

COMBINED STRENGTH. UNSURPASSED INNOVATION







Working Toward More Sustainable Fire Safety Solutions



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CAMX 2020- Virtual Program





Presentation Content

- I. Who is Pinfa
- II. The Role of Fire Retardants
- **III.** Flame Retardant Additives
- IV. Flame Retardant Additive Innovation (2000-2020)
- V. FRs: Federal/state law & regulation (USA/Canada)

ANEW CAMX FOR A NEW TIME

- VI. Achieving Fire Safety while protecting humans/environment
- VII. Future opportunities for sustainable solutions
- **VIII. Summary and Conclusions**

Phosphorus, Inorganic and Nitrogen Flame Retardant Association (pinfa)

Who is Pinfa?

Pinfa is an organization of member companies producers, formulators and users of PIN FRs.







FLAME RETARDANTS IN ELECTRIC

igenated phosphorus, inorganic ogen (PIN) flame retardants

Innovative and Sustainable

pin fa

AND ELECTRONIC

PPLICATIONS

Your Resource for Flame Retardant Technical and **Market Information**

PIN FR Product Selector: www.pinfa.eu/product-selector/ - information for over 65 commercial NHFR products

FR Application Brochures (markets: E&E, B&C, Transportation): www.pinfa.eu/media-events/brochures-publications/

Free Monthly Newsletter (FR materials/Market developments/Regulatory updates): Sign up @ www.pinfa.eu/media-events/newsletter/

Sponsorship and Educational Outreach to Related Associations, Markets and Industry **Events - Networking Opportunities**

SPE, SAMPE, ACMA, PIA, USGBC, GEC, ACS, AMI, Other

Industry Workshops with Market Focus

Technical Training via NHFR Formulators Workshop

For more info please visit www.pinfa-na.org



Protection of Human Life and Property

Meeting fire safety regulations/codes/standards - Options:

1. Engineering solutions



2. Inherently flame retardant materials i.e. materials not easily ignited or readily combustible - - certain phenolics, PEEK, PTFE (Teflon), LCP, PPS, aromatic polyamide (Kevlar, Nomex)

or....

3. Using flame retardant additives



Specialty Chemicals Industry & FRs

Specialty Chemicals (global): \$556B* (2017) Flame Retardants (global): \$7.3B** (2017) Specialty Chemicals - a mature market

- <u>***CAGR in Net Income (last 5 yrs)</u>
- Specialty Chemicals: 2.6%
- Beverage (alcoholic): 2.9%
- Brokerage/Investment Banking: 19.3%
- Semiconductor: 24.1%
- Telecom (wireless): 52.4%

Specialty Chemical Market Challenges

- Declining margins, commoditization
- Contraction (mergers &acquisition)

Flame retardant Additives are growing 6-7% annually



Source(s):

- * MarketWatch, 1/3/20 press release
- ** VisionGain 8/15/17 press release
- *** New York University, Stern School of Business, u



Flame Retardant Additives: New product commercialization- Challenges and Timeline

1) Focused R&D w/market "need" in mind. Homework done up front!! (re. cost, non-exotic rms, .etc.) \$\$\$

- 2) Screen new molecules/cmpds for FR efficacy/synergies (resin dependent). Mfg feasibility? Additional question: is this a new chemistry/polymer- recognition that education will also be a component
 3) Explore possible application(s) w/customer collaboration: E&E, B&C, transportation
 - Make sure you understand needs as well as value of the improvement.
- 4) Patent protection for chemistry/application IP \$\$
- 5) Pilot plant production (AR approval) or 3rd party toll mfg \$\$\$
- 6) Global registration of new chemical \$\$\$
- 7) Commercial plant production (AR approval/license) \$\$\$\$
- 8) On-spec quality shipments to customer, ongoing tech support & product improvement
- 9) Tech/Sales/Marketing: ongoing search for new applications & increased sales \$\$\$\$





FR benefits: help prevent ignition, slow flame spread & prolong escape time



Combustion of Plastics



Many Different Chemistries Can Achieve Flame Retarding Effects



- different physical/chemical properties, environmental fate, toxicology, and regulatory status
- additive & reactive FRs, solid & liquid forms
- dosage of flame retardants typically is much higher v. other additives: antioxidants, light stabilizers, antistatic agents, lubricants or pigments



Most Common/Commercial Types of FR Additive Chemistries

	Type of Flar	me Retardant Additive			
	Halogen	Non-Hal	Minerals		
				55	7
Amount needed	~13%	~25%	55+ weight %	Br	Ν
Primary	Brominated	Phosphates	ATH	Bromine 79,904	Nitrogen
	Chlorinated	Phosphinates	MgOH	Halogen	Nitrogen
	Fluorinated	Polyphosphonate Polyphosphazene	Nanosilicas	15 D	and the second second
Synergist	ΑΤΟ	Melamine	Silicone surface treatment	Phosphorus	ATH
		Melamine cpds		30.974 phosphorus	Mineral- Intur

