1106

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

12-165

Maniference	I. IDENTIFICA	TION	** ** # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
A-CAMELOL DE NERS				
ACCIGES:		FLEXCON COMPANY, INC.		
City, State, and Zip:		FLEXCON Industrial Park		
MUNICIPAL TO ANNANA MANA		Spender, MA 01562		
Conce information calls.		(508)	885-3973	
Data Prepared:		(508)	885-1072	
~		september	22, 1994	
II. HAZAI	RDOUS INGREDIE	NTE/IDENTITY	·~~	

(chemical & common name(s)	acgif			
None Common name (B)	TLY	CAS NO	•	
				
* SARA/TITLE III This pro teporting threshold under Seati	duct contains	to substance		
			ta.	
· ^ 7 2 5 ~ 7 2 5 ~ 4 2 5 ~ 7 2 5 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7				
III. PHYSICA	L & CHEMICAL C	HARACTERISTICS		
oiling Point:				
pecific Gravity (H 0 = 1):	n/A			
apor Pressure (mm Hg):	X/A		÷	
apor Density (air = 1):	N/A			
olubility in water:	N/A			
eactivity of water:	N/A			
ppearance and odor.	N/A			
elting Point:	N/A N/A			
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	•			
IV. F	TRE & EXPLOSIC	N DATA	<b></b>	
lash Point:				
	N/A			
ethod Used:	N/A			
uto-Ignition Temperature:	M/A			
lammable Limits in Air & by Vol	ıma:			
TED TOMBE:	M/A			
LEL Upper:	N/A			
ktinguishing Media:	Use multi-	rated ABC extin	guisher or wate	
pecial Fire Fighting Procedures				
rate righting Procedures	breathing	fire, use self- apparatus and fi - all fires lib	117 Protoction	
usual Fire and Explosion Hazar	_			

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V. PHYSICAL	HAZARDS (REACTIVITY DATA)	<b></b>
Stability:		
Conditions to Avoid:	N/A	
Incompatibility:	Fire or excessive heat	
(Materials to Avoid)	None	
Hazardous Decomposition Broductae	None	
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur	
	HEALTH HAZARDS	
VI.	HEALTH HABARDS	
Acute:		
	No significant toxic hazard. When burn produces toxic fumes.	ed,
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:	n/a	
Emergency and First Aid Procedures ROUTES OF ENTRY	<b>a</b> :	
1. Inhalation:	n/A	
2. Eyes:	N/A	
3. Skin: 4. Ingestion:	N/A	
4. rudasriou:	n/a	
Carcinogen Status MTP: MONE .	IARC: NOME OSEA: NOME	
VII. SPECIAL PRECAUT	TIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES	
Precautions to he taken in	- E +	
handling and storage:	hr/m :-	
	N/A	
Other precautions:	N/A	
	N/A	
Steps to be taken in casé	ı	
material is released or spilled:	N/A	
	•	
Waste disposal methods:	N/A	
VIII, SPECIAL PROTECTS	TAL TIMES	
ab	THE THE TON CONTROL MEASURES	
Respiratory Protection required: Ventilation:	N/A	
Protective Glovos:	N/A	
Bye Protection:	N/A	
-1	N/A	

The information contained herein is based on the data available to FLEXcon COMPANY, INC. and is believed to be correct. However, the FLEXcon COMPANY, INC. makes no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. FLEXcon COMPANY, INC. assumes no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein.

## THE POLYSTYRENE PACKAGING COUNCIL



## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS, CONTINUED

Styrene is readily absorbed by fatty tissue. Given its presence in so many foods, it is not surprising that styrene is found in human fat tissue. Once in the body, it travels through the fatty tissue in a metabolization process that culminates in excretion of the substance from the body. Because it is metabolized and excreted, styrene does not build up in the fatty tissue or any organs.

## Is polystyrene safe for consumers?

Yes. Polystyrene meets stringent FDA standards for use in food contact packaging. It has been shown in several studies to be more sanitary than reusable ware. Many health organizations, in fact, encourage use of polystyrene because it does not support the growth of bacteria as reusable ware does. Polystyrene's light weight plus excellent level of thermal insulation and sturdiness make it easy and safe to use by persons of all ages.

- Since benzene is one of the building blocks of styrene, does it migrate from polystyrene containers into food?
  - No. Extremely sensitive tests conducted under federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) procedures detect no migration of benzene from polystyrene into food.
- Q Does the manufacture of polystyrene create any special hazardous waste problems?
- No. Like most manufacturing processes, the production of polystyrene requires the use of cleaning materials, degreasing fluids and lubricating oils which manufacturers either recycle or dispose of in licensed and regulated hazardous waste facilities. They similarly handle any waste remaining from the actual production of polystyrene. This waste is small due to an efficient production process. Of every pound of polystyrene created, 99.95 percent goes into a final product.
- Are workers in polystyrene and styrene plants exposed to harmful amounts of chemicals during manufacturing?
  - No. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is the key federal agency which establishes worker safety standards for chemicals in the workplace. OSHA regulates styrene for its narcosis effects, which are similar to excessive alcohol intake. Routine monitoring in styrene plants shows typical styrene levels 20 to 50 times lower than what OSHA allows. Similarly in polystyrene plants, workers generally are exposed to 50 times less styrene than the allowable limit.
  - How does worker health in this industry compare with the health of the general public?
    - Eight scientific studies, involving nearly 50,000 workers over a 40-year period in industries where exposure to styrene may occur, collectively show no ill health effects or increase in diseases related to occupational exposure.