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### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Styrene Monomer

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

Registration number EU : 01-2119457861-32-0009, 01-2119457861-32-0011

CAS-No. : 100-42-5

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

EC-No. : 202-851-5

#### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Sub: : Base chemical for the production of polystyrene, rubbers and

stance/Mixture resir

Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : Restricted to professional users., This product must not be

used in applications other than the above without first seeking

the advice of the supplier.

This product must not be used in applications other than those

listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334

3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

Telephone : +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telefax : +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

Poison Centre: (+41) 145

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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Flammable liquids, Category 3 H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

ways.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Eye irritation, Category 2 H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation H332: Harmful if inhaled.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory Tract

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1, Auditory system

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting ef-

fects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

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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.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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 material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable airvapour mixtures can occur.

## **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.1 Substances

#### Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
styrene	100-42-5	99 - 100

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202-851-5

Stabilised with tertiary butyl catechol.

10-15 ppm.

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

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.

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 treat-

ment.

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.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a tem-

porary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing,

and/or difficulty breathing.

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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.

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

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#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

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).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : 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.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

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.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Do not operate electrical equipment. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. 6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Do not operate electrical equipment. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

**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.

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Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical

means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or 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

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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.

#### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : 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 stor-

age 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 mate-

rials 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 oc-

cur.

Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to addi-

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> tional 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.

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  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Inhibitor levels should be maintained.

Protect against light.

**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.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the Hygiene measures

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Storage Temperature:

30 °C / 86 °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 materi-

al 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 flamma-

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.

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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.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices 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

### **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
styrene	100-42-5	TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	tional Safety a German Rese Medicine and	and Health, Occupation, He	ing ototoxicity, National Institutional Safety and Health Admitealth and Safety Executive (Cook), Harm to the unborn child is pected	nistration, Occupational
styrene		STEL	40 ppm 170 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	tional Safety a German Rese Medicine and	and Health, Occupation, He	ing ototoxicity, National Institutional Safety and Health Admitealth and Safety Executive (Cook), Harm to the unborn child is pected	nistration, Occupational
styrene		TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
		nation: The value is peded for information o	provided by the Industry Assonly.	ciation. This

#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

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#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure quidelines/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

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

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.

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

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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.

izer is recommended

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions 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 appa-

ratus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate 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)] meeting EN14387.

Thermal hazards : When handling heated product, wear heat resistant gloves,

safety hat with chin strap, face shield (preferably with a chin guard), safety glasses, heat resistant coveralls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots), neck protection and heavy duty

boots, e.g. leather for heat resistance.

### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Oily liquid.

Colour : Colourless to yellowish

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Odour Aromatic hydrocarbon

Odour Threshold 0,1 ppm

Melting / freezing point -31 °C

145 °C Boiling point

Flammability

Data not available Flammability (solid, gas)

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

Upper flammability limit

6,1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : 1,1 %(V)

Flash point : 32 °C

Method: closed cup

490 °C Auto-ignition temperature

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

Data not available

ture

рΗ Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic 0,7 mPa.s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 0,29 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: 2,96 octanol/water

Method: Literature data.

Vapour pressure 670 Pa (20 °C)

Relative density Data not available

Density 906 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density 3,6

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Particle characteristics

Particle size Data not available

9.2 Other information

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 concentration might decrease and cause polymerisation.

Evaporation rate 12,4

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

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 antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Surface tension 34 mN/m

Molecular weight 104,15 g/mol

### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.2 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.

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly in-

hibited.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Heat, flames, and sparks.

Exposure to sunlight.

Exposure to air.

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In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

Copper alloys.

#### 10.6 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.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### 11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Information on likely routes of : Inhalation

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

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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

Method : Based on Human Evidence

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

### **Components:**

styrene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Method: Based on weight of evidence.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

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.

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Species : Rat Application Route : Oral

Method : Based on weight of evidence.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

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:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met., This product does not meet the criteria for classi-

fication in categories 1A/1B.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

styrene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Respiratory system

Remarks : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the res-

piratory system.

#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

styrene:

Exposure routes : Inhalation Target Organs : ear

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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:

Species : Humans, Unspecified

Application Route : Inhalation

Method : Occupational exposure

Target Organs : ea

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 sys-

tem. Effects were seen at high doses only.

Species : Rat, Unspecified

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : vapour

Method : Acceptable non-standard method.

Target Organs : ea

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 sys-

tem. Effects were seen at high doses only.

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### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### styrene:

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

#### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### **Further information**

**Product:** 

Remarks : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

#### Components:

styrene:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

#### **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

## 12.1 Toxicity

### **Components:**

styrene:

Toxicity to fish : 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 daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

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

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 4,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline

201

Remarks: Toxic

NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms : 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 tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic 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)

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

styrene:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 70,9 %

Exposure time: 28 d Method: ISO DIS 9408

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

### **Components:**

styrene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

styrene:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If product enters soil, it will be

highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

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#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### **Components:**

styrene:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : 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.

ods 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 na-

tional requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides tech-

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nical 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 noncleaned package, containers or drums.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 2055
ADR : 2055
RID : 2055
IMDG : 2055
IATA : 2055

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
ADR : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
RID : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
IMDG : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED

IATA : STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN : 3
ADR : 3
RID : 3
IMDG : 3
IATA : 3

14.4 Packing group

**ADN** 

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Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1

Labels : 3 (INST, N3)
CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8191 Styrene

Agreement

**ADR** 

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 39
Labels : 3

**RID** 

Packing group : III
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 39
Labels : 3

**IMDG** 

Packing group : III Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : III Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

rid

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 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.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y

Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled

Product name : Styrene monomer

**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

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entry.

### **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 40. 3

: Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS P<sub>5</sub>c

Waters Protection Ordinance (WPO 814.201)

Water pollution class : Swiss Class A, (www.tankportal.ch)

### Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to Stoerfallverordnung (StFV).

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

AIIC Listed

DSL Listed

**IECSC** Listed

**ENCS** Listed

**KECI** Listed

**NZIoC** Listed

**PICCS** Listed

**TSCA** Listed

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TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

CH SUVA : Switzerland. Limit values at the work place

CH SUVA / TWA : Time Weighted Average CH SUVA / STEL : Short Term Exposure Limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

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

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

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

Classification of the mixture:

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 date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification procedure:

Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Flam. Liq. 3	H226	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Acute Tox. 4	H332	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT SE 3	H335	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Repr. 2	H361d	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 1	H372	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

# Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System Uses - Worker

H412

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Aquatic Chronic 3

Title : Manufacturing of UP/VE resins and formulated resins (Gelcoat,

Colour Paste, Putty, Bonding paste / Adhesive, etc.)

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**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Production of Styrenic Copolymers

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Batch suspension polymerisation of Polystyrene (HIPS and

GPPS)

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : FRP manufacturing in an industrial setting, using UP/VE resins

and/or formulated resins (gelcoat, bonding paste, putty etc.)

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : FRP manufacturing in a professional setting, using UP/VE res-

ins and/or formulated resins (gelcoat, bonding paste, putty etc.)

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

CH / EN

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000709	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	Use
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)with occasional controlled exposure.PROC2	Handle substance within a closed system.
Additivation and stabilisationPROC8b	Use in semi-automated and predominantly enclosed filling lines.

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Process samplingPROC8a	Use a sampling system designed to con	trol exposure.
Laboratory activi- tiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.	
Material transfersBulk product storagePROC1	Transfer via enclosed lines. Store substance within a closed system	
Dedicated facilityRoad tanker/rail car load- ing.Marine vessel/barge (un)loading.PROC8b	Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoor Avoid carrying out activities involving ex 1 hour. , or: Operate activity away from sources of s release.	s. posure for more than
Equipment maintenance- PROC8b	Drain down system prior to equipment of nance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage persubsequent recycle. Avoid carrying out activities involving example 1 hour.	ending disposal or for
Material transfersDisposal of wastesPROC8b	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
	ure.	
Substance is a unique structu  Amounts Used	ure.	
		1
Amounts Used	in region:	1 4,5E+06
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region: s/year):	•
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne	in region: s/year): used locally:	•
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	in region: s/year): used locally: year):	4,5E+06
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Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/) Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not is Local freshwater dilution factors Local marine water dilution factors Cother Operational Condition Release fraction to air from p Release fraction to soil from p Technical conditions and m Common practices vary across lease estimates used.	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM): process (initial release prior to RMM): neasures at process level (source) to p ss sites thus conservative process re-	4,5E+06 1 4,5E+06 2,85E+06 350 41 100 1,3E-04 4,8E-05
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/) Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not is Local freshwater dilution factors Local marine water dilution factors Cother Operational Condition Release fraction to air from p Release fraction to soil from p Technical conditions and m Common practices vary across lease estimates used.	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM): process (initial release prior to RMM): neasures at process level (source) to p	4,5E+06 1 4,5E+06 2,85E+06 350 41 100 1,3E-04 4,8E-05
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne) Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/) Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not is Local freshwater dilution factors Local marine water dilution factors Cother Operational Condition Release fraction to air from p Release fraction to soil from p Technical conditions and m Common practices vary across lease estimates used.	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM): process (initial release prior to RMM): neasures at process level (source) to p ss sites thus conservative process re- to prevent/limit release from site et to natural soils.	4,5E+06 1 4,5E+06 2,85E+06 350 41 100 1,3E-04 4,8E-05
Fraction of EU tonnage used Regional use tonnage (tonne Fraction of Regional tonnage Annual site tonnage (tonnes/Maximum daily site tonnage (Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not it Local freshwater dilution factoral freshwater dilution factoral from particular fraction to air from particular fraction to soil from particular fractions and marticular fr	in region: s/year): used locally: year): (kg/day): Use influenced by risk management or: actor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM): process (initial release prior to RMM): neasures at process level (source) to p ss sites thus conservative process re- to prevent/limit release from site et to natural soils.	4,5E+06 1 4,5E+06 2,85E+06 350 41 100 1,3E-04 4,8E-05 revent release

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treatment (%)
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)

Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

Section 3.1 - Health

The Easy TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used Easy TRA model.

	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
0 4 4 11 141	

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000713	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacturing of UP/VE resins and formulated resins (Gelcoat, Colour Paste, Putty, Bonding paste / Adhesive, etc.)
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU12 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MEASURES	MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STF	)
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 1009	% (unless stated
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Assumes use at not more that	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless s	stated differently).
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye	Use suitable eye protection.	
irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1	Handle substance within a closed system.	
Bulk transfersPROC3	Store substance within a closed system. Use in semi-automated and predominantly elines.	enclosed filling

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	[
	Use bulk or semi-bulk handling systems.
	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc- cur.
	Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures.
Mixing operations (closed	Use in semi-automated and predominantly enclosed filling
systems)elevated tempera- tureBatch processes at	lines. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
elevated temperature-	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
sPROC3	3.1,1
Drum/batch transfersPour-	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions oc-
ing from small container-	Cur.
sTransfer from/pouring from containersMixing opera-	Put lids on containers immediately after use.
tions (open sys-	
tems)PROC5	
Process samplingPROC4	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
	Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.  Avoid dip sampling.
	Trota dip dampinig.
Laboratory activi-	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equiva-
tiesPROC15	lent methods to minimise exposure.
Drum and small package	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with
fillingDrum/batch transfer-	local extract ventilation.
sPROC9	
Bulk transfersRoad tank-	Use bulk or semi-bulk handling systems.
er/rail car loading.PROC8b	Use dedicated equipment.
	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
	, or:
	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Facilities and also also as a l	Duain dayun ayatan wiisata ayyin ayata ay
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
maintenance 11000a	Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for
	subsequent recycle.
Diament of the DDOCC	Devide a product adopted of pay and a control of the control of th
Disposal of wastesPROC8a	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).
	Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely.
	Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legisla-
	tion.
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than
	1 hour. , or:
	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or
	better.
0 11 00	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is a unique structu	ire.

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Amounts Used	104
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,28E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,6
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,37E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	4,57E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	41
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	4,9E-05
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0E+00
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	revent release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	91,9
treatment (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	1,0000E+08
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	•
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	e local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	e local and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

The Easy TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated

For some of the Contributing Scenarios workplace exposures have been estimated from measured data.

