



SAFETY DATA SHEET

TO COMPLY WITH OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR.1910.1200 & THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS

1. Identification of the Substance/Mixture and of the Company/Undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Substance Name: ORCA STYRENE MONOMER

CAS No.: 100-42-5

Product Code(s): 063D

Synonyms: Styrene Monomer, Styrene Monomer Stabilized, Ethenylbenzene, Benzene, ethenyl-Phenylethylene, Vinylbenzene

1.2 Relevant Identified uses of the Substance or Mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture: Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates)

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Fiberlay Inc.

1468 Northgate Blvd

Sarasota, FL 34234

T 206-782-0660

F 888-782-0662

www.Fiberlay.com

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: CHEMTREC: Domestic - 800-424-9300

International- 703-527-3887

2. Hazards Identification

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US classification:

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Acute Toxicity (inhalation vapor): Category 4

Skin corrosion / irritation: Category 2

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Category 2A

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 – Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 – Respiratory irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): Category 2

Aspiration hazard: Category 1

2.2 Label Elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US):



Signal word (GHS-US):

Danger

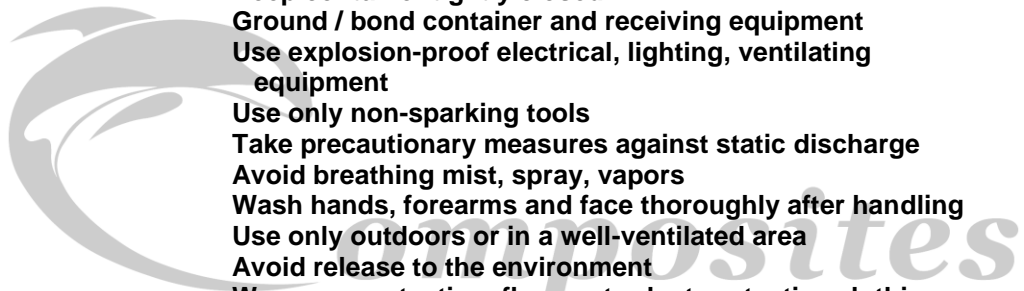
Hazard statements (GHS-US):

Highly flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs (liver, central nervous system, hearing organ (loss of hearing, visual organ (color vision effects) through prolonged or repeated exposure Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and Understood
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks
No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground / bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapors
Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Avoid release to the environment
Wear eye protection, flame retardant protective clothing, impermeable protective gloves
Specific Treatment (see Section 4.1 of SDS)
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call doctor, poison center. Do NOT induce vomiting
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
IF ON SKIN OR HAIR: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower
IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: Get medical advice / attention
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue Rinsing
IF EYE IRRITATION PERSISTS: get medical attention
IF YOU FEEL UNWELL: Call POISON CENTER /DOCTOR
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
IN CASE OF FIRE: Use dry chemical foam, water spray to extinguish
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store locked up

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Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

2.3 Other Hazards

Other hazards not contributing
To the classification:

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION CAN OCCUR. Spontaneous polymerization will be accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause release of styrene vapors forming flammable mixtures with air and potential fire or explosion.

Closed containers may rupture / explode during runaway
Polymerization

Product can accumulate electrostatic charges that may cause
fire by electrical discharges

2.4 Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

Not applicable

2.5 Additional Information

No additional information is available

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical Name: Styrene
CAS No.: 100-42-5

Impurities and / or Stabilizing Additives which Contribute to the Classification

Name	CAS No	%
Ethylbenzene (impurity)	100-41-4	<=0.4

3.2 Mixture

Not applicable

4. First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

First-aid measures general:

NEVER give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE (show label when possible)
Check the vital functions. UNCONSCIOUS: maintain adequate airway and respiration. RESPIRATORY ARREST: artificial respiration or oxygen. CARDIAC ARREST: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. VICTIM IN SHOCK: on his back with legs slightly raised. VOMITING: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital

First-aid measures after inhalation:

Remove the victim into fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center / doctor / physician if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after skin contact: Remove / Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice / attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact: Rinse immediately with water for several minutes (15 min) Remove contact lenses, if present an easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately call Poison Information Center (www.big.be/antigif.htm) / doctor / physician

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects, both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/injuries: Causes damage to organs

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact: Causes skin irritation

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact: Causes serious eye irritation

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Chronic symptoms: May cause cancer

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Obtain medical assistance

5. Fire Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media: Foam. Dry powder, Carbon dioxide. Water spray. Sand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use a heavy water stream.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Flammable liquid and vapor

Explosion hazard: May form flammable explosive vapor-air mixture. Flammable liquid. May autopolymerize if uninhibited, heated or involved in a fire. Autopolymerization will be accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause release of styrene vapors forming flammable mixtures with air. Avoid heat, high temperatures, and static electricity.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Firefighting instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.

