

ETHYLBENZENE ETHYLBENZOL PHENYLETHANE

Tarja: vermelha

Descarte dos resíduos do composto: solvente orgânico

$C_8H_{10}/C_6H_5-C_2H_5$

Molecular mass: 106.2

TYPES OF HAZARD/

EXPOSURE ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS PREVENTION FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING

FIRE

Highly flammable.

NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.

Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.

EXPLOSION

Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.

Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or **Handling**.

In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE

PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!

INHALATION:

Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache.

Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

SKIN

Dry skin. Redness.

Protective gloves.

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

EYES

Redness. Pain. Blurred vision.

Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.

INGESTION:

(further see **Inhalation**).

Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.

Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Refer for medical attention

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

STORAGE

PACKAGING & LABELLING

Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer (extra personal protection: A filter respirator for organic vapour).

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants.

F symbol

Xn symbol

R: 11-20

S: (2-)16-24/25-29

UN Hazard Class: 3

UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

International Chemical Safety Cards

ETHYLBENZENE

IMPORTANT DATA

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:

COLOURLESS LIQUID , WITH AROMATIC ODOUR.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

Reacts with strong oxidants. Attacks plastic and rubber.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OELs):

TLV (as TWA): 100 ppm; 434 mg/m³; as STEL: 125 ppm; 543 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1994-1995).
MAK: 100 ppm; 440 mg/m³ (1994).

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

The substance can be absorbed into the body by **Inhalation:** of its vapour, through the skin and by **Ingestion:**.

INHALATION: RISK:

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

PHYSICAL

PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 136°C

Melting point: -95°C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.9
Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.015
Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 0.9
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.7
Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.02
Flash point: 18°C c.c.
Auto-ignition temperature: 432°C
Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.0-6.7
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.2

ENVIRONMENTAL

DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient