SDS Code A
CDR Polyester and/or Vinylester Resin in Styrene Monomer

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	CDR Polyester and/or Vinyl Ester Resin in Styrene Monomer
Chemical Name	Unsaturated polyester resin solution in styrene monomer and / or Unsaturated vinyl ester resin solution in styrene monomer
Synonyms	**Product Code**: M90, 100,109, 235, 240, 251, 280, 303, 33282, 360, 380, 400, 411, 450, 451, 452, 461, 462, 582, 585, 5020, 5030, 910, 993, 994, 995, 9100, 700, 705, 750, 751F, 8560, 8523, Flowcoat Iso/NPG.
Pure substance/mixture	Mixture
Chemical formula	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Available

Recommended use of the substance and restrictions on use

Sector of use	Resin for production of FRP Composites; Industrial use only; Contact us before using for food contact application

Suppliers name, address and phone number

Supplier	**CDR Polymers Pty Ltd** 16-24 Berends Drive Dandenong South, Victoria, 3175 Telephone: +61 3 9014 0734 Facsimile: +61 3 8679 0540 Website: www.cdrpolymers.com Email: sales@cdrpolymers.com

Emergency phone number

Telephone: +61 0404 003 294
Telephone: +61 3 9014 0734

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

Classification of the hazardous chemical

Classified as a **HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL;** according to the Model WHS Regulations.
Classified as a **DANGEROUS GOOD;** according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADGC).

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids: Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Category 4
Skin irritation: Category 2
Eye irritation: Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity: Category 2
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Reproductive toxicity: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure: Category 1

Aspiration hazard: Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity: Category 2

Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS label elements

1) Hazard Symbol(s)

2) Signal Word: **DANGER**

3) Hazard Statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H315	Causes skin irritation
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

4) Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe vapour.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

5) Precautionary statement(s): Response

P302 + P352 + P362-2	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use FOAM to extinguish.

6) Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

7) Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Hazardous chemical components in mixture

Chemical Name	CAS No	%[weight]
Styrene	100-42-5	30 - 60

Section 4 - First-aid Measures

Eye Contact	If in eyes, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. Watchbands, belts). Gently blot or wipe away excess product. Wash skin thoroughly with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water and soap for 15 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms call Poisons Information Centre/Doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the Poisons Information Centre/Doctor. If not breathing give artificial respiration. Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a barrier device. If symptoms persist get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	If swallowed wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. **Do not induce vomiting** unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. For advice, contact Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Protection of first-aiders	Personal protection equipment for the First Aider. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eye Contact	May cause irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain and seen as excess redness and possible swelling of the eye and possible injury to the cornea.
Skin contact	May cause irritation and discomfort and seen as local redness and possible swelling. Prolonged contact as with clothing wetted with material may cause severe irritation and discomfort.
Inhalation	Inhalation of styrene may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract and central nervous system effects (dizziness, drowsiness, euphoria, loss of co-ordination, headache, nausea and vomiting). In poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, unconsciousness and asphyxiation may result. Inhalation may result in the absorption of potentially harmful amounts of material.
Ingestion	No data on the resin. Ingestion of styrene may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

General advice	If symptoms persist, call a doctor. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Do not breathe fume/mist/vapours/spray
Notes to doctor	Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.

General information for further advice call Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26)

Section 5 - Fire-fighting Measures

Hazchem Code: 3Y; Flammable liquid. Polymerisation may occur if exposed to heat or fire.

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Foam, dry chemical and carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used. Water spray for large fires only. Use water spray to cool exposed closed containers.

Extinguishing Media which must not be used for Safety Reasons
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Fire Incompatibility
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, as ignition may result

Hazards from Combustion Products
Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide styrene and acrid smoke.

