

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product name : Styrene Monomer

Product code : Q9211, Q9215, Q9257, Q9271, Q9273

CAS-No. : 100-42-5

Other means of identification : Phenyl ethene, Phenyl ethylene, Vinyl benzene

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)**
A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN
TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)
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hours per day, 7 days per week)
UAT for SPS2020 - New ER number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical for the production of polystyrene, rubbers and resins.

Restrictions on use : Restricted to professional users., This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 1 (Auditory system)

Long-term (chronic) aquatic : Category 3

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

hazard

Label elements

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P235 Keep cool.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Highly reactive. Maintain dissolved oxygen and inhibitor at proper levels to prevent runaway polymerisation. May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration (% w/w%)
styrene	100-42-5	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2; H319 Acute Tox. 4; H332 STOT SE 3; H335 Repr. 2; H361d STOT RE 1; H372 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	99 - 100

Stabilised with tertiary butyl catechol., 10-15 ppm.

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

treatment.

If swallowed

: Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

: Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.
Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.

Protection of first-aiders

: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician

: IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

: Do not use water in a jet.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Specific hazards during firefighting	: Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE). The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Hazardous combustion products may include: Carbon monoxide. Formaldehyde
Specific extinguishing methods	: Standard procedure for chemical fires. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire fighting facilities. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. : Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Do not operate electrical equipment. Stay upwind and out of low areas.
Environmental precautions	: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional advice

- : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions

- : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling

- : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges.
These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements.
These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Inhibitor levels should be maintained.

Protect against light.

Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
Copper alloys.

Product Transfer : If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Storage Temperature:
25 °C / 77 °F maximum.

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Must be kept inhibited during storage and shipment as material can polymerise.
Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere.
Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint., For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys.

Container Advice : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators:
American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or
National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m ³	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
	Further information: The value is provided by the Industry Association. This value is provided for information only.			
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-2
styrene		CEIL	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
styrene		Peak	600 ppm	OSHA Z-2
styrene		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
styrene		STEL	20 ppm	ACGIH
styrene	100-42-5	CPT	20 ppm	PA OEL
		CCT	40 ppm	PA OEL

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Personal protective equipment**Protective measures**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton.

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.
- Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Oily liquid.
- Colour : Colourless to yellowish
- Odour : Aromatic hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : 0,1 ppm

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

pH	: Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	: -31 °C / -24 °F
Boiling point	: 145 °C / 293 °F
Flash point	: 32 °C / 90 °F Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	: 12,4 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit	: 6,1 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1,1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 670 Pa (20 °C / 68 °F)
Relative vapour density	: 3,6
Relative density	: Data not available
Density	: 906 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: 0,29 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: log Pow: 2,96 Method: Literature data.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 490 °C / 914 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0,7 mPa.s (25 °C / 77 °F) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	: Data not available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
Self-heating substances	: At high temperatures, for example fire conditions, exothermic polymerisation may occur causing possible container rupture., Dangerous polymerisation can occur on contact with highly catalytic surfaces., In case of contact with water the inhibitor

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

	concentration might decrease and cause polymerisation.
Surface tension	: 34 mN/m
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Particle size	: Data not available
Molecular weight	: 104,15 g/mol

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion., Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Chemical stability	: Material is stable when properly inhibited and an appropriate dissolved oxygen level is maintained (see Storage in Chapter 7). Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly inhibited.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames, and sparks. Exposure to sunlight. Exposure to air. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents. Copper alloys.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 Rat, Unspecified: 11,8 mg/l, 2770 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rat, male and female: > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

styrene:

Species: Rabbit
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

styrene:

Species: Rabbit
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

styrene:

Species: Humans

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Method: Based on Human Evidence

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

styrene:

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity-
Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

styrene:

Species: Humans

Application Route: Occupational exposure

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Rat

Application Route: Oral

Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity -
Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
styrene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
styrene	IARC: Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

styrene:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Effects on foetal development

: Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

styrene:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

styrene:

Exposure routes: Inhalation

Target Organs: ear

Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation., Can cause liver damage., Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. Effects were seen at high doses only., Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Humans, Unspecified:

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Occupational exposure

Target Organs: ear

Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Can cause liver damage.

Respiratory System: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system.

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects were seen at high

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

doses only.

Rat, Unspecified:

Application Route: Inhalation

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: Acceptable non-standard method.

Target Organs: ear

Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Can cause liver damage.

Respiratory System: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system.

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects were seen at high doses only.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Components:

styrene:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Components:

styrene :

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4,02 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Remarks: Toxic
LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,7 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Toxic

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l

- Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 4,9 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202
Remarks: Toxic
NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
- Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : LC50 (Activated sludge): 500 mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h
Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209
Remarks: Practically non toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
- Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available
- Toxicity to crustacean(Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 1,01 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)

Persistence and degradability

Components:
styrene :

- Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 70,9 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: Other guideline method.
Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2,96Method: Literature data.

Components:
styrene :

- Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:
styrene :

- Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

Components:
styrene :

- Results of PBT and vPvB assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Disposal methods**

Waste from residues

- : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

- : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Packing: Emptying: Place the package upside down, and tilt slightly, circa 10 degrees, to enable drainage in such a way that the lowest part of the package is at the exit orifice. On some packing an extra hole must be made. Drainage should be carried out at room temperature (at least 15 °C). Wait until the package is drip dry. Do not close package after draining. Please note the risks connected with emptying package and containers with flammable liquids. Emptied package should be ventilated in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may be an explosion risk. Do not puncture, cut or weld in non-cleaned package, containers or drums.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

International Regulations

ADR

UN number : 2055
Proper shipping name : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Hazard Identification Number : 39
Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 2055
Proper shipping name : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 2055
Proper shipping name : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : no

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled
Product name : Styrene monomer

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Other international regulations

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

DSL	: Listed
IECSC	: Listed
ENCS	: Listed
KECI	: Listed
NZIoC	: Listed
PICCS	: Listed
TSCA	: Listed
TCSI	: Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Repr.	Reproductive toxicity
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

SDS Regulation : Regulation 1907/2006/EC

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information : A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Styrene Monomer

Version 2.3

Revision Date 27.12.2023

Print Date 03.01.2024

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.