Protection during firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection

6. Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Emergency procedures for non-emergency personnel: Evacuate unnecessary personnel

Emergency procedures for emergency responders: Ventilate area

6.2. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For containment: Take up liquid spill into absorbent material, e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

Methods for cleaning up: Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials.

6.3. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

7. Handling and Storage

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional hazards when processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable

Precautions for safe handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No bare lights. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling

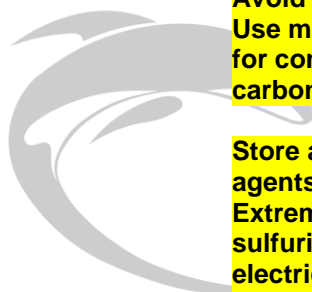
7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical measures: Do not store for extended periods. Avoid plastic, copper, and copper alloy containers.

Hazardous auto-polymerization will be accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause release of styrene vapors forming flammable mixtures with air and a potential fire. To prevent auto-polymerization of this material, routinely monitor for percent polymer and inhibitor. Add inhibitor as needed. The most commonly used inhibitor is tertiary-butylcatechol in the 10-15 ppm concentration range. Higher concentrations may be needed.

Inhibitor needs greater than 15 ppm dissolved OXYGEN (O₂) to prevent polymerization. Do NOT blanket with nitrogen without

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providing means for keeping and checking a minimum of 15 ppm of oxygen (O₂) dissolved in liquid phase. Inhibitor depletion and risk of polymerization will increase if product is stored under high temperatures. In the presence of moisture, rust, or other impurities, or for extended periods.

Store below 84°F (29°C) in a dry, well-ventilated area. Storage temperature should be continuously monitored. If the temperature rises 1°C /day, it may be an early indication of auto-polymerization and the temperature should be monitored closely. Re-circulation of the material may stop or decrease the rate of temperature rise. A 2-3°C /day temperature increase is a typical indication of the onset of a runaway polymerization.

When used properly, the inhibitor works effectively with styrene in the liquid state, but it does not prevent styrene polymerization in the vapor state. Styrene vapors may condense as solids, plugging pressure relief devices, causing overpressure / rupture of storage containers during runaway polymerization. Pressure relief devices must be checked and maintained on a frequent and regular basis to ensure polymer build up does not prevent the device from functioning properly

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground all equipment containing material. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Use materials for storage suitable for aromatic hydrocarbons, for containers and transfer lines, such as stainless steel or carbon steel.

Store away from and avoid contact with peroxides, oxidizing agents, acids and bases, copper and aluminum. Extremely reactive or incompatible with chlorosulfonic acid and sulfuric acid. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground / bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment.

Storage conditions:

Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated place away from: Direct sunlight, flames, sparks, heat sources. Keep container tightly closed.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1. Control Parameters

Styrene (100-42-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	40 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	200 ppm

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Personal Protective equipment:	Avoid all unnecessary exposure
Hand protection:	Wear protective gloves.
Eye protection:	Chemical goggles or safety glasses.
Skin and body protection:	Head/neck protection. Protective clothing.
Respiratory protection:	Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended. Wear respiratory protection.
Other Information:	Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Appearance:	Liquid
Color:	Colorless
Odor:	Characteristic. Aromatic
Odor Threshold:	0.01 – 0.1 ppm
pH:	Not applicable
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1):	0.49
Melting Point:	-31°C
Freezing Point:	-31°C
Boiling point:	145°C
Flash point:	30 (30-31)°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	490°C
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Vapor pressure:	4.3 mm Hg @ 20°C
Relative vapor density at 20° (68°F):	3.6 Air = 1
Relative density:	0.91
Solubility:	Water: 0.32 g/l Organic solvent: 100%
Log Kow:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic:	0.6 cSt @ 40°C
Viscosity, dynamic:	0.7 cP @ 25°C
Explosive limits:	1.1 – 6.1 vol%

9.2. Other Information

VOC content:	100%
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10. Stability and Reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION CAN OCCUR. The presence of copper or copper alloys may increase polymerization rate. Lack of inhibitor may also cause styrene to polymerize.