Precautions for Fire Fighters and Special Protective Equipment
Fire fighters and others exposed to the products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Vapours are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas; they may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. The liquid normally contains an inhibitor to prevent polymerization.
At elevated temperatures, such as fire conditions, polymerisation may take place. If polymerisation takes place in a closed container, there is the possibility of a violent rupture of the container. Styrene vapours are uninhibited and may form polymers in vents and flame arresters of storage tanks, resulting in vent blockages.

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Avoid all ignition sources. Wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent eye and skin contact and inhalation of vapours (See "Personal Protection" section 8). Ensure adequate ventilation / exhaust extraction. For large spills wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Keep unauthorized persons away.

Environmental precautions
Keep out of sewers, stormwater drains, waterways and the soil. Do not flush with water or aqueous cleansing agents. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up Procedures
Contain spillage, and then absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. sand, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite, sawdust). Place and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal. Dispose of contaminated material as waste according to Section 13.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling
Flammable liquid. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid all ignition sources. Use only in well ventilated areas. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where product is being used. Earth (ground) and bond shipping container, transfer line transfer and receiving vessel. Use non sparking tools. Consult AS1940 for further information on the storage and handling of flammable liquids. Handle in accordance with State and Territory regulations for Dangerous Goods.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Keep away from incompatible materials. Use only in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. When using, do not eat, smoke or drink.

Solvents should not be used to remove resin from skin. A waterless hand cleanser followed by a mild soap and water wash is recommended for clean-up. The application of a barrier cream under suitable gloves and moisturiser cream after hand washing is also recommended. These practices can assist in the prevention of dermatitis.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Keep in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in shade out of direct sunlight preferably between 5°C and 30°C. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed.

Store away from incompatible materials. Materials to avoid strong oxidizing agents. Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulphates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exothermic - generation of heat.

Suitable storage containers. Packing as supplied by manufacturer, Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Storage containers should be protected from physical damage. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Unsuitable materials for containers are Aluminium, Copper or copper alloys.

Outside storage or detached storage is preferred. Tanks should be above ground and bunded to contain the entire contents. The vents of storage tanks and flame arresters should be checked regularly for polymer blockages. Store in accordance with State and Territory regulations for Dangerous Goods.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. Information is provided based on typical anticipated uses of the product. Additional measures might be required for bulk handling or other uses that could significantly increase worker exposure or environmental releases.

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National exposure standards: As published by Safe Work Australia. GHS Hazardous Chemicals Information List (HCIL)						
Hazardous Chemical	**CAS Number**	**8-hr TWA**	**STEL (15 minutes)**	**Peak Limitation**	**Advisory carcinogen category**	**Other advisory information**
Styrene monomer	100-42-5	50 ppm 213 mg/m³	100 ppm 426 mg/m³	- ppm - mg/m³		

Appropriate engineering controls Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face Protection Safety glasses with side-shields. If splashes are likely to occur: Tight sealing safety goggles. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Skin Protection Wear protective nitrile rubber or Viton™ gloves. Gloves made of nitrile rubber or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) may be used for splash protection and brief or intermittent contact with styrenated polyester resin. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion. Impervious clothing. Rubber or plastic boots.

Respiratory Protection None required if hazards have been assessed and airborne concentrations are maintained below the exposure limits listed in Section 8. Wear an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapour cartridges and particulate filters where airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits in Section 8 and/or there is exposure to dust or mists due to sanding, grinding, cutting, or spraying. Use an approved positive-pressure air-supplied respirator with emergency escape provisions if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, airborne concentrations are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection

General Hygiene Considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

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Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Hazy blue or pink, clear or cloudy, viscous liquid.
Odour	Styrene
Odour Threshold	Styrene: Approx. 0.2 ppm
Physical State	Liquid
Melting point/freezing point	Not Available
Boiling point and boiling range	145 °C (Styrene)
Flash point (°C)	30°C – 33°C (Tag Closed Cup)
Evaporation rate (n-Butyl acetate=1)	0.49
Flammability	Flammable
Explosive limits	Lower:1.1% (Styrene) Upper: 6.1% (Styrene)
Vapour pressure	5 mmHg @ 20°C (Styrene)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.6
Relative density	1.05 – 1.15 g/cm³
Solubility	Solubility in water: Immiscible. Solubility in organic solvents: Miscible with acetone, glycol ethers and toluene.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature	490°C (Styrene)
Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Viscosity	100 – 500 mPa.s Dynamic (room temperature)
Volatile organic compounds content (VOC) g/L	
% volatile	30-60 % by volume

