

CAS 7440-36-0

Substance name Antimony & Antimony compounds

Toxicity

Antimony trioxide is classified as a carcinogen by authoritative sources.¹⁻⁴ The listings are based on experimental evidence that demonstrates induction of lung tumors in rats following inhalation of antimony trioxide. There are supportive human data which show an excess of mortality from lung cancer among antimony workers, but these data are not considered conclusive.^{2,3,5}

Exposure

Antimony trioxide (ATO) is used as catalyst in the manufacture of polyester fabrics and polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastics and is used as a synergist to flame retardants in textiles, plastics, paints, adhesives and sealants. Antimony compounds are also used in the manufacture of pigments, paints, glass, pottery, and enamels. Antimony is common at low percentages in metal alloys.⁶

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA) detected antimony in their tests of many children's products including perambulator covers, pencil cases, school bags, glitter glue, natural toys, mattress pads and fabric samples such as polyester clothing.⁷ Antimony was found in a DEPA survey of jewelry that included children's jewelry.⁷ Biomonitoring in general U.S. population reported widespread detections in people. Children appear to have higher body burdens than adults.⁸

References

1. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. List of Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity. Feb 5, 2010.
2. WHO, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume No 47, Research on Cancer Some Organic Solvents, Resin Monomers and Related Compounds, Pigments and Occupational Exposures in Paint Manufacture and Painting (1989). <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol47/volume47.pdf>.
3. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists TLVs and BEIs. Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices. Cincinnati, OH, 2008, p. 12.
4. European Commission Regulation on Classification, Labeling and Packaging. 2009. CLP-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Annex VI, Table 3.1. http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/reach/ghs/legislation/index_en.htm.
5. European Union Risk Assessment, Rapporteur Sweden. Diantimony Trioxide Draft Risk Assessment, November 2008. http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/DOCUMENTS/Existing-Chemicals/RISK_ASSESSMENT/REPORT/datreport415.pdf.
6. National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substances Data Bank <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB> Accessed May 2010.
7. Danish Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Protection Agency. Surveys on Chemicals in consumer products. Reports 23, 58, 67, 84, 90, 93and 94. http://www.mst.dk/English/Chemicals/Consumer_Products/Surveys-on-chemicals-in-consumer-products.htm
8. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, December 2009. http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/data_tables/.