Spontaneous polymerization will be accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause release of styrene vapors forming flammable mixtures with air and a potential fire.

See Section 7: Handling and Storage for necessary measures to prevent spontaneous polymerization

10.2. Chemical Stability

Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable / explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization can occur. Will tend to polymerize thermally at temperatures above ambient. Once initiated, the reaction generates enough heat to continue spontaneously.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame. Overheating. Heat. Sparks.

10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids. Strong bases. Peroxides. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents. Aluminum. Copper. Chlorosulfonic acid.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions: carbon monoxide, toxic fumes.

11. Toxicological Information

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity:

Inhalation: vapor; harmful if inhaled

Combustion of hydrocarbon substances, like this product, produces potentially toxic gases which include carbon monoxide carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur. Exposure to carbon monoxide gas decreases the ability of the blood to carry oxygen to the body and may be potentially fatal. NIOSH lists the immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentration (IDLH) for carbon monoxide gas as 1200 ppm.

Styrene (100-42-5)	
LD50 oral rat	2650 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	>26.4 mg /kg
LC50 inhalation rat	11.8 mg/l 4 h as a vapor
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	2770 ppmV / 4 h
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3500 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	15354 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat	17.2 mg/l 4 h

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Causes skin irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Not classified
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Not classified
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing cancer

Styrene (100-42-5)	
IARC group	2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	2 – Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	

IARC group	2B – Possibly carcinogenic to humans
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Reproductive toxicity: **Not classified**
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

Specific target organ toxicity (single exp): **May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.**

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exp): **May cause damage to organs (liver, central nervous system, hearing organ (loss of hearing), visual organ (color vision effects) through prolonged or repeated exposure.**

Aspiration hazard: **May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways**

12. Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology-general: **Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects**

Styrene (100-42-5)	
LC50 fish 1	3.24 – 4.99 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	3.3 – 7.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h – Species: Daphnia magna)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	1.4 mg /l (Exposure time: 72 h – Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)
LC50 fish 2	19.03 – 33.53 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 other aquatic organisms 2	0.72 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: : Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)
NOEC (acute)	44 mg/kg (Exposure time: 14 days – Species: Eisenia foetida [soil dry weight])
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 fish 1	11.0 – 18.0 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	1.8 – 2.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h – Species: Daphnia magna)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	4.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h – Species: : Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)
LC50 fish 2	4.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 other aquatic organisms 2	>438 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h – Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

No additional information available

12.3. Bio-Accumulative Potential

Styrene (100-42-5)	
BCF fish 1	13.5
Log Pow	2.95
Ethylbenzene	
BCF fish 1	15
Log Pow	3.118

12.4. Mobility in Soil
No additional information

12.5. Other Adverse Effects
Other information:

Avoid release to the environment

13. Disposal Considerations

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste disposal recommendations:

Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local / national regulations. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations,

Additional information:

Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable

Ecology-waste materials:

Avoid release to the environment. Hazard waste due to toxicity

14. Transport Information

US Transport (DOT) for Bulk Shipments (Non-Bulk Shipments may differ)

Transport document description:

UN2055, Styrene monomer, stabilized, 3, PGIII

UN or NA Number:

UN2055

Proper Shipping Name:

Styrene monomer, stabilized

Primary Hazard Class:

3 – Flammable liquid

Packing Group:

PGIII

Reportable Quantities (RQ)*

Styrene 1000 lbs (454 kg), Ethylbenzene 1000 lbs (454 kg)

*It is the shipper's responsibility to determine whether an RQ must be reported for each individual shipment.