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	The product is stable under recommended storage, handling and transport conditions (see Section 7).
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks Exposure to light Take precautionary measures against static charges
Incompatible materials and possible hazardous reactions	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Strong oxidizing agents, Polymerization catalysts - peroxides, persulphates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation. Styrene degrades most plastics and corrodes copper and copper alloys.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition products may include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, styrene and acrid smoke.
Hazardous reactions	May undergo hazardous polymerisation in closed containers at elevated temperatures and in the presence of initiating contaminants. If depleted of inhibitor, the product will undergo slow non-hazardous polymerisation at ambient temperatures.

Section 11 - Toxicological information

Routes of Entry: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Styrene	Category 3	Inhalation	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Styrene	Category 1	Inhalation	Ears

Symptoms related to exposure styrene component

Potential acute health effects

Eye Contact Causes serious eye irritation

Skin contact Harmful by skin absorption. Contact causes skin irritation. Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis.

Inhalation Harmful by inhalation. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause CNS-depression and narcosis.

Ingestion No data on the resin. Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. Ingestion is not an anticipated route of exposure for this material in industrial use.

Potential chronic health effects:

In humans, styrene may cause a transient decrease in colour discrimination and effects on hearing. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to defatting properties of the product. May cause damage to the kidneys, liver, eyes, brain, respiratory system, central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Numerical measures of toxicity:

LD50 Oral 5000 mg/kg - rat
LD50 Dermal > 2000 - (Rat) mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation vapour 11.8 mg/l (4 hours)

Mutagenic Effects:

Styrene has given mixed positive and negative results in a number of mutagenicity tests. Styrene was not mutagenic without metabolic activation but gave negative and positive mutagenic results with metabolic activation.

Carcinogenicity (Capability to Cause Cancer):

Chronic (lifetime) inhalation studies on rats and mice exposed to styrene vapours showed evidence of lung tumours in mice but not in rats. Further research is in progress to determine the relevance of these mouse tumours to humans.

It should be noted, however, that several workplace exposure (epidemiological) studies investigating the incidence of cancer in a large number of workers employed in the styrene, polystyrene and reinforced plastics industries have shown no increased incidence of cancer risk due to workplace exposure to styrene.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated styrene and classified it as "Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans" under group 2B. The Safe Work Australia (SWA) has not classified styrene as a carcinogen under any category.

Neurological (Nervous System) Effects:
Some evidence of hearing loss was observed in rats repeatedly exposed to high concentrations of styrene vapour. Effects on human hearing are not expected from workplace exposures to styrene.

Slight effects on colour discrimination have been detected in workers exposed to styrene vapours. These subtle effects are unlikely to be noticed by those affected.

Other nervous system effects have been noted in humans exposed to styrene. However, these effects have not been consistently or reliably observed in animal studies.

Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure:
Because of styrene's defatting properties, prolonged and repeated skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition). Repeated overexposure may aggravate or enhance existing nervous system dysfunction. Repeated overexposure may aggravate existing respiratory, liver or kidney disease.

Target Organ(s):
Liver, Kidney, Central nervous system (CNS), Respiratory system.

Section 12 - Ecological information

No data available on product.

Ecotoxicity
Styrene is moderately toxic to fish and daphnia and highly toxic to algae.