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used Easy TRA model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

222222222	
30000000720	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Production of Styrenic Copolymers
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU11 Process Categories: PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6c
Scope of process	Manufacture of polymers from monomers in continuous and batch processes. Including production, re-cycling and recovery, degassing, discharging, reactor maintenance and immediate polymer product formation (i.e. compounding, pelletisation, product off-gassing).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Exposure	1
Assumes a good basic stand	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented	d.
Assumes use at not more that	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unles	s stated differently).
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye irritants).	Use suitable eye protection. Avoid direct eye contact with product, als on hands.	o via contamination
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
Bulk closed unloading.PROC8b	Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Avoid carrying out activities involving exp 1 hour.	osure for more than
Bulk product stor- agePROC2	Store substance within a closed system.	

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Material transfersinternal- PROC3	Provide a good standard of general ventages of the standard of general ventages are the standard of general ventages.	tilation (not less than
Batch processUse in contained batch processesPROC3	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
Batch processes at elevated temperaturesUse in contained batch processesPROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.  Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
Process samplingPROC8a	Use a sampling system designed to con	trol exposure.
Laboratory activi- tiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.	
Small package fill- ingPROC9	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.	
Equipment maintenance- PROC8b	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Bulk transfersPROC8b	Limit the substance content in the produ	ct to 5 %.
General exposures.with occasional controlled exposure.PROC2	Handle substance within a closed system.	
Disposal of wastesPROC8b	Avoid carrying out activities involving ex 1 hour.	posure for more than
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ıre.	
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		2,42E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage	•	0,6
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		
		1,45E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	1,45E+05 4,83E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of	kg/day):	4,83E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year):	kg/day): Use	
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of  Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not in	kg/day): Use  nfluenced by risk management	4,83E+05 300
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not i Local freshwater dilution factor	kg/day): Use  nfluenced by risk management or:	4,83E+05 300
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of  Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not is  Local freshwater dilution factor  Local marine water dilution factor	kg/day): Use  nfluenced by risk management or: ctor:	4,83E+05 300
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not i Local freshwater dilution factor Local marine water dilution factor Other Operational Conditio	kg/day): Use  nfluenced by risk management or: ctor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure	4,83E+05 300 10 100
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not i Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fa Other Operational Conditio Release fraction to air from p	kg/day): Use  Influenced by risk management or: or: otor: ons affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	4,83E+05 300 10 100 1,02E-03
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not i Local freshwater dilution fact Local marine water dilution fa Other Operational Conditio Release fraction to air from p	kg/day): Use  nfluenced by risk management or: ctor: ns affecting Environmental Exposure	4,83E+05 300 10 100
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not it Local freshwater dilution factor to Compare to Condition Release fraction to air from p Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	kg/day): Use  Influenced by risk management or: or: otor: ons affecting Environmental Exposure rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	4,83E+05 300 10 100 1,02E-03
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not it Local freshwater dilution factor Local marine water dilution factor Other Operational Condition Release fraction to air from pacted Release fraction to wastewate RMM): Release fraction to soil from pacted Release fraction fraction Release fraction fraction Release fraction fraction fraction Release fraction fraction Release fraction frac	kg/day): Use  Influenced by risk management  or: octor: Ins affecting Environmental Exposure Incoess (initial release prior to RMM): Insert from process (initial release prior to	4,83E+05  300  10 100  1,02E-03 1,2E-07  0E+00
Maximum daily site tonnage ( Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not in Local freshwater dilution factors are dilution factors. Local marine water dilution factors are dilution factors. Other Operational Condition Release fraction to air from pacelease fraction to wastewate RMM): Release fraction to soil from pacelease fraction to soil from	kg/day): Use  Influenced by risk management  Or: Octor: Ins affecting Environmental Exposure Instruction of the process (initial release prior to RMM): Instruction of the process (initial release prior to RMM): Instruction of the process (initial release prior to RMM): Instruction of the process (initial release prior to RMM):  Output Description of the process (initial release prior to RMM):	4,83E+05  300  10 100  1,02E-03 1,2E-07  0E+00
Maximum daily site tonnage of Frequency and Duration of Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not it Local freshwater dilution factor. Local marine water dilution factor. Local marine water dilution factor. Other Operational Condition. Release fraction to air from p. Release fraction to wastewate RMM):  Release fraction to soil from p. Technical conditions and m. Common practices vary across lease estimates used.	kg/day): Use  Influenced by risk management  Or: Octor: Ins affecting Environmental Exposure Incompared From process (initial release prior to RMM): Orocess (initial release prior to RMM):	4,83E+05  300  10  100  1,02E-03  1,2E-07  0E+00  revent release

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Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,000E+06

### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

The Easy TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used Easy TRA model.

SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Batch suspension polymerisation of Polystyrene (HIPS and GPPS)
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU12 Process Categories: PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6c
Scope of process	Manufacture of polymers from monomers in continuous and batch processes. Including production, re-cycling and recovery, degassing, discharging, reactor maintenance and immediate polymer product formation (i.e. compounding, pelletisation, product off-gassing).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
	MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye	Use suitable eye protection.	
irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination	
	on hands.	
General measures (skin	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas	
irritants).	for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if	
,	hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamina-	
	tion/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contami-	
	nation immediately. Provide basic employee training to pre-	
	vent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems	
	that may develop.	
Dedicated facilityMaterial	Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.	
transfersBulk closed un-	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than	
loading.Bulk open unload-	1 hour.	
ing.with sample collec-	, or:	
tionPROC8b	Operate activity away from sources of substance emission or	

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	release.
	Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.
Bulk product stor-	Store substance within a closed system.
agePROC2	
Material transfersPROC2	Transfer via enclosed lines.
Continuous processGeneral	Handle substance within a closed system.
exposures (closed sys-	
tems)with occasional controlled exposure.PROC2	
Batch processGeneral ex-	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
posures (closed sys-	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
tems)with occasional con-	o to o all orlanges per rioar).
trolled exposure.PROC3	
Process samplingPROC8a	Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.
	Use a sampling system designed to control exposure.
Laboratory activi-	No other specific measures identified.
tiesPROC15	
Extrusion and masterbatch-	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
ingelevated temperature-	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
PROC14	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Operation of solids filtering	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
equipmentPROC14	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
equipmenti 10014	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
	o to o an onangoo por nour).
Centrifuging including dis-	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
chargingPROC14	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Drying and stor-	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
agePROC14	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Small package fill-	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
ingPROC9	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than
	3 to 5 air changes per hour).
Equipment maintenance-	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or mainte-
PROC8b	nance.
	, or:
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than
	1 hour.
Bulk transfersPROC8b	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
Duik transletsPROCOD	Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
Material transfersDisposal	Use dedicated equipment.
of wastesPROC8b	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than
	1 hour.
	·

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Section 2.2 Co	entrol of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structure.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/ye	ar):	2,42E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		0,6
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year	):	1,45E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/c	day):	4,83E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	•	
Emission Days (days/year):		300
<b>Environmental factors not influ</b>	enced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution factor		100
	ffecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from proce	ss (initial release prior to RMM):	1,02E-03
Release fraction to wastewater fr RMM):	om process (initial release prior to	1,2E-07
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		0
Technical conditions and meas	sures at process level (source) to p	revent release
Common practices vary across si lease estimates used.	tes thus conservative process re-	
Organisational measures to pro	event/limit release from site	•
Do not apply industrial sludge to Sludge should be incinerated, co		
Conditions and Measures relat	ed to municipal sewage treatment	plant
	m wastewater via domestic sewage	91,9
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)		2,000E+06
	ed to external treatment of waste for	or disposal
External treatment and disposal or regulations.	of waste should comply with applicable	e local and/or regional
	ed to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling or regulations.	f waste should comply with applicabl	e local and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION	
Section 3.1 - Health		
The Easy TRA tool has been cated.	used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indi-	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
Used EUSES model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

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Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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# **Styrene Monomer**

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4.3 17.02.2025 800001004869 Print Date 24.02.2025

#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000717	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	FRP manufacturing in an industrial setting, using UP/VE resins and/or formulated resins (gelcoat, bonding paste, putty etc.)
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU12 Process Categories: PROC3, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8b, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6d
Scope of process	Processing of formulated polymers including material transfers, additives handling (e.g. pigments, stabilisers, fillers, plasticisers, etc.), moulding, curing and forming activities, material re-works, storage and associated maintenance.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of		
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye	Use suitable eye protection.	
irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.	
Rolling, BrushingRoller,	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5	

