

Safety Data Sheet

1. Product Name	HIPS XT sheets
1.1 Chamical Characterisation	Polystyrene Polybutadiene rubber
1.1 Chemical Characterisation	Mineral oil
	Other additives (< 1%)
1.2 form	sheets
1.3 colour	white
1.4 odour	odourless
2. Physical data	Ododriess
2.1Boiling point (°C)	Not applicable
2.2 Melting Point (°C)	> 80
2.3 Solubility in water, wt%	none
2.4 Vapour pressure, mmHg/20°C	Not applicable
2.5 Vapour density	Not applicable Not applicable
2.6 Specific Gravity	1.06
	Solid white sheets
2.7 Appearance	Solid white sheets
3. Fire & Explosion Hazard Data	Nama
3.1 Flash point, °C	None
3.2 Flammability limits 5 vol/vol	Not applicable
standard P & T in air	
3.3 Auto Ignition Temp. °C	<u>Notes (form/alaskal form CO2 day aborrial</u>
3.4 Extinguishing Media 3.5 Special Fire fighting protection equipment &	Water, /foam/alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical.
Hazards	Positive pressure self containing breathing apparatus.
Hazarus	Dense black smoke emitted when burned without
4 Stability & Deadinity Jaka	sufficient oxygen.
4. Stability & Reactivity data 4.1 Conditions to avoid	Europeine host Townsonstones 2009C will do made
4.1 Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat. Temperature:>300°C will degrade the resin & will release decomposition products.
4.2 Matariala ta assaid	
4.2 Materials to avoid	none
4.3 hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition products include traces of
	hydrocarbons 9e.g. styrene, ethyl benzene, etc.) Combusion products include smoke. Carbon
	monoxide and carbon dioxide.
5. Spill & Leak procedure	monoxide and carbon dioxide.
5.1 Steps to be taken in case of spills or leaks	Sweep up and discard.
6. Transport Information	Product is not classified for any mode of
o. Transport information	transportation
7 Health Harand Data Taxicalam	transportation
7. Health Hazard Data - Toxicology	
7.1 Ingestion	May agus abstruction if gwallowed. Single dose
7.1 Ingestion	May cause obstruction if swallowed. Single dose
7.1 Ingestion	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered
	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert.
7.1 Ingestion 7.2Eye contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury
7.2Eye contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action
	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties.
7.2Eye contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation.
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits 7.6 First Aid Procedures	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions.
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits 7.6 First Aid Procedures	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions. No adverse effects anticipated by this type of
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits 7.6 First Aid Procedures Ingestion	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions. No adverse effects anticipated by this type of exposure.
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits 7.6 First Aid Procedures	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions. No adverse effects anticipated by this type of exposure. Wash immediately with water for at least 5 minutes.
7.2Eye contact 7.3 Skin contact 7.4 Inhalation 7.5 Occupational Exposure Limits 7.6 First Aid Procedures Ingestion	oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert. Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action Mechanical injury only. Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties. Dust may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At room temperature, exposures to vapours are unlikely due to physical properties. Higher temperature may generate vapour levels sufficient to cause irritation. None established Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or having convulsions. No adverse effects anticipated by this type of exposure.



Inhalation	No adverse effects anticipated by this type of
	exposure
8. Ecology Data Environmental Toxicity & rate information	Environment
8.1 Degradation	In an aquatic environment, product should not present problems due to extremely low solubility. In a soil environment, the product is inherently very difficult to degrade.
9. Personal protection information	
Ventilation	General and local exhaust ventilation as recommended by good manufacturing practice should be sufficient for normal operations.
9.2 Respiratory protection	In dusty atmosphere use an approved dust respirator
9.3 Eye Protection	Use safety glasses
10. Precautions to be taken in handling storage & Disposal	
Handling	Practise reasonable care and caution in handling this product. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations (e.g. to control irritation from fumes at the die).
Disposal	All effects to recycle material should be made. For Reprocessing these materials these Saftey guidelines should be followed. Clean uncontaminated Polystyrene materials may be disposed of by sale to reprocessors. Scrap materials may be disposed of at approved land-fill tips or preferably by incineration under approved conditions. Advice on preferred method should by obtained from the local authority waste disposal officer. The information given herein is provided in good foith and to the best of our knowledge but no
	faith and to the best of our knowledge but no warranty, express or implied is made.