Aquatic Toxicity

LC50-96hr	10mg/litre (Fathead minnow) moderately toxic
EC50-48hr	4.7mg/litre (Daphnia magna) moderately toxic
EC50-96hr	0.72mg/litre (Green algae) highly toxic (algistatic)

Mobility:
Styrene is expected to bind to soils and sediments and have low mobility. The estimated organic carbon/water partition co-efficient (log Koc) =2.42 – 2.96

Persistence / Degradability / Biodegradability:
Styrene has been shown to undergo slow but nearly complete biodegradation in laboratory studies. Styrene released to soil will have low mobility (see above) and will biodegrade. Styrene released to water will float and volatilize (Henry's Law constant = 0.00275 atm m3/mole at 25°C) and will biodegrade. Styrene vapour will degrade rapidly in the ambient atmosphere. Styrene is not expected to persist in the environment.

Potential to Bioaccumulate:
Although the octanol/water partition co-efficient (log Kow) for styrene has been determined to be 2.95, indicating a moderate potential to bioaccumulate, the bioconcentration factor (log BCF) in goldfish has been determined to be 0.83 to 1.13 indicating a reduced bioconcentration potential in aquatic organisms.

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Section 13 - Disposal considerations

Disposal methods:
The product is considered to be a hazardous waste because of its flammability and toxicity. If feasible, recycle. Liquid waste resin may be solidified by heating in an approved heating chamber. The properly cured solid may be disposed of in a chemical landfill. Otherwise, dispose of by burning in an approved incinerator. In all cases, disposal should be in accordance with regulations.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration:
Emptied containers retain vapour and product residue and many therefore present explosive vapour and health hazards. Observe all safeguards on label and in this MSDS until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. **DO NOT CUT OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER**. In all cases disposal should be in accordance with regulations.

Section 14 - Transport information

Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code)

UN Number	1866
Proper Shipping Name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Dangerous Goods Class	3
Subsidiary Risk	None allocated
Packing Group	III
Hazchem Code	3Y
Emergency Information	IERG 14 (SAA/NZS HB:76) or EPG 3A1 (AS2931)
Additional information	Special provisions: 223 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Marine Transport (IMDG Code)

UN Number	1866
Proper Shipping Name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Dangerous Goods Class	3
Subsidiary Risk	None allocated
Packing Group	III
Additional information	Emergency schedules (EmS) No.: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 223 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

Air Transport (IATA Regulations)

UN Number	1866
Proper Shipping Name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Dangerous Good Class	3
Subsidiary Risk	None allocated
Packing Group	III
Additional information	Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 355 Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 220 L

	Packaging instructions: 366 Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344

Dangerous Goods Segregation (ADGC)
Do not load and pack with Class 1 (Explosives). Class 2.1 (Flammable Gases – where flammable liquids/gases are in bulk). Class 2.3 (Toxic Gases). Class 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Substances). Class 5.1 (Oxidising Agents). Class 5.2 (Organic Peroxides). Class 7 (Radioactive Substances). Transport in accordance with State and Territory regulations for Dangerous Goods.

Section 15 - Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Australian Regulations /Legislation	**Status**
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) (NICNAS)	All components are listed
Australian Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)	Styrene - Schedule 5
Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADGC)	Styrene - On Dangerous Goods List
GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (HCIL)	Styrene - On Consolidated List
AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids	Applicable Australian Standard for Class 3 liquid storage
National Pollutant Inventory (NPI)	Styrene – On substances List

Section 16 - Other information

Key to abbreviations and acronyms used in the SDS.

ADGC	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA Regulations	International Air Transport Association Regulations
IERG	Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide (SAA/NZS HB 76) (Australian Standard)
IMDG Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
NICNAS	National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (Australia)
SWA	Safe Work Australia; Safe Work Australia succeeds the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) and National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC)
WHS	Model Work Health and Safety Act (Australia)

Prepared by CDR Polymers

Revision Summary: This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s): All sections 1 to 16. Upgraded to GHS SDS format.

End of Safety Data Sheet