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spreader, flow applicationPROC10	to 15 air changes per hour). Use long handled brushes and rollers where possible. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.
SprayingSpraying (automatic/robotic)PROC7	Carry out in a vented booth or extracted enclosure. Ensure the ventilation system is regularly maintained and tested. Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.
ManualSprayingPROC7	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Use long handled tools where possible. Carefully pour from containers. Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Dipping, immersion and pouringRolling, BrushingRoller, spreader, flow applicationsmall scale-PROC10	Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and pouringContinuous processPROC13	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Casting operationsMixing operations (open systems)PROC5	Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
General exposures (closed systems)Mixing operations (closed systems)PROC5	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Put lids on containers immediately after use.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained batch processesPROC3	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Put lids on containers immediately after use.
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationTreatment by heatingBatch processes at elevated temperature-sPROC14	Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Provide the operation with a properly sited receiving hood.
Material transfersPROC3	Transfer via enclosed lines. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than

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se drum pumps or carefully pour from covide extraction ventilation at points were.  It lids on containers immediately after to other specific measures identified.  To other specific measures identified.  To ovide extraction ventilation at points were.  To ontain and dispose of waste according at lids on containers immediately after the outrol of Environmental Exposure	where emissions ocuse.  where emissions ocuto local regulations.	
ovide extraction ventilation at points w r. ontain and dispose of waste according at lids on containers immediately after	to local regulations.	
r. ontain and dispose of waste according it lids on containers immediately after	to local regulations.	
ontrol of Environmental Exposure		
	<u> </u>	
egion:	0,1	
ar):	8,06E+05	
ed locally:	0,6	
·):	4,8E+04	
day):	1,61E+05	
)		
Frequency and Duration of Use Emission Days (days/year): 300		
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10		
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,02E-03		
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 6,3E-06		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0E+00		
	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
event/limit release from site		
natural soils. ntained or reclaimed.		
ed to municipal sewage treatment p	olant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%) 91,9		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,000E+06		
ng use and no waste of substance is o	generated.	
ed to external recovery of waste		
	renced by risk management  restricting Environmental Exposure ess (initial release prior to RMM): om process (initial release prior to ress (initial release prior to RMM): ess (initial release prior to RMM): es	

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SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

The Easy TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

Used Easy TRA model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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#### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000719	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	FRP manufacturing in a professional setting, using UP/VE resins and/or formulated resins (gelcoat, bonding paste, putty etc.)
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22, SU12 Process Categories: PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC10, PROC11 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8f
Scope of process	Manufacture of polymers from monomers in continuous and batch processes. Including production, re-cycling and recovery, degassing, discharging, reactor maintenance and immediate polymer product formation (i.e. compounding, pelletisation, product off-gassing).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditio		
	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (eye	Use suitable eye protection.	
irritants).	Avoid direct eye contact with product, also via contamination on hands.	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.	

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Rolling, BrushingRoller, spreader, flow applica- tionPROC10	Provide a good standard of general vent 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Use long handled brushes and rollers wh Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 velocities.	nere possible.
SprayingPROC11	Provide a good standard of general vent 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Segregate the activity away from other of Avoid carrying out activities involving explanations. Wear a full face respirator conforming to filter or better.	perations. posure for more than
Dipping, immersion and pouringRolling, BrushingRoller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10	Limit the substance content in the product Provide a good standard of general vent 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 velocities.	ilation (not less than
Material transfersPouring from small containersPrep- aration of material for appli- cationPROC5	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Put lids on containers immediately after use. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	
Use in contained batch processesPROC3PROC4	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 v better. , or: Limit the substance content in the production.	,.
Equipment maintenance- Maintenance of small itemsPROC8a	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Disposal of wastesPROC8a	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is a unique structu	ıre.	
Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		2,42E+06
		0,6
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1 - 1
Airida site torriage (torries/	/ear):	1,45E+05

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Frequency and Duration of Use	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,02E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1,2E-07
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0E+00
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	91,9
treatment (%)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+06
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional	
regulations.	•
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

The Easy TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

# Section 3.2 -Environment Used Easy TRA model.

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

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#### Section 4.2 - Environment

Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet

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