

Ashland Chemical Co.

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STYRENE MONOMER 100 PPM INHIBITOR

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: STYRENE MONOMER 100 PPM INHIBITOR
General or Generic ID: AROMATIC HYDROCARBON

Company

Ashland Chemical Co.
P.O. Box 2219
Columbus, OH 43216
614-790-3333

Emergency Telephone Number:

1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)
24 hours everyday

Regulatory Information Number:
1-800-325-3751

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
STYRENE	100-42-5	100.0

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may

include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, loss of coordination, confusion, liver damage.

Target Organ Effects

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible kidney effects, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), testis damage, liver damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: mild effects on color vision, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), central nervous system effects.

Developmental Information

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Cancer Information

In 1993, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified styrene in group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans). IARC concluded that there was no convincing evidence for carcinogenic action of styrene in animals based on the animal studies which existed at that time. Rather, the IARC 2B listing was based on data for styrene oxide, a metabolite of styrene. Two recent lifetime studies with styrene, one in rats and one in mice, have been completed since the 1993 review. There was no increase in cancer in styrene-exposed rats. However, there was an increase in lung cancer in styrene-exposed mice. The relevance of the mouse lung cancer to humans is uncertain. Styrene exposure has not been associated with an increased incidence of cancer in workers including those in the reinforced plastics and composites plastics industries.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, central nervous system, male reproductive system, auditory system.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

88.0 F (31.1 C)

Explosive Limit

(for product) Lower 1.1 Upper 6.1 %

Autoignition Temperature

914.0 F (490.0 C)

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media

regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA Rating

Health - 2, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 1

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood. Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks.

Large Spill

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves such as: polyethylene, To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots..

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

STYRENE (100-42-5)
OSHA VPEL 50.000 ppm - TWA - (see below)
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 20.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 40.000 ppm - STEL

OSHA has formally endorsed a styrene industry proposal for a voluntary 50 ppm workplace limit on styrene. Members of the Styrene Information and Research Council (SIRC), Composites Institute (CI), Composite Fabricators Association (CFA), International Cast Polymers Association (ICPA) and National Marine Manufacturers Association (NMMA) have agreed to use either engineering controls, work practices or respiratory protection to achieve this voluntary limit for styrene.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

(for product) 293.0 F (145.0 C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure

(for product) 4.500 mmHg @ 68.00 F

Specific Vapor Density

3.600 @ AIR=1

Specific Gravity

.903 - .904 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density

7.520 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F

.905 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles

100.0 %

Evaporation Rate

SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance

No data

State

LIQUID

Physical Form

HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION

Color

CLEAR, PT-CO COLOR 10 MAX

Odor

No data

pH

Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization. Avoid exposure to excessive heat, peroxides and polymerization catalysts.

Hazardous Decomposition

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A
None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2
Immediate(X) Delayed(X) Fire(X) Reactive(X) Sudden
Release of Pressure()

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component(s)	CAS Number	%
STYRENE	100-42-5	100.00

International Regulations
Inventory Status
Not determined

State and Local Regulations
California Proposition 65
The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.
BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.
BENZENE

New Jersey RTK Label Information
STYRENE MONOMER 100-42-5

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information
BENZENE, ETHENYL- 100-42-5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

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