Hazard labels (DOT):



Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number: 128P
Transport by sea (IMDG)

Transport document description:

UN2055, STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED, 3 PGIII

UN Number:

UN2055

Proper Shipping Name:

Styrene monomer, stabilized

Primary Hazard Class:

3 – Flammable liquids

Packing Group:
Hazard labels: (IMDG)

PGIII



Cargo name listed in 46 CFR 151.05, Table 151.05 Styrene monomer

Cargo name listed in 46 CFR 153, Table 1 Styrene monomer

Air transport (IATA)

Transport document description: UN2055, Styrene monomer, stabilized, 3, PGIII

UN Number: UN2055

Proper Shipping Name: Styrene Monomer, stabilized

Primary Hazard Class: 3 – Flammable Liquids

Packing Group: PGIII

Hazard Labels (IATA):



15. Regulatory Information

15.1. US Federal Regulations

EPA TSCA Status

All components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

SARA Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR 372:

CAS number	Chemical name	Concentration
100-42-5	Styrene	99-100%
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	<= 0.4%

This information must be included in all Safety Data Sheets that are copied and distributed for this product. For more information see 40 CFR §372.45 Notification About Toxic Chemicals

15.2 International Regulations

CANADA

Styrene (100-42-5)

WHMIS Classification

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR
Class B Division 2 – Flammable Liquid
Class D Division 2 Subdivision A – Very toxic material causing other toxic effects

National Inventories

Styrene (100-42-5)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
Listed on the China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (IECSC)
Listed on the EEC Inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing and & New Chemical Substances) inventory
Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
Listed on the Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
Japanese Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law (PRTR Law)
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)

15.3 US State Regulations

California Proposition 65:

Prop65 WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including styrene which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
U.S. – California – Proposition 65 – Carcinogen List	Yes
U.S. – California – Proposition 65 – Development Toxicity	No
U.S. – California – Proposition 65 – Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. – California – Proposition 65 – Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No
Non-significant risk level (NSRL)	54 µg/day (inhalation)

16 Other Information

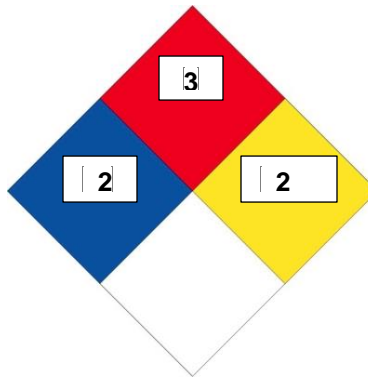
Other Information: For additional information on the safe use and handling of styrene, refer to the CEFIC Styrene Monomer: Environmental, Health, Safety, Transport and Storage guidelines located on the Internet (<http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/Transport-and-Logistics/Best Practice Guidelines - Product Specific Guidelines/Styrene-Monomer-Environmental-healthSafety-and-Distribution-Guidelines.pdf>).

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association):

NEPA health hazard: 2

NFPA Fire Hazard: 3

NFPA Reactivity: 2



HMIS III Rating

Health: 2*

Flammability: 3

Physical: 2

Personal Protection: See section 8 of SDS

US OSHA LABEL as specified under 29 CFR §1910.1200 (f)

STYRENE

Fiberlay Inc.
 1468 Northgate Blvd
 Sarasota, FL 34234 USA
 Tel. 782-0660 or 1-888-782-0662



DANGER

Flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs (liver, central nervous system, hearing organ (loss of hearing, Visual organ (color vision effects)) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Obtain special instructions before use
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. – No smoking.
 Keep container tightly closed
 Ground / bond container and receiving equipment
 Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment
 Use only non-sparking tools
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
 Do not breathe vapors, spray, mist
 Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 Avoid release into the environment

Wear eye protection, flame retardant protective clothing, impermeable protective gloves
Specific treatment (see Section 4.1 of SDS or information on this label)
If swallowed: Immediately call doctor, poison center
Do NOT induce vomiting
If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do.
Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention
Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, water spray to extinguish
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, and international regulations.

Supplemental Information

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION CAN OCCUR. Spontaneous polymerization will be accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause release of styrene vapors forming flammable mixtures with air and a potential fire or explosion.

Closed containers may rupture / explode during runaway polymerization

Product can accumulate electrostatic charges that may cause fire by electrical discharges.

Orca Composites believes the law requires us to inform you that detectable amounts of any of the listed chemicals might be present in Orca products. Based on a review of the list, Orca products, like all synthetic and naturally occurring chemical substances, may conceivably contain trace contaminants of some of the listed substances. While not necessarily added to our products as ingredients, some of the listed chemicals may be present in the raw materials as received from suppliers over which we have no control.

Preparation Date: 1/3/2019

Prepared by: Kevin Aber

Comments: This Safety Data Sheet was prepared using information provided by Orca Composites

Information in this SDS is from available published sources and is believed to be accurate. No warranty, express or implied, is made and Orca Composites assumes no liability resulting from the use of this SDS. The user must determine suitability