✤ ED



### **HAZARD SCORING**

Hazard Category	Hazard Criteria
Unacceptable Hazard	Very High Human Toxicity <b>OR</b> Very High P* + Very High B**
High Hazard	High P + High B <b>OR</b> Very High P + High Ecotoxicity <b>OR</b> Very High B + High Ecotoxicity <b>OR</b> High Human Toxicity
Medium Hazard	Moderate P + Moderate B <b>OR</b> High P + Moderate Ecotoxicity <b>OR</b> High B + Moderate Ecotoxicity <b>OR</b> High Ecotoxicity <b>OR</b> Moderate Human Toxicity
Low Hazard	When none of the above apply



P\* : Persistency
B \*\*: Bioaccumulation



### **ASSESSING EXPOSURE**







#### OCCASIONAL

Less than daily contact during the intended or primary use of the product (e.g. automotive under the hood equipment, printers' cartridges)

#### FREQUENT

Daily contact during the intended or primary use of the product (e.g., car seats, external casing of TVs and computers, carpet underlay, upholstery furniture, electrical socket)



#### RARE

e.g. connectors in electronic/electric equipment, insulation boards, printed wiring boards



# Frequency of contact











BLOOMING

Preparation of **plastic samples** according to known formulation

- Ageing of samples at 70°C for 35 days
- Sweeping of samples
- Analysis of filters for bromine



Blooming levels  $\mu gBr^{-}/cm^{2}$ : Low/No:  $Br^{-} \leq 1$ , Medium:  $1 < Br^{-} \leq 10$ , High:  $Br^{-} > 10$ 





#### LEACHING

Preparation of fabric samples

Soxhlet extraction of the fabric (8 hours)

#### Water evaporation

Φ Α

Analysis of solid extracts for bromine

Leaching levels mgBr<sup>-</sup>/m<sup>2</sup> : Low/No: Br<sup>-</sup> < 5, High:  $\geq$  5







VOLATILIZATION

**Preparation of PU foam samples** according to a generic formulation (e.g automotive)

VOC and FOG analyses based on VDA 278

Current of inert gas VOC: 30 minutes at 90 °C FOG: 60 minutes at 120

Analysis using GC-MS



Volatilization level mg/Kg: Low: VOC < 50 OR FOG <125 High: VOC ≥ 50 OR FOG ≥ 125





### **RESULTS – TEXTILES CASE**

Flame Retardant	Hazard	Exposure	Uses		
			RECOMMENDED	ACCEPTABLE	NOT RECOMMENDED
TexFRon <sup>®</sup> 9001	L	М	<b>Textile:</b> Upholstery, drapes, carpets, tents		
TexFRon <sup>®</sup> P, P <sup>+PL</sup>	L	Μ	<b>Textile:</b> Professional protective clothing		
TexFRon <sup>®</sup> 4002 <sup>PL</sup>	L	L/M	Textile: Upholstery, drapes, carpets, tents Transportation: Seats' covers, carpets, covered parts (filters)		
FR-1410	L	н		Textile: Upholstery, drapes, tents Transportation: seats' covers and carpets	
Fyrol <sup>®</sup> FR-2 (TDCP)	н	H+			Textile: Tents
FR-1210 (Deca)	UNACCEPTABLE	NR		BEING PHASED OUT	

### OUR APPROACH TO POLYMERICS & REACTIVE FRs



We are developing FRs which are either large polymers or reactive FRs that are chemically integrated into polymer backbones forming flame retarded polymers.

The reactive FRs will behave like polymeric FRs once fully reacted.





### 100% of ICL products have undergone a SAFR assessment



45 FRs assessed

All new products in assessment pipeline

In 30 applications

In 20 kinds of polymer matrices





### **RESULTS OF OUR PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS**



#### ICL encourages a more sustainable flame retardant

**10 %** SAFR<sup>®</sup> **Non-Recommended** 

for specific applications

25 % SAFR® Acceptable for specific

applications





### WHY SAFR? WHAT MAKES US DIFFERENT?



#### **RISK-BASED**

- Transparent methodology
- Can be applied to other plastics additives



**CHOICES** 

- Design phase
- Alternative assessment



#### **SCIENCE**

**Grounded in scientific facts** 





### The team

The core team: Ilan Elkan, Anantha Desikan, Marc Leifer, Smadar Admon

Tami Weiss-Cohen and the HERA team

Mazal Wegner and the Analytical lab

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# Thank You!

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