Non Hal systems are more complex and require a balance of FR and properties

Notable FR innovation: commercial products 2000-2020





Flame Retardant Additive Types-Evolution

Market Preference

		Phosphor Based FRs	Halogenated FRs						
Market Preference	Polymeric	 Polyphosphonates + Halogen free + Do not migrate + Favorable toxicity profile. + Do not bioaccumulate + Melt processable and transparent + Deliver more properties than only FR 	 Brominated polymers Do not migrate from host plastic Use antimony trioxide as synergist Formation of dioxins and furans possible at incomplete incineration 						
	Small Molecules	 Phosphates, phosphinate salts, DOPO, Nitrogen FRs Halogen free Can migrate from host plastic Can negatively affect thermal and mechanical properties of host plastic (act as plasticizer) Some Environmental concerns Minerals- ATH, Mg OH2 Often at levels needed impact polymer properties 	 PBEs, PBDEs, TBBPA, decaBDE, HBCD Persistent, Bioaccumulate, Toxic Use antimony trioxide as synergist Migrate from host plastic Formations of dioxins and furans at incomplete incineration 						



**Requirements: FR resin for high voltage EV connector



*Flammability *Cost *Color & Appearance *Mechanical *Regulatory/EHS *Electrical *Pr

Societal concerns: ...mainly EH&S



United states - Government Action

- Toxic Substances Control Act (1976)
- Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act 21st Century (2016)
- U.S. EPA/Industry agreement voluntary phase-out of FR mfg w/in U.S.: PentaBDE (2004), OctaBDE (2004) & DecaBDE (2013)
- U.S. EPA Design for Environment Alternative FR Assessment Studies: F-PUR foam(2005), DecaBDE(2014), HBCD(2014), PCBs(2015), F-PUR foam*(2015)
- U.S. EPA workplan 7 FRs (2012). Planning process risk assess. 3 clusters 10 FRs (2015). MARCH 2019 (US EPA): TCEP, TBBPA & TPP -- "high priority substance" candidate for RA.
- U.S. CPSC grants organohalogen petition (2017). NAS study complete (2019)
- U.S. CPSC decision (2019): TB 117-2013 as national STD for upholstered furniture





Local Law On Books That Regulate Specific FR Chemicals in Certain Consumer Products - 2019



State/district	Law (ref.)
California	HB 53
Hawaii	H 1245, LD 182
Illinois	HB 2572
Maine	LD 182, HP 138
Maryland	HB 206
Michigan	HB 4406
Minnesota	HF 1627
New York	A 3388, S 742
Oregon	SB 596
Rhode Island	H 5082
Vermont	ACT 61
Washington	ESHB 2
Wash. DC	B21-143



State of California takes lead...



Year	Law/Regs /Reqs	Scope
1986- 2019	PROP 65	LABELING (products, workplaces, businesses, rental housing) : "chemicals known to CA to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity" (TDCPP, TCEP, TDBPP)
2013	TB117-2013	REPEAL FIRE TEST (residential furniture): Replacement of TB117 -1975 "open flame" with less rigorous "smolder" test requirement (TB117-2013).
2013	AB 127	FIRE TEST (building insulation): requires CA Fire Marshall to "review" flammability standards of building insulation materials (re. necessity of "FRs").
2014	SB 1019	LABELING (upholstered furniture) : requirement to inform public whether FR chemicals were added to a covered product or component.
2017	City SF Ord. No. 211-17	BAN/RESTRICITION FR CHEMICALS (upholstered furniture, juvenile products): prohibits the sale of products that contains or is made with a flame retardant chemical at a level above 1,000 parts per million.
2018	CalSafe Work Plan	SAFER ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT (household/school/workplace furnishings & décor, building products & materials). Three year priority workplan in place (w/numerous FRs included on CA DTSC "chemical candidate" list).
2018	AB 2998	Ban/Restriction FR CHEMICALS (juvenile products, upholstered furniture, mattresses). As of 1/1/20; FRs halogenated, organophosphorus, organonitrogen, nanoscale @ >1,000 ppm.
2019	BEARHFTI OMN 2018-1210-035	REPEAL FIRE TEST (FURNITURE – PUBLIC OCCUPANCY – prisons, nursing home, daycare, hospitals, auditoriums, hotels). Replacement "open flame" TB 133 to less rigorous TB116/ TB117-2013.
2019	CBSC SFM 02/18	AMENDED BLDG STDs CODE : Allows non-FR treated foam insulation below grade.

