



SHELL OIL COMPANY
SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
SHELL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
SHELL PIPE LINE CORPORATION

MSDS 645-8

HAZARD
RATING



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Information on this form is furnished solely for the purpose of compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and shall not be used for any other purpose. Use or dissemination of all or any part of this information for any other purpose may result in a violation of law or constitute grounds for legal action.

SECTION I	
MANUFACTURER'S NAME Shell Chemical Company	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. 713-473-9461
ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) One Shell Plaza, Houston, Texas, P. O. Box 2463	
CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS Vinyl Chloride, Chloroethylene, Chloroethene	TRADE NAME Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM)
CHEMICAL FAMILY Vinyl Halide	FORMULA C ₂ H ₃ Cl

SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS*						
COMPOSITION	%	SPECIES	LD ₅₀		LC ₅₀	
			ORAL	DERMAL	CONCENTRATION	HOURS
Vinyl Chloride	100					
DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE, TOXIC LIQUEFIED COMPRESSED GAS. CANCER SUSPECT AGENT.						
Long-term exposure to vinyl chloride vapor has caused cancer including a rare type of liver cancer in animals. Some production workers exposed for many years to high concentrations of vinyl chloride monomer vapor have developed the same type of liver cancer. In addition, there are reports that vinyl chloride may cause cancer at other sites as well. Degeneration of the ends of finger bones has also been observed in some workers after prolonged exposure to high vinyl chloride monomer concentrations.						

SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA			
BOILING POINT (°F)	7	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O=1) 20°C	0.91
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg) @ 68°F	2580	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	100
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	2.15	EVAPORATION RATE (_____=1)	
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Slight		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Colorless, sweet smelling gas.			

SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA			
FLASH POINT (Method used) (TOC) -78°C (-108°F)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	Lel	Uel
		3.6	33
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Notify fire department. For massive cargo fires involving multiple containers, let it burn itself out. Evacuate the area of all personnel to 2000 ft. due to danger of exploding vessels (BLEVE's). In addition, downwind areas should be evacuated if there is danger of exposure to toxic combustion gases. For small fires, evacuate immediate vicinity. If without danger to personnel, cool nearby containers with water spray or fog to keep fire from spreading.			
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Heat can cause polymerization. Stay away from ends of tanks. Combustion products contain corrosive and toxic HCl, possibly carbon monoxide and phosgene. All combustion products are harmful and potentially lethal in high concentrations.			

*Modified by Shell Oil Company

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