Canada - Government Actions



- Canadian Environmental Protection Act CEPA (1999)
- Chemical Management Plan CMP (2006) melamine, tricresyl phosphate (TCP), Dechlorane Plus (DP), TCPP, TDCPP, EBTBP, ATE (BFR), DBDPE, TBB, TBPH, ATO - Sb₂O₃
- PBDE Regulations: pentaBDE/OctaBDE (2008)
- Canada Consumer Product Safety Act CCPSA (2010) TCEP (foam products children), TDBPP (textile wearing apparel)
- Prop. Amendments "Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances" (2018) HBCD,PBDEs(7),Dechlorane Plus & Decabromodiphenyl ethane*

*2019 update: Per Canadian authorities - DBDPE may contribute to the formation of persistent, bioaccumulative, and inherently toxic transformation products, such as lowe brominated BDPEs, in the environment. A **ban** on the manufacture, sale or import of the brominated FR DBDPE has been proposed.

OEM Requirements, Ecolabels & FRs

Consumer Electronic OEM example*:

Apple Regulated Substances Specification 069-0135-K



We've eliminated harmful chemicals like mercury, brominated flame retardants, PVC, phthalates, and beryllium from our products.¹

Ecolabels:



The EPEAT ecolabel empowers purchasers to meet their organizational sustainability goals through their purchasing decisions. Products available through EPEAT include computers, monitors, copiers, mobile phones, televisions, and servers. EPEAT is just one of several sustainable purchasing resources freely available from the Green Electronics Council (GEC).



- Some ecolabels have restrictions on halogenated flame retardants.
- TCO introduced list of approved halogen free flame retardants = white list



source: *https://www.apple.com/environment/our-approach/

Real Life Evolution Of A Fire Test Standard



I. Engineered wood I-beams developed during 1960s (used now in ~50% of new residential construction)



II. Several firefighter deaths due to unexpected collapse of floors during fire incidents







III. 2012: International Residential Code changell

i-Joist w/FR protective coating



Enhanced Interior Material Fire Safety



Source: U.S. Federal Aviation Administration

3rd Party Alternatives Assessment Example

Risk = **hazard** x exposure (dose)

II. GreenScreen[®] Hazard Summary Table[™] (chemical example)

Group I Human				Group II and II* Human									Ecotox		Fate		Physical				
	С	М	R	D	Е	AT		S	Т	N		SnS*	SnR*	IrS	IrE	AA	CA	Р	В	Rx	F
							SINGLE		REPEATED*	SINGLE	REPEATED*										
	н	н	н	H	М	L.	Vh		н	м	н	L	L	н	н	н	н	٧L	vL	L	н
¢	C Carcinogenicity					SnR	Respiratory Sensitization				SnS	Skin Sensitization					vH	Very High			
٨	M Mutagenicity/Genotoxicity				IrS	Human Skin Irritation/Corrosivity			CA	Chronic Aquatic Toxicity					Н	High					
F	R Reproductive Toxicity				IrE	Human Eye Irritation/Corrosivity				Р	Persistence in the Environment				м	Medium					
۵	D Developmental Toxicity				AA	Acute Aquatic Toxicity			В	Bioaccumulation in the Environment				L	Low						
E	E Endocrine Activity				ST	Human Systemic Toxicity			Rx	Physical Reactivity					vL	Very Low					
AT Human Acute Toxicity				Ν	Neurotoxicity			F	Flammability					DG	Data	Data Gap					

GreenScreen[®] for Safer Chemicals Benchmarks

Benchmark 4 = Preferred
Benchmark 3 = Use but Still Opportunity for Improvement
Benchmark 2 = Use but Search for Safer Substitute
Benchmark 1 = Avoid – Chemical of High Concern

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUPPLIERS & OEMs TO PROVIDE MORE SUSTAINABLE FR MATERIALS (EXAMPLES)

- Polyisocyanurate building insulation
 - Better insulation properties
- Interior Automotive
 E-Mobility



- Children's Car Seats
 - Increased safety
- Electronic Enclosures
 - Greener electronics
- firefighting foam (containing PFAS)







Summary and Conclusions

- FR R&D should be focused on market needs and solutions.
- Stakeholders have a strong voice in influencing change.
- North American law and regulations (re: FRs) will continue to undergo incremental change over next decade.
- There exists a fire safety paradox... Industry must improve its communications concerning the benefits of FR materials to our modern society.
- Industry must strive to offer more sustainable solutions supported by 3rd party EHS data.





Thank you